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# CEYLON

# ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

## 1905.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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27/1/7

Colombo:

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1906.

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*FOR THE YEAR*

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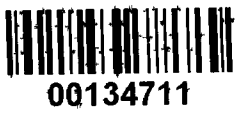
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# CEYLON

# ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

## 1905.

## REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF 1905.

### FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE year 1905 was one of great financial prosperity. The estimated revenue for the year was Rs. 29,698,080, while the actual revenue amounted to Rs. 34,395,336, an increase over the estimate of Rs. 4,697,256, and over the revenue of 1904, the highest previously obtained, of Rs. 3,548,642.

(2) The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue collected in 1904 and 1905 :—

| | | Revenue of 1904. | Revenue of 1905. | Nett Increase. | Nett Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1. | Customs .. .. | 7,878,724 39 | 8,183,728 22 | 305,003 83 | — |
| 2. | Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Light-house dues .. .. | 1,422,869 44 | 1,428,973 39 | 6,103 95 | — |
| 3. | Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified .. | 5,810,477 73 | 6,860,293 93 | 1,049,816 20 | — |
| 4. | Fees of Court or Office, payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in aid .. .. | 1,926,568 42 | 1,985,101 35 | 58,532 93 | — |
| 5. | Post and Telegraphs.. .. | 1,167,711 45 | 1,235,706 17 | 67,994 72 | — |
| 6. | Government Railway .. | 8,900,957 15 | 9,648,651 33 | 747,694 18 | — |
| 7. | Rent of Government Property .. | 181,227 4 | 206,164 51 | 24,937 47 | — |
| 8. | Interest .. .. | 527,324 0 | 462,411 93 | — | 64,912 7 |
| 9. | Miscellaneous Receipts .. | 507,909 27 | 261,821 24 | — | 246,088 3 |
| 10. | Sale of Government Property .. | 1,449,869 42 | 2,988,915 81 | 1,539,046 39 | — |
| 11. | Land Sales .. .. | 698,686 75 | 1,133,568 23 | 434,881 48 | — |

The head "Railway Permanent Way Material Account," under which a sum of Rs. 374,369·20 appeared in the return of revenue for 1904, does not appear in 1905.

(3) The increase under "Sale of Government Property" was chiefly due to the large proceeds of the Pearl Fishery, 1905.

The increase under "Licenses" was due to larger sales of salt, to better recoveries from the arrack renters in consequence of the cessation of the temperance movement, and to higher duty paid on stamped instruments.

The increase under "Fees of Court" to the increase of value of property under litigation and increased land sales, the revenue from which, owing to the keen demand for land during the year, also shows a satisfactory increase.

The decrease under "Miscellaneous Receipts" was due to the smaller importation of new coins, which caused a falling off of Rs. 248,962.

(B) *Expenditure.*

(4) The estimated expenditure of 1905 (excluding that chargeable to loan) was Rs. 29,070,679, and the actual expenditure Rs. 29,739,899·28.

(5) The total expenditure of 1905 was Rs. 32,087,491·65 as compared with Rs. 34,279,198·03 in 1904, or a decrease of Rs. 2,191,706·38.

(6) A detailed comparative statement of expenditure for 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| | Heads of Service. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1 | Charges on account of Public Debt ... | 3,591,313 36 | 3,647,878 54 | 56,565 18 | — |
| 2 | Pensions ... ... ... | 1,325,397 19 | 1,392,614 3 | 67,216 84 | — |
| 3 | His Excellency the Governor ... ... | 145,063 61 | 139,300 85 | — | 5,762 76 |
| 3a | Civil Service ... ... ... | 679,721 72 | 683,041 55 | 3,319 83 | — |
| 4 | Secretariat ... ... ... | 290,162 15 | 312,231 39 | 22,069 24 | — |
| 5 | Audit Office ... ... ... | 60,073 72 | 64,582 32 | 4,508 60 | — |
| 6 | Treasury ... ... ... | 45,989 57 | 50,974 14 | 4,984 57 | — |
| 7 | Provincial Administration ... ... | 1,064,683 46 | 1,257,612 53 | 192,929 7 | — |
| 8 | Survey Department ... ... | 667,236 50 | 780,133 50 | 112,897 0 | — |
| 9 | Customs Department ... ... | 132,564 73 | 135,537 86 | 2,973 13 | — |
| 10 | Port and Marine Department, Colombo ... | 441,092 55 | 413,189 57 | — | 27,902 98 |
| 11 | Port and Marine Department other than Colombo | 34,860 85 | 40,454 87 | 5,594 2 | — |
| 12 | Botanic Gardens ... ... | 129,638 48 | 131,114 35 | 1,475 87 | — |
| 13 | Colombo Museum ... ... ... | 26,898 25 | 26,473 93 | — | 424 32 |
| 14 | Legal Departments :— | | | | |
| | Supreme Court ... ... | 146,820 15 | 159,192 58 | 12,372 43 | — |
| | Attorney-General ... ... | 76,168 69 | 64,905 63 | — | 11,263 6 |
| | Solicitor-General ... ... | 12,522 65 | 11,002 25 | — | 1,520 40 |
| | District Courts ... ... | 164,205 96 | 166,031 97 | 1,826 1 | — |
| | Courts of Requests and Police Courts ... | 136,624 23 | 136,339 31 | — | 284 92 |
| | Registration of Lands ... ... | 80,264 81 | 107,499 65 | 27,234 84 | — |
| | Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths | 124,526 46 | 123,182 65 | — | 1,343 81 |
| | Fiscals ... ... ... | 220,507 60 | 234,091 16 | 13,583 56 | — |
| | Loan Board ... ... ... | 5,568 27 | 4,079 83 | — | 1,488 44 |
| 15 | Police ... ... ... | 765,576 75 | 809,593 86 | 44,017 11 | — |
| 16 | Prisons ... ... ... | 540,469 63 | 527,232 87 | — | 13,236 76 |
| 17 | Medical Department ... | 402,633 83 | 443,998 8 | 41,364 25 | — |
| 18 | Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ... | 1,274,473 4 | 1,323,673 62 | 49,200 58 | — |
| 19 | Ecclesiastical ... ... ... | 9,260 0 | 9,260 0 | — | — |
| 20 | Education ... ... ... | 1,055,317 37 | 1,098,793 17 | 43,475 80 | — |
| 21 | Transport ... ... ... | 12,518 34 | 18,595 8 | 6,076 74 | — |
| 22 | Exchange ... ... ... | 240,877 33 | 216,050 16 | — | 24,827 17 |
| 23 | Military Expenditure ... ... | 2,677,980 51 | 2,504,390 38 | — | 173,590 13 |
| 24 | Miscellaneous Services ... ... | 1,692,187 40 | 869,825 77 | — | 822,361 63 |
| 25 | Government Stores ... ... | 99,868 0 | 82,232 23 | — | 17,635 77 |
| 26 | Crown Agents, London ... ... | 2,715 0 | 2,715 0 | — | — |
| 27 | Forests ... ... ... | 306,089 80 | 310,554 92 | 4,465 12 | — |
| 28 | Post Office and Telegraphs ... ... | 1,252,051 33 | 1,401,899 15 | 149,847 82 | — |
| 29 | Railway Department, Open Lines ... | 5,187,682 90 | 5,196,895 43 | 9,212 53 | — |
| | Railway Construction Account ... | 1,125,000 0 | — | — | 1,125,000 0 |
| 30 | Settlement Officer, Waste Lands Department ... | 67,163 16 | 76,391 49 | 9,228 33 | — |
| 31 | Veterinary Department ... ... | — | 17,729 38 | 17,729 38 | — |
| 32 | Consulting Electrical Engineer ... | 15,077 22 | 14,283 98 | — | 793 24 |
| 33 | Irrigation Department ... ... | 331,683 24 | 547,398 6 | 215,714 82 | — |
| 34 | Immigration Department ... ... | — | 42,334 4 | 42,334 4 | — |
| 35 | Public Works Department ... ... | 420,714 61 | 410,287 39 | — | 10,427 22 |
| 36 | Public Works Annually Recurrent ... | 2,003,929 89 | 2,040,985 59 | 37,055 70 | — |
| 37 | Public Works Extraordinary ... ... | 2,934,218 27 | 1,693,315 17 | — | 1,240,903 10 |
| | Total Expenditure chargeable to General Revenue ... ... ... | 32,019,392 58 | 29,736,899 28 | 1,199,272 41 | 3,481,765 71 |
| 38 | Public Works Extraordinary, chargeable to Loan Funds ... ... ... | 2,259,805 45 | 2,350,592 37 | 90,786 92 | — |
| | Grand Total ... | 34,279,198 3 | 32,087,491 65 | — | 2,191,706 38 |

(7) The increase of expenditure in 1905 on account of Provincial Administration, Rs. 192,929, was due to increased expenditure on the Pearl Fishery and in collecting and storing salt. That of Rs. 112,897 in the Survey Department to extension of surveys, especially the Block Surveys in the North-Western Province. That of Rs. 149,847·82 under Post Office to the cost of stores for the new Telephone Exchange, contribution to the Eastern Mail subsidy, and re-erection of telephone wires.

The decrease in Public Works Extraordinary, Rs. 1,240,903:10, was chiefly due to the fact that Rs. 1,000,000 on account of the cost of duplication of the water main were charged to revenue in 1904.

The increase under Irrigation Department is due to the fact that part of the expenditure for 1904 was charged to Loan Funds.

### (c) Assets and Liabilities.

(8) According to the accounts of the Colony the assets on December 31st, 1905, amounted to Rs. 17,158,632·92, and the liabilities to Rs. 13,739,564·94, or the excess of assets over liabilities was Rs. 3,419,067·98. As however the former includes a sum of Rs. 1,597,465 (advances, &c.,) not available for appropriation, and is exclusive of sums amounting to Rs. 4,610,397·82 which have been met from revenue, but will ultimately be charged to the loan authorized by Ordinance No. 1 of 1905, the real balance available on January 1st, 1906, was Rs. 6,432,000·80.

### (d) Public Debt, showing Provision for Payment.

(9) The raising of a loan of £1,000,000 by the sale of debentures or inscribed stock was authorized by Ordinance No. 1 of 1905, but has not yet been carried out.

(10) The balance due by the Colony on December 31st, 1905, on outstanding sterling loans raised by the Crown Agents in London was £4,670,306 17*s.* 9*d.*, and that on locally raised silver loans Rs.3,161,797·99, or a total in Ceylon currency of Rs. 73,216,401·30, or roughly 2⅛ the revenue of the Colony.

Provision is made for the repayment of all loans by means of a sinking fund.

## (E) Currency and Banking.

(11) The currency of Ceylon consists of—

(1) Copper : Ceylon 5 cents, 1 cent, ½ cent, and ¼ cent pieces.
(2) Silver : the India rupee, with subsidiary Ceylon 50 cents, 25 cents, and 10 cent pieces.
(3) Gold : British sovereigns, which are legal tender at Rs. 15 per £.
(4) Ceylon Government notes of Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, and 5.

(12) On December 31st, 1905, the value of notes in circulation was Rs. 12,767,915, against which the coin reserve consisted of gold value Rs. 2,444,010 and silver Rs. 3,398,309·95 the balance being invested in Indian securities Rs. 2,308,109·05, and investments by Crown Agents Rs. 4,617,486·02.

(13) The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ; the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; the Bank of Madras ; the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited ; and the National Bank of India, Limited, do business in the Colony.

## (F) Comparative Statement of the Total Revenue and Expenditure of Municipalities for the Five Years ended December 31, 1905.

| Name of Municipality. | Revenue or Expenditure. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Colombo ... ... | Revenue ... | 1,230,005 20 | 1,405,838 88 | 1,337,344 8 | 1,567,907 46 | 1,591,742 10 |
| | Expenditure ... | 1,306,278 56 | 1,175,727 7 | 1,494,429 40 | 1,656,127 70 | 1,387,277 98 |
| Kandy ... ... | Revenue ... | 181,107 91 | 173,202 85 | 199,303 84 | 192,150 47 | 188,553 17 |
| | Expenditure ... | 186,728 3 | 185,364 63 | 196,217 71 | 179,583 10 | 207,938 78 |
| Galle ... ... | Revenue ... | 86,222 74 | 91,652 67 | 92,886 64 | 95,911 93 | 104,899 28 |
| | Expenditure ... | 94,009 28 | 92,535 45 | 88,115 81 | 86,563 57 | 110,473 50 |

## Statement of Debts of Municipalities up to end of 1905, showin Provision for Payment.

| Name of Municipality. | Amount of Debt. | On what Account. | Provision for Payment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | | |
| Colombo ... | Nil | — | — |
| Kandy ... | 164,706 76 | Waterworks construction ... | Water-rate of 6 per cent. on properties within certain portions of the Municipality (Ordinances Nos. 18 and 29 of 1884). |
| | 90,699 0 | Acquisition of lands above reservoir | Bond assigning portion of water-rate, as authorized by Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. |
| | 18,000 0 | To widen Victoria Drive and clear lake silt | Bond assigning portion of rates and taxes under sections 127 (*a*) and (*b*), 128, 129, and 130 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. |
| | 14,703 59 | For repairing main sewer and constructing new drains | Do. do. |
| Galle ... | 55,763 91 | Construction of waterworks | A water-rate of 5 per cent. is levied within the Fort for repayment of loan. |
| | 36,508 3 | Sanitary improvements ... | Mortgage of stamp duties on licenses for carts, boats, and coaches, and also stamp duties under Licensing Ordinances of 1893 and 1897. |
| Total ... | 380,381 29 | | |

## (G) Local Boards.

There are 18 Local Boards in Ceylon. In 1905 their total revenue amounted to Rs. 272,985·18, and their total expenditure to Rs. 321,757·31.

Loans are made by Government to Local Boards for approved purposes, such as waterworks, drainage, erection of market, &c., on the security of their revenue. Those outstanding on December 31st, 1905, amounted to Rs. 317,316·48.

## II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

### (A) Imports and Exports.

(1) The year 1905 was a prosperous one for Ceylon trade, the aggregate value of imports and exports omitting specie being Rs. 224,078,800, which was an increase of Rs. 4,234,200 over that of 1904, and of 3½ million rupees over that of any previous year.

(2) The following table shows the distribution of imports and exports for the last five years in lacs of rupees; specie and coal exported for the use of steamers are omitted.

| Year. | United Kingdom. | | British Possessions abroad. | | Foreign Countries. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports from | Exports to | Imports from | Exports to | Imports from | Exports to |
| 1901 .. .. | 301 | 501 | 628¼ | 164 | 110½ | 207½ |
| 1902 .. .. | 268¼ | 536½ | 599¾ | 161½ | 110¾ | 284¼ |
| 1903 .. .. | 257¾ | 541¼ | 633¾ | 166 | 117¼ | 315 |
| 1904 .. .. | 260½ | 511¾ | 665¾ | 183 | 127 | 316¼ |
| 1905 .. .. | 251¾ | 539¾ | 705¼ | 190 | 126¼ | 292¼ |

(3) From this it will be seen that the value of imports from the United Kingdom fell roughly 3·4 per cent. as compared with 1904, while those from Foreign Countries fell ·6 per cent. and those from British Possessions abroad increased by 6 per cent. in value; or of the total imports—

65·1 came from British Possessions as against 63·2 in 1904.
23·3 came from United Kingdom as against 24·7 in 1904.
11·6 came from Foreign Countries as against 12·1 in 1904.

Of the total exports—

52·8 went to United Kingdom as against 50·6 in 1904.
28·6 went to Foreign Countries as against 31·3 in 1904.
18·6 went to British Possessions abroad as against 18·1 in 1904.

#### *Imports.*

(4) The value of imports omitting specie for 1905 was Rs. 108,324,328, as against Rs. 105,324,720 in 1904. The principal increase was in imports from British Possessions abroad, the value of which rose from Rs. 66,576,728 to Rs. 70,528,784.

Over half this amount is for *grain* from India. The value of the rice imported from British India and Burma in 1905 was Rs. 37,234,500, as against Rs. 34,249,000 in 1904, and the total quantity of rice imported, over 10⅕ million bushels, was the highest on record.

The quantity of *spirits* imported rose from 193,140 to 215,210 gallons, the increase in gin—of which 71,572 gallons were imported—being 17,699 gallons. The quantity of whisky rose slightly from 77,784 to 78,538, and of brandy from 42,413 to 45,563 gallons.

The value of *kerosine oil* imported, Rs. 1,192,000, shows a falling off of Rs. 573,500, a million gallons less than in 1904 being imported, largely owing to the unrest at Baku.

As regards *specie* there was a considerable decrease in both exports and imports: of gold 31·6 lacs of rupees in value only were imported—a falling off of 6 lacs; and of silver 37·3 lacs—a falling off of 36 lacs; the export of specie fell from 31 to 3 lacs.

The chief reason for this was the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 6 of 1903 early in 1904 and the limitation of the Colony's gold reserve to £200,000. The surplus gold in hand (£133,000) was issued for export in January, 1904, since when the gold reserve has not been allowed to exceed the sum named. As a consequence of that issue silver to the value of Rs. 2,400,000 was imported by the Currency Commissioners in April, 1904, since when they have been in a position to keep up their reserve without importing.

The falling off of 8½ lacs in silver exports is due to the Commissioners refusing silver for export.

The decrease of 6 lacs in the value of the imports of gold is due to the fact that the Commissioners have issued to the banks the gold required by Foreign and British Men-of-War entering the Port, and so saved them the necessity of exercising their option of taking gold from shipments from Australia in transit.

The amount of *coal* imported from the United Kingdom fell from 308,208 tons to 215,382. The figures for 1904 were however considerably in excess of the average, and the decrease in 1905 has been counterbalanced to some extent by an increase of 86,000 tons in the first quarter of 1906. Imports from India rose from 300,500 to 362,700 tons, owing to the increasing popularity of Bengal coal, which is of fair quality and of comparatively moderate price. The coal consumed in the Island amounted only to 61,780 tons, 678,239 tons of that imported being re-exported for the use of steamers in 1905.

(5) The following table shows the comparative values for 1904 and 1905 in round numbers of some of the chief imports. The notes point to some of the most marked cases where foreign goods are superseding those of British manufacture.

| | Imports from— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | | British Possession Abroad | | Foreign Countries. | |
| | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cotton Piece Goods— | | | | | | |
| (1) Bleached .. .. | 1,640,000 | 1,675,500 | 215,500 | 157,500 | 24,500 | 13,000 |
| (2) Dyed .. .. | 416,500 | 718,000 | 1,380,500 | 1,535,500 | 608,500 | 724,500 |
| (3) Grey .. .. | 685,500 | 1,163,000 | 10,000 | 28,000 | 79,500 | 107,000 |
| (4) Muslin .. .. | 37,000 | 26,500 | 4,000 | 7,000 | 1,500 | 600 |
| (5) Printed .. .. | 758,000 | 972,500 | 26,000 | 20,500 | 22,500 | 13,500 |
| (6) Other .. .. | 244,500 | 407,500 | 117,500 | 118,500 | 42,500 | 153,500 |
| Apparel made up .. .. | 245,500 | 203,500 | 31,500 | 33,000 | 138,000 | 293,000 |
| Flannel .. .. | 83,000 | 54,000 | 9,500 | 12,200 | 36,000 | 60,000 |
| Silk and satin, broad stuffs .. | 85,850 | 52,700 | 62,800 | 41,700 | 154,000 | 178,000 |
| Haberdashery .. .. | 745,200 | 852,000 | 663,000 | 816,000 | 111,500 | 130,200 |
| Hardware .. .. | 791,500 | 894,750 | 23,500 | 16,000 | 128,000 | 141,000 |
| Cement .. .. | 96,000 | 110,000 | — | — | 88,000 | 123,000 |
| Galvanized iron .. .. | 532,000 | 597,000 | 500 | 4,000 | 65,000 | 122,000 |
| Hoop iron .. .. | 69,500 | 88,000 | 18,000 | 14,000 | 105,500 | 146,500 |
| Cast steel .. .. | 65,500 | 72,250 | 3,700 | 2,000 | 62,000 | 127,500 |
| Manures (manufactured) .. | 180,000 | 213,000 | 1,094,500 | 1,126,000 | 591,500 | 555,500 |
| Biscuits .. .. | 201,000 | 232,500 | 9,500 | 9,000 | 85,000 | 55,000 |
| Milk (preserved) .. .. | 7,500 | 9,500 | 1,330 | 2,760 | 266,400 | 265,800 |
| Refined sugar .. .. | 67,500 | 59,500 | 1,287,000 | 1,605,600 | 693,000 | 1,051,300 |
| Potatoes .. .. | 3,800 | 3,700 | 174,100 | 173,500 | 167,100 | 189,500 |

(6) (*a*) *Cotton Piece Goods.*—English imports on the whole showed a very satisfactory increase of 31 per cent. from Rs. 3,781,500 to Rs. 4,963,000, and foreign an increase of 30 per cent. from Rs. 779,000 to Rs. 1,012,100.

(1) *Bleached goods* from India fell from Rs. 215,000 to Rs. 157,500 in value. The falling off under foreign goods is due to the fact that none were imported from Switzerland and Belgium, whose imports were valued at Rs. 16,250 and Rs. 4,000 respectively in 1904.

(2) *Dyed* piece goods showed a phenomenal increase all round, the English increasing in value 72 per cent. Belgian goods increased from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 39,000, and Austrian from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 10,000 in value.

The largest foreign imports were from Holland Rs. 270,500 (a decrease of Rs. 20,250), Germany Rs. 200,500 (an increase of Rs. 107,000 on those of 1904), and Switzerland Rs. 107,000 (decrease of Rs. 17,000). Indian rose from Rs. 1,378,500 in 1904 to Rs. 1,529,500.

(3) *Grey* of English manufacture show an increase of 70 per cent. The foreign are practically all American. Indian increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 28,000 in value.

(4) *Other.*—The value of German goods rose from Rs. 20,500 to Rs. 91,500. The next largest supplies were from Belgium Rs. 19,000 and Japan Rs. 13,000.

(*b*) *Apparel made up.*—English manufactures show a decrease of 17 per cent., while foreign show an increase of 112 per cent. The largest increase was in German manufactures, viz., from Rs. 81,750 to Rs. 208,350. Japan is second to Germany, with value Rs. 58,500.

(*c*) *Flannel.*—Imports from the United Kingdom decreased 35 per cent., while foreign imports increased 66 per cent. From Germany the imports increased in value from Rs. 25,400 to Rs. 54,000, and from Italy from *nil* to Rs. 2,850.

(*d*) *Silk broad stuffs.*—The total imports fell in value from Rs. 302,650 in 1904 to Rs. 272,400 in 1905.

English manufactures decreased in value from Rs. 118,880 in 1903 and Rs. 85,850 in 1904 to Rs. 52,700, and those from British Possessions abroad also by 34 per cent., while foreign increased 15 per cent. Those from Japan (value Rs. 50,600) show a falling off of Rs. 3,000 and those from Switzerland (Rs. 4,500) of Rs. 5,900, but those from China (Rs. 32,250) an increase of Rs. 13,500, from France (Rs. 34,300) an increase of Rs. 6,500, from Germany (Rs. 14,600), an increase of Rs. 3,300, from Holland Rs. 41,000) an increase of Rs. 9,500.

The average value per yard of English make was Re. 1·17, of that from France Re. 1·19, from Germany 97 cents, from Japan 70 cents, from India 33 cents, and that from Holland 32 cents.

(*e*) *Haberdashery.*—English imports show an increase of 14 per cent., Colonial 23 per cent., and Foreign 17 per cent. Supplies from Germany were valued at Rs. 71,600 as against Rs. 59,000 in 1904, and from Austria at Rs. 24,750 as against Rs. 14,000. Those from France, however, show a decrease from Rs. 18,500 to Rs. 7,000. Indian goods rose from Rs. 635,000 to Rs. 773,500, and those from the Straits Settlements from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 33,500.

(*f*) *Hardware.*—English imports increased 13 per cent. and foreign 10 per cent. German rose from Rs. 60,250 to Rs. 89,000, while Austrian decreased from Rs. 39,500 to Rs. 25,500 and American from the United States from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 17,250.

(*g*) *Cement.*—The value of cement from Germany rose from Rs. 53,000 to Rs. 90,500.

(*h*) *Galvanized iron.*—Foreign imports increased 106 per cent. The value of German increased Rs. 54,500 to 2½ times the value of the 1904 imports. Austrian increased Rs. 25,500, while Belgian

decreased Rs. 15,500, the value of imports from those countries in 1904 being *nil* and Rs. 18,730 respectively.

(*i*) *Hoop iron.*—British manufacture show satisfactory increase of 26 per cent. and foreign 39 per cent. The value of German imports rose from Rs. 66,000 to Rs. 107,000, while that of Belgian fell from Rs. 37,900 to Rs. 20,700. Austrian also rose from Rs. 600 to Rs. 18,000.

(*j*) *Cast steel* of foreign manufacture rose over 100 per cent. and British 11 per cent. German rose from Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 90,500 and Belgian from Rs. 9,650 to Rs. 35,500 in value.

(*k*) *In manufactured manures* foreign imports fell 6 per cent. The foreign are nearly all German and the chief decreases were blood meal manure (Rs. 15,000) and basic slag (Rs. 23,000). In the latter the value of imports from the United Kingdom decreased Rs. 8,000 ; in the former it increased Rs. 37,000.

(*l*) *Biscuits.*—Foreign imports fell 35 per cent. The value of German biscuits (Rs. 54,750) continued to fall from Rs. 84,600 in 1904 and Rs. 107,000 in 1903.

(*m*) *Refined sugar* from British Possessions rose 25 per cent., that from Hong Kong increasing to Rs. 420,000 (43 per cent.) and sugar valued Rs. 44,000 being imported from New South Wales.

Of foreign sugar the largest increase was in that from Java, from which the imports of 1905 were valued at Rs. 488,750 as against Rs. 35,000 in 1904 and *nil* in 1903.

The value of Austrian sugar fell from Rs. 541,000 in 1904 to Rs. 460,000, of German from Rs. 42,000 to Rs. 13,000, while that from China rose from Rs. 13,500 to Rs. 39,000.

(*n*) *Potatoes* from British Possessions are all from India ; the foreign from Italy, value Rs. 157,000, and France Rs. 29,500.

*Pig lead* rose in value from Rs. 291,000 to Rs. 489,000 and *tea lead* decreased from Rs. 776,250 to Rs. 498,750, chiefly owing to the establishment of a lead rolling factory in Colombo.

(7) The following table gives the countries which export the largest number of articles to Ceylon in order, showing the value of the imports in 1903, 1904, and 1905, and the decrease or increase in trade :—

| | Imports from Foreign Countries. | | | Difference compared with | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1903. | 1904. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Germany .. .. | 2,061,008 | 2,452,637 | 2,692,913 | +631,905 | +240,276 |
| 2. Japan .. .. | 1,583,483 | 1,757,074 | 1,623,854 | + 40,371 | —133,220 |
| 3. Russia .. .. | 897,421 | 1,445,802 | 983,291 | + 85,870 | —462,511 |
| 4. Austria .. .. | 985,006 | 841,819 | 878,261 | —106,745 | + 36,442 |
| 5. United States of America .. | 721,887 | 725,963 | 801,157 | + 79,270 | + 75,194 |
| 6. France .. .. | 744,550 | 750,635 | 755,239 | + 10,689 | + 4,604 |
| 7. Holland .. .. | 488,582 | 653,938 | 677,506 | +188,924 | + 23,568 |
| 8. Belgium .. .. | 469,883 | 377,162 | 544,566 | + 74,683 | +167,404 |
| 9. Switzerland .. .. | 370,762 | 438,662 | 431,801 | + 61,039 | — 6,861 |
| 10. Italy .. .. | 369,440 | 270,540 | 322,936 | — 46,504 | + 52,396 |
| 11. Sweden .. .. | 250,442 | 184,864 | 182,330 | — 68,112 | — 2,534 |
| Total of all Foreign Countries omitting Specie .. | 11,726,139 | 12,700,007 | 12,624,888 | +898,749 | — 75,119 |

(8) From this it appears that the value of imports from *Germany* continues to increase, though not so rapidly as in 1904. In 1905 German imports formed 21·5 per cent. of the total foreign imports, being over one million rupees, or 66 per cent. in excess of the Japanese, the next on the list.

The chief articles from Germany are manures (Rs. 543,000), apparel made up (Rs. 208,500), dyed piece goods (Rs. 200,500), hoop iron (Rs. 107,000), piece goods other (Rs. 191,650), cement (Rs. 90,500), cast steel (Rs. 90,500), and hardware (Rs. 89,000), the increases in which have been already noted.

Iron nails and rivets also rose from Rs. 24,200 to Rs. 59,600 in value.

(9) The imports from *Japan* formed nearly 13 per cent. of the total foreign imports. There was a falling off in their value compared with 1904, doubtless owing to the Russo-Japanese war. The chief imports are tea chests (Rs. 882,800), a decrease of Rs. 123,400, coal (Rs. 470,000), apparel made up (Rs. 58,500), and silk broad stuffs (Rs. 50,600).

(10) *Russian* imports show a large falling off. They are practically confined to kerosine oil, which was valued as Rs. 976,850 as against Rs. 1,391,600 in 1904. The cause of the reduction has been already noted.

(11) *Austria* regained some of the ground lost in 1904. Her chief exports to Ceylon are refined sugar (Rs. 460,150) a decrease of Rs. 81,000 as already noted, casks and shooks (Rs. 83,750 as against Rs. 6,150 in 1904), matches (Rs. 43,750 as against Rs. 20,600 in 1904), writing paper (Rs. 29,000 as against Rs. 18,850), and haberdashery (Rs. 24,750 as against Rs. 14,150).

(12) *French* imports show a small increase. The chief are brandy Rs. 317,900 (as against Rs. 308,600 in 1904), wines Rs. 149,500 (as against Rs. 152,300), umbrellas Rs. 40,850 (as against Rs. 33,480).

(13) The increase on imports from the *United States* is chiefly due to kerosine oil, which was valued at Rs. 189,250 as against Rs 121,450 in 1904, the increase being caused by the decrease of Russian oil from Baku, and grey piece goods Rs. 105,250 (as against Rs. 79,500).

(14) Imports from *Belgium* show an increase of 44 per cent. on 1904 and more than recover the ground lost in that year.

Flat iron, bar and rod (Rs. 61,500), showed a decrease of Rs. 3,000 in value, but galvanized iron (Rs. 58,250) an increase of Rs. 18,750, refined sugar (Rs. 49,450) an increase of Rs. 21,850, iron nails and rivets (Rs. 45,250) an increase of Rs. 30,000, dyed piece goods (Rs. 39,250) an increase of Rs. 22,250, cast steel (Rs. 35,500) an increase of Rs. 25,500, iron drums (Rs. 34,500) an increase of Rs. 14,500, and window glass (Rs. 29,500) an increase of Rs. 20,000.

*Exports.*

(15) The following table shows the comparative figures for the last three years :—

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Value of Ceylon Produce .. | 100,871,566 | 99,894,461 | 100,898,551 |
| Value of Imports exported .. | 1,356,167 | 1,214,415 | 1,291,158 |
| Value of Specie .. .. | 6,536,612 | 3,157,050 | 300,350 |
| Total .. | 108,764,335 | 104,265,926 | 102,490,059 |

(16) The value of Ceylon Produce taken by the United Kingdom was Rs. 53,827,187, as against Rs. 51,062,777 in 1904 and Rs. 53,875,036 in 1903.

By British Possessions abroad, Rs. 18,025,305 as against Rs. 17,313,474 in 1904 and Rs. 15,630,593 in 1903.

By Foreign Countries, Rs. 29,046,059 as against Rs. 31,518,210 in 1904 and Rs. 31,365,927 in 1903.

(17) Compared with 1904 the value of Ceylon Produce exported increased Rs. 1,004,090, or 1 per cent.

(18) The most notable decrease was in the value of copra—from Rs. 7,973,545 in 1904 to Rs. 4,904,209—due in a great measure to the competition now being experienced with the Malay Archipelago and South Sea Islands, and also to the fact that the freight from Ceylon for the product has been increased.

The falling off was partly compensated for by increased export of cocoanut oil for the manufacture of which copra is exported.

(19) Of the value of Ceylon produce exported the products of the cocoanut palm represent over 22 per cent. and tea roughly 60 per cent.

(20) The following table shows the countries which take the largest amount of Ceylon produce, giving the value of the exports to them in 1903, 1904, and 1905 :—

| Exports to | In 1903. | In 1904. | In 1905. | 1905 compared with 1903. | 1905 compared with 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. United States of America .. | 8,545,632 | 8,193,536 | 8,151,821 | — 393,811 | — 41,715 |
| 2. Germany .. .. | 7,069,284 | 8,666,251 | 6,568,464 | — 500,820 | —2,097,787 |
| 3. British India .. .. | 3,656,483 | 4,708,931 | 5,071,733 | +1,415,250 | + 362,802 |
| 4. Russia .. .. | 6,018,743 | 4,992,282 | 4,415,455 | —1,603,288 | — 576,827 |
| 5. New South Wales .. | 2,875,004 | 3,566,907 | 3,465,672 | + 590,668 | — 101,235 |
| 6. Victoria .. .. | 2,653,019 | 3,046,823 | 2,996,746 | + 343,727 | — 50,077 |
| 7. Austria .. .. .. | 1,163,376 | 1,975,232 | 2,962,389 | +1,799,013 | + 987,157 |
| 8. Belgium .. .. .. | 2,662,663 | 2,834,307 | 1,995,701 | — 666,962 | — 838,606 |
| 9. China excluding Hong Kong .. | 1,886,766 | 688,096 | 1,526,360 | — 360,406 | + 838,264 |
| 10. France .. .. .. | 1,754,506 | 1,840,939 | 1,367,542 | — 386,964 | — 473,397 |

(21) (*a*) From this table it appears that the United States have again taken their place above Germany as the largest consumer of Ceylon produce, although the value of that taken by them has decreased Rs. 41,715 compared with 1904.

Of exports to *United States of America*, tea fell in value from Rs. 2,019,373 to Rs. 1,740,953, cocoanut oil from Rs. 2,360,070 to Rs. 1,906,460, while plumbago rose from Rs. 2,535,813 to Rs. 2,912,902, desiccated cocoanut from Rs. 463,642 to Rs. 658,634, and citronella oil from Rs. 401,586 to Rs. 490,512.

(*b*) The serious falling off in exports to *Germany* of Rs. 2,097,787, or 24 per cent. on the total for 1904, is chiefly due to copra, which fell Rs. 1,693,831 or 48 per cent. in value, cacao which fell Rs. 176,823 or 34 per cent. in value, and cocoanut oil which fell Rs. 172,506 or over 53 per cent. Plumbago (Rs. 1,294,360) remained practically constant as did desiccated cocoanut (Rs. 451,968). Poonac (Rs. 632,953) fell Rs. 65,539, cardamoms (Rs. 83,419) Rs. 30,050, and tea (Rs. 359,104) Rs. 58,129.

The chief increases were in cinnamon, Rs. 807,404 as compared with Rs. 713,153, coir fibre Rs. 199,279 as compared with Rs. 130,410, and citronella oil Rs. 101,461 as compared with Rs. 51,400.

(*c*) *Russia.*—The decline of 11 per cent. was chiefly due to copra, which fell from Rs. 1,088,125 to Rs. 446,265 in value. Tea (Rs. 3,930,967) and plumbago (Rs. 33,497) showed slight increases.

(*d*) The value of exports to *Austria* shows a steady increase. The value of cocoanut oil exported rose from Rs. 1,199,304 to Rs. 1,522,214; that of copra from Rs. 600,656 to Rs. 1,226,490, and of tea from Rs. 51,464 to Rs. 105,623.

(*e*) The decrease in exports to *Belgium* was mainly in copra, which fell from Rs. 989,481 to Rs. 149,196, cacao (Rs. 4,977 as against Rs. 24,246 in 1904), desiccated cocoanut (Rs. 93,733 as against Rs. 115,903 in 1904). Plumbago (Rs. 635,146), poonac (Rs. 388,866), coir fibre (Rs. 192,889), and cinnamon (Rs. 171,790) showed small increases.

(*f*) *China.*—The value of tea exported to China excluding Hong Kong was Rs. 1,504,904 as against Rs. 673,617 in 1904, but was still Rs. 357,451 less than that of 1903.

(*g*) Exports of tea to *France* fell from Rs. 217,629 to Rs. 138,956, of copra from Rs. 1,298,432 to Rs. 999,838, and of cocoanut oil from Rs. 92,682 to Rs. 167.

(*h*) Exports of plumbago to Japan increased in value from Rs. 85,213 to Rs. 270,399.

(*i*) The value of exports to Italy fell from Rs. 606,374 to Rs. 180,389, that of copra falling from Rs. 308,174 to *nil*, of cinnamon from Rs. 180,985 to Rs. 146,312, and of cocoanut oil from Rs. 73,900 to *nil*.

(22) The following table shows the value in round numbers of the staple exports of the Colony excluding tea :—

| | To United Kingdom. | | To British Possessions abroad. | | Foreign Countries. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Products of Cocoanut Palm | 7,883,500 | 8,963,000 | 1,096,000 | 1,439,000 | 15,429,500 | 12,046,000 |
| Plumbago .. .. | 1,800,000 | 1,929,500 | 40,500 | 33,500 | 4,660,000 | 5,207,500 |
| Cinnamon .. .. | 328,000 | 296,000 | 66,500 | 81,000 | 1,877,500 | 1,935,000 |
| Cacao .. .. | 1,559,000 | 1,611,000 | 225,000 | 333,500 | 663,500 | 489,000 |

(23) From this it appears that the total value of products of the cocoanut palm exported fell from Rs. 24,409,000 in 1904 to Rs. 22,448,000 in 1905.

(24) The value of copra to foreign countries alone fell 3 million rupees for reasons already noted.

*Plumbago* exports show a total increase in value of Rs. 670,000, 612,848 cwt. being exported as against 521,204 in 1904.

The total value of *cacao* exported has fallen Rs. 14,000, that to foreign countries having fallen Rs. 174,500 and that to British Possessions abroad having increased Rs. 129,500 and to the United Kingdom Rs. 52,000.

The total export of *cinnamon* has increased in value Rs. 40,000, Foreign Countries and British Possessions abroad having made up for decreased export to the United Kingdom.

The quantity of rubber exported was 1,401 cwt., as against 676 cwt. in 1904 and 387 in 1903, and there is every prospect of the rapid expansion of the export of this product.

*Tea.*

(25) A total of 170,183,572 lb. of tea was exported in 1905 as against 157,929,342 in 1904, the average value being 35 cents per lb., as against 36 cents in 1904 and 39 cents in 1903.

(26) Of these 170 million lb., 112 went to the United Kingdom or 7·7 million in excess of the amount exported in 1904, 11·2 to Russia (an increase of ·6), 9·25 to New South Wales (a decrease of ·12), 8 to Victoria (increase of ·2), 6·4 to Canada (increase of ·48), 5 to United States (decrease of ·6), 4 to New Zealand (increase of ·3), and 2 to South and West Australia.

(27) The total value of tea exported in 1905 was estimated at Rs. 59,564,245 as against Rs. 56,854,563 in 1904.

(28) The total quantity of green tea exported was 3 million lb., as against 5·4 in 1904 and 8·2 in 1903.

The following table shows the fluctuation in the export of green tea during the past five years :—

| | Exported to :— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. lb. | Canada. lb. | United States of America. lb. | Russia. lb. |
| 1901 .. | 260,949 .. | 549,013 .. | 360,373 .. | 40,122 |
| 1902 .. | 411,514 .. | 736,534 .. | 1,264,303 .. | 133,180 |
| 1903 .. | 1,794,853 .. | 2,695,628 .. | 3,522,444 .. | 152,388 |
| 1904 .. | 1,736,795 .. | 1,584,838 .. | 1,596,446 .. | 425,657 |
| 1905 .. | 264,807 .. | 1,285,300 .. | 621,859 .. | 855,121 |

*Customs Revenue.*

(29) The revenue derived from Customs dues in 1905 was the highest ever reached, surpassing that of 1904, the previous record, by Rs. 318,553·64. The following table shows the income from this source for the ten years beginning from 1896 :—

Gross Customs Revenue for the Ten Years ended 1905.

| Yea | Rs. c. | Year. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 .. .. | 5,550,971 65 | 1901 .. .. | 7,446,807 26 |
| 1897 .. .. | 6,278,787 49 | 1902 .. .. | 7,630,175 62 |
| 1898 .. .. | 6,714,625 82 | 1903 .. .. | 8,043,062 94 |
| 1899 .. .. | 7,101,851 73 | 1904 .. .. | 8,334,431 74 |
| 1900 .. .. | 7,620,432 29 | 1905 .. .. | 8,652,985 38 |

(30) The chief increases in 1905 were on grain (Rs. 211,412), spirits (Rs. 111,355), cotton manufactures (Rs. 55,227), other goods (Rs. 34,171), and sugar (Rs. 31,821·55). The duty on kerosine oil decreased by Rs. 143,438.

(31) The chief articles contributing to the revenue in 1905 were—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Grain .. .. .. .. | 3,330,495 |
| Spirits .. .. .. .. | 1,097,223 |
| Kerosine oil .. .. .. .. | 797,502 |
| Sugar .. .. .. .. | 626,099 |
| Cotton goods .. .. .. .. | 325,120 |

## (B) MINES, MANUFACTURES, AND FISHERIES.

### *Pearl Fishery.*

(1) For the third year in succession, after a spell of twelve practically blank years prior to 1903, a Pearl Fishery took place in 1905.

(2) As usual a camp was built especially for the fishery at Marichchukkaddi, and between 30,000 and 40,000 people were accommodated there. The health and sanitation of the camp proved satisfactory, and save one bad case of dacoity—the offenders in which have since been brought to justice and a large part of their booty recovered—no serious crime occurred. Two fires however broke out, and the buildings being temporary ones of inflammable material, one of them resulted in considerable damage being done.

(3) 923 of the 4,991 divers present were Arabs, and security having been taken for their good behaviour prior to licensing them, their conduct was good throughout.

(4) 318 boats took part in the fishery, and on 48 days between February 20th and April 21st oysters were brought to camp. Their total number was very nearly double that of any preceding fishery, and the Government share amounted to 49,878,616, the sale of which by auction on the spot realized Rs. 2,060,970, or an average of Rs. 40·29 per thousand, as against Rs. 38·39 in 1904 and Rs. 29·72 in 1903.

(5) The total revenue derived from the fishery and camp amounted to Rs. 2,626,175, and expenditure Rs. 220,530, and the net profit Rs. 2,405,645 was over a million and a third rupees in excess of that of 1904, which was the previous highest on record.

(6) The Inspector of Pearl Banks anticipated an excellent fishery in 1906, but that after a probably small fishery in 1907, and perhaps 1908, another break in the fishery cycle was likely.

(7) It has been decided to lease the fishery to "The Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Limited," for a period of twenty years as from January 1st, 1906, for a sum of Rs. 310,000 per annum, it being stipulated that a sum shall be annually expended by the Company upon the improvement of the fishery—not less than Rs. 50,000, to be increased at the discretion of the Government to any sum not greater than Rs. 150,000—and that all the expenses of the supervision and protection of the fishery camp by Government shall be borne by the Company.

(8) The third and fourth volumes of Professor Herdman's work on the Ceylon Pearl Banks have been published and his recommendations will be tested.

### *The Mineralogical Survey.*

(1) The Mineralogical Survey has been continued during 1905. The two officers have worked mainly in Sabaragamuwa, but also in the Western and Southern Provinces, and tours have been made through parts of the North-Western, North-Central, and Eastern Provinces.

(2) The year has been remarkable for the discovery of thorianite, to which much attention has been given by private prospectors: a number of new localities, where amounts not exceeding a few cwt. were obtained, have been found by the Survey and others. The Survey discovery of the occurrence of thorianite as a microscopic constituent of river sands in the Ratnapura District may prove important.

(3) Monazite has also been discovered and proves to be of widespread occurrence in Ceylon river sands. Small deposits of cassiterite and galena have been found, as well as molybdenite. Observations on the mode of occurrence, and possible origin, of graphite have been made.

(4) It has been decided to continue the operations of the Survey till the end of 1906, making its period one of nearly four years. During 1906 the principal work undertaken will be the continued examination of river sands and search for heavy minerals containing rare elements.

### *Mining.*

(1) The output of plumbago, in spite of the falling of value from Rs. 20·88 per cwt. in 1902 and Rs. 12·50 in 1903 and 1904 to Rs. 11·70, which in some cases leaves barely sufficient margin to cover expenses, shows an increase over previous years, and 612,848 cwt. were exported.

(2) The mines are chiefly in the Ratnapura and Kurunegala Districts and are mostly managed by native capitalists. In Dumbara in the Ratnapura District a European Syndicate is carrying on operations, and the prospects are said to be favourable, but the industry is one whose operations are attended with great uncertainty.

(3) Gemming was carried on more extensively than in 1904 in the Ratnapura District, the year being an unusually dry one, and some very valuable finds were reported.

(4) It is also carried on in the Matara District and parts of the Kandy District.

### *Salt.*

The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly. Fine weather prevailed during the salt harvest season and good supplies were collected in Puttalam (396,417 cwt.), Hambantota (164,532 cwt.), Trincomalee (75,600 cwt.), and in the Northern Province (63,088), so that it was found possible to discontinue the importation of Indian salt necessary in 1903 and 1904 and stock the stores then erected for it in Colombo, Galle, and Haputale with that locally produced. Government stores have been opened at suitable centres with a view to keeping the retail price as low and as uniform as possible. Salt is sold by Government at Rs. 3·50 per cwt. at manufacturing centres.

### *Manufactures.*

(1) Indigenous crafts of the Kandyan country are silver and brass work, the making of jewellery, earthenware, tiles, bricks and painted pottery, the plaiting of fibre mats and weaving of cloths, lacquer work, and ivory carving.

(2) Good work is being done by the Kandyan Art Association in encouraging a high standard of excellence, especially in brass and silver work, and discouraging the crude imitations of Western patterns, which has done so much to injure native art both in India and in Ceylon.

(3) In other districts the making of coir rope from cocoanut husks, of mats, bricks and tiles, common earthenware for water pans, &c., is generally pursued for local wants, and also carpentry and blacksmiths' work.

(4) Cloth of a coarse description is woven in the Manmunai pattu of the Eastern Province, where over 600 looms are working, and also in the Northern Province.

(5) In the Eastern Province brass work for utilitarian purposes—for the making of lamps, betel stands, plates, and water pots—is carried on at over 50 foundries.

(6) The manufacture of jewellery is steadily increasing in the Northern Province.

(7) Cigars are made in the Northern and part of the Central Province. The Jaffna cigar, very small strong and cheap, is consumed almost exclusively by the natives of Ceylon.

(C) AGRICULTURE.

(1) The Ceylon Agricultural Society, founded in November, 1904, increased its membership in 1905 from 197 to 944, with 40 Branch Societies, the members of which are 2,250 in number.

(2) It aims at the improvement and development of local industries as well as the dissemination of new products; also at improving the breed of cattle and poultry.

(3) Experimental gardens have been opened by nearly all the branches and village schools, and home gardens have been considerably extended.

(4) The principal experiments made by the Society in 1905, with the guidance and assistance of the scientific staff at Peradeniya, were with ground nuts, new varieties of paddy, cotton, lemon grass, rotation of crops on paddy fields, transplantation of paddy, English vegetables, and fruit trees.

Experiments are also being made in sericulture at Peradeniya by the Government Entomologist.

Five Agricultural Shows were held during the year in different parts of the Island.

(5) The most remarkable development during 1905 was the planting of rubber, under which there were at the end of 1905 some 40,000 acres as compared with 11,000 in 1904 and 7,500 in 1903, and the value of rubber exported in 1905 was Rs. 557,945 as compared with Rs. 221,000 in 1904.

(6) Various new methods of tapping have been under trial during the year, and some have given favourable results. A very useful book upon Para Rubber has been published by Mr. Herbert Wright and the first edition of 1,000 copies was sold out in less than four months, a comment upon the interest being taken in this product. Rubber planting is being taken up by natives to a small extent, and interesting experiments are being tried by the Botanical Department upon its cultivation under irrigation in the North-Central Province.

(7) Camphor cultivation has been slightly extended during the year, and further extension is probable.

(8) The output of citronella oil (1,242,800 lb). has improved 80,000 lb., the price having risen from 75 cents to 84 cents per lb. Consignments of a really pure oil, grown at the Peradeniya Experiment Station, have been sent home, and have aroused considerable interest among manufacturers, who have probably never seen pure oil before. These pure oils will not pass Schimmel's test, hitherto the standard for this oil, a fact which in itself speaks volumes.

(9) The cultivation of lemon grass for oil has been proceeded with at the Peradeniya Experiment Station, with fairly favourable results, and as the price of this oil is rising, its cultivation may prove profitable.

(10) In fibres the cultivation of cotton is being promoted and the cotton experiments are being continued at Maha-Iluppalama in the North-Central Province by the Botanical Department. The yield there, especially of the Sea Islands variety, has been fairly good, but the quality has not proved satisfactory owing to want of experience in the cultivation and to the mixing of the different sorts of cotton by the coolies when plucking near the places where the fields meet.

(11) Coca has been exported in increasing quantity, and Ceylon coca now rules the market as to quality.

(12) The output of tea, cacao, cinnamon, and cocoanut products has already been commented on under "Exports."

(13) The export of cardamoms has decreased from 9,216 cwt. to 7,888, and the average price has fallen from Rs. 90·75 to Rs. 73·90 per cwt. At the request of the Planters' Association of Ceylon an export duty has been placed on cardamoms to form a fund for finding new markets for the product.

(14) Paddy is the staple article of food of the villager and is grown in all parts of the Island, but not in sufficient quantity to meet the total demands of the population including Indian immigrant coolies, and its cultivation extends very slowly. In 1905 rice valued Rs. 38,565,000 and paddy valued Rs. 2,372,200 were imported for consumption, and both show an increase since 1904.

(15) Tobacco is extensively grown in the Northern Province in gardens irrigated as a rule with water from wells raised from a depth of from 20 to 35 feet by means of well sweeps worked by coolies. The tobacco leaves find a ready market at Cochin and Travancore, and the Agricultural Society has decided to employ an expert to improve the quality and curing of the leaves and to endeavour to grow tobacco suitable for the European market.

(16) The cultivation of manioca, a valuable article of village food, is also being extended in the Northern Province.

(D) LAND SETTLEMENT, &C.

(1) The settlement of Waste Lands by the Special Officers made good progress, 201,988 acres being "noticed" and 224,321 acres being finally settled during the year, of which 3,545 acres were declared private property.

(2) 35,552 acres of Crown Land were sold at an average price of Rs. 35·92 per acre.

(3) The demand for land for rubber cultivation continued good.

(4) The operations of the Survey Department comprised 161,696 acres block surveys and 259,200 acres topographical surveys.

(5) Applications were invited during the earlier part of the year for leases of blocks of land for fifty years on easy terms (the minimum rent being 50 cents per acre per annum) for the experimental cultivation of cotton and rubber in districts where the products had not before been grown, and a fairly large number of the applications received in response were complied with, chiefly in the Uva, North-Western, North-Central and Southern Provinces.

(6) A Commission appointed to consider the question of soil denudation in the Kelani Valley recommended the maintenance of the Kelani Valley reserve, the insistence on sufficient reservation adjoining streams, and on hill summits, and the substitution of leases instead of sale outright in the case of land available in the Kelani Valley, so that necessary restrictions might be enforced.

(7) Amended rules for the sale and lease of Crown Lands were published. The minimum upset price has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per acre and separate fees for survey, stamp duty, preparation of deeds, and headman's inspection have been abolished.

### (E) Shipping.

(1) There was a small decrease of shipping in 1905 compared with 1904, 3,664 vessels having entered with a tonnage of 5,605,664 as against 5,719 with tonnage 5,646,026 in 1904. Of these, 1,756 were British with tonnage 4,040,723 and 1,382 were Colonial (chiefly native sailing ships) with tonnage 97,900. Of the 526 foreign vessels, 198 were German (tonnage 751,405), 139 French (tonnage 419,172). 51 Austrian, and 26 Spanish.

(2) The falling off appears to have been due to the Russo-Japanese war. only 3 Russian and no Japanese having entered during the year, as against 47 and 69 in 1903.

(3) The collection of Colombo Harbour Dues amounted to Rs. 1,213,028, the largest yet reached.

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## III.—LEGISLATION.

Among the Ordinances passed in 1905 were—

(1) Ordinance No. 2 of 1905, providing for the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners in Ceylon on the lines adopted in the United Kingdom.

(2) No. 4, providing for an Export Duty on Cardamoms to create a fund to meet the expenses of finding new markets for them.

(3) No. 8, amending the existing law relating to the administration of Buddhist Temporalities in the Island, *inter alia* by allowing the Government to appoint Government Agents as Commissioners to control the District Committees in their administration of its provisions.

(4) No. 12, an Ordinance for regulating the business of dealers in old metal by removing facilities for disposal of stolen goods, similar to that in force in United Kingdom.

(5) No. 17, prohibiting the cultivation and possession of Indian hemp; the possession and sale of bhang and ganja extracted from it being already forbidden.

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## IV.—EDUCATION.

(1) The system of elementary education in Ceylon and the desirability of making such education compulsory are exhaustively treated in the Report of the Elementary Education Commission, 1905. The Commissioners recommend that such education should be compulsory, but differ from the Commission of 1901 as to the method that should be pursued to effect this. Their recommendations have since been embodied in Ordinance No. 5 of 1906.

### (A) Vernacular Education.

(2) The following table shows the numerical progress for the last three years :—

| Year. | No. of Government Schools. | Attendance. Boys. | Attendance. Girls. | No. of Aided Schools. | Attendance. Boys. | Attendance. Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | 497 | 44,631 | 11,132 | 1,273 | 77,619 | 37,707 |
| 1904 | 507 | 46,785 | 11,678 | 1,316 | 77,700 | 39,103 |
| 1905 | 529 | 52,375 | 12,829 | 1,386 | 85,436 | 44,144 |

(3) The cost of the Government schools was Rs. 251,150. The grants in aid of the others amounted to Rs. 418,200. Besides these 36,478 children were reported to be receiving education in unaided schools. The education of a child in the Government schools cost Government Rs. 3·85 (5*s.* 1½*d.*) and in an Aided school Rs. 3·22 (4*s.* 3¾*d.*) per annum.

### (B) English Schools.

(4) In 1905 there were 221 English and Anglo-Vernacular schools attended by 26,043 boys and 5,928 girls, an increase of 1 school and 1,332 pupils over those of 1904.

(5) In the majority of these schools the work is confined to the subjects enumerated in the schedule of the School Code.

(6) The following is a table showing those who entered for the Cambridge Local Examination :—

| | Candidates. Boys. | Candidates. Girls. | Honours. Boys. | Honours. Girls. | Passes. Boys. | Passes. Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Senior | 228 | 35 | 11 | 4 | 72 | 18 |
| Junior | 323 | 84 | 19 | 3 | 119 | 43 |

(7) The Government school for boys—the Royal College—has 328 scholars and 18 masters, of whom 5 hold University degrees. The gross cost in 1905 was Rs. 43,806·65, Rs. 19,505 being recovered in fees.

(8) Grants amounting to Rs. 132,805 were paid to Aided English schools on the result of the Government Examination and for honours in the Cambridge, &c., examinations.

(9) An English University Scholarship, £200 for four years, is awarded annually, also smaller local scholarships on the results of the Cambridge Examinations, Rs. 19,161·44 being spent altogether on scholarships in 1905.

(10) The Government Training College trains teachers chiefly for the Aided English schools. At it 12 studentships of Rs. 300 each are provided by Government.

(11) Higher Technical Education is provided at the Government Technical College, the regular channel for the admission of Ceylonese to the Public Works Department, Survey Department, Railway, and Post and Telegraph Department. In 1905, 133 students were attending and paid fees amounting to Rs. 3,604·57. The gross cost to Government was Rs. 50,955.

(12) The working of the College, which had formed the subject of criticism, was inquired into by a Special Committee in the middle of the year, who found that the average standard of technical and practical knowledge shown by passed students of the College was not as high as desirable. Their suggestions as to the best means to improve it are being carried out.

(13) There are 37 Aided Industrial schools, which received grants amounting to Rs. 49,770 in 1905 Dressmaking, carpentry, painting, bookbinding, shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmith's work, lace-making, embroidery, cooking, spinning, gardening, and masonry; were taught to a total of 2,173 pupils.

(14) Maggona Certified Industrial School is carried on by the Roman Catholic Mission and used as a Government Reformatory. At it 148 juvenile offenders were being taught in 1905.

(15) In Ceylon 88 per cent. of the population being rural, an education fitting boys for an agricultural life is perhaps of more benefit than an industrial one, and a scheme for school gardens is now being carried out in connection with Government schools : 106 of such gardens are now being worked.

### (c) Estate Schools.

(16) There were 78 aided estate schools at the end of 1905 as against 58 at the end of 1904. 7,490 children are now receiving instruction (including 689 girls).

(17) The question of estate schools was treated by the Education Commission, who recommended that there should be no rigorous system of compulsory attendance during fixed hours, that it should be made the duty of planters to see that all children received some instruction so far as is reasonably possible, that they should submit quarterly returns giving detailed information regarding the arrangements made, and that ultimately Government should have the power of ordering the provision of instruction at the expense of estates on which, after clear warning, no sufficient provision had been made by the planters.

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## V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

### (a) & (b) Hospitals and Medical.

(1) During 1905 65 hospitals and asylums, 424 Government dispensaries, and 142 estate dispensaries were working.

(2) A new hospital built of stone and with the latest improvements was opened at Dikoya, with accommodation for 85 patients, and the building of a new hospital at Dolosbage was commenced.

(3) The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, with accommodation for 42 patients, was opened in August, and is supplied with the latest equipment.

(4) Modern aseptic furniture and instruments have also been supplied to some of the older hospitals.

(5) In-patients in 1905 numbered 68,321 in all hospitals and asylums, of whom 6,697 died or 9·8 per cent.

(6) At Government dispensaries 1,222,790 new cases were treated during the year.

(7) 99 senior students and 24 apothecary students were on the books of the Ceylon Medical College.

(8) The total expenditure on medical institutions was Rs. 1,809,585, and revenue collected from medical sources Rs. 119,563.

### (c) Asylums.

*Lunatic Asylum.*

(9) To the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, 171 patients were admitted in 1905 ; 71 were discharged and died. The present accommodation, viz., for 378 patients and attendants, has become insufficient, plans are being made for the necessary extensions. 728 persons altogether were treated during the year.

*Leper Asylum.*

(10) 165 patients were admitted to the Leper Asylum, Hendala. 102 were discharged, 74 died, and 65 absconded, of whom 46 were brought back. A necessary extension to the asylum is being undertaken.

### (d) Poor Houses.

(11) There is no Poor House in Ceylon.

### (e) Reformatories.

(12) As before stated, Maggona Industrial School is used as the Government Reformatory.

### (f) Savings Banks.

There are two Government institutions :

(1) *The Ceylon Savings Bank* showed satisfactory progress. The amount to the credit of 32,344 depositors is Rs. 4,239,805, as against 31,507 and Rs. 4,248,689 for 1904. The reserve fund amounts to Rs. 532,554, and 3 or 4 per cent. is paid on deposits. Rs. 1,636,771 were deposited during the year.

(2) *The Post Office Savings Bank.*—The steady progress of the Post Office Savings Bank was well maintained ; the amount standing to the credit of the 63,000 depositors was Rs. 1,748,127.

The assets on 31st December, 1905, exceeded the liabilities by Rs. 161,843, calculating the investments—all Government Securities—at the market rate on that day.

The bank paid interest at the rate of 2·40 per cent. and has 156 branches.

## VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

### (A) POLICE.

(1) The sanctioned strength of the force was increased during the year (chiefly in connection with the Station House system to be adopted for policing the more criminal districts) by 2 Superintendents, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 13 Sergeant-Majors, 50 Station House Officers, and 203 native police constables. The actual strength however was not so largely increased, as arrangements for the introduction of the system were not complete by the end of the year.

(2) The cost of the Police for 1905 was Rs. 823,227 as against Rs. 765,795 in 1904, the increase being due to increase of strength, and to raising the pay of third class constables, which has rendered recruiting less difficult.

*Police Crime Statistics.*

(3) 22,459 cognizable offences were disposed of during the year. Of these 16,831 were reported by the Police to be "true cases" and 11,036 convictions, or 65·5 per cent. were obtained. Of these only 5,594 true cases were for offences under the Penal Code, with 1,979 convictions.

(4) The following are (*a*) the number of cases, (*b*) true cases, and (*c*) convictions during 1905 of more serious crime :—Murder (*a*) 196, (*b*) 176, (*c*) 100 ; Robbery (*a*) 911, (*b*) 322, (*c*) 109 ; Burglary (*a*) 2,468, (*b*) 1,933, (*c*) 134 ; Cattle theft (*a*) 2,311, (*b*) 1,445, (*c*) 322 ; Theft, (*a*) 3,030, (*b*)1,942, (*c*) 608 ; Hurt with knife, &c., (*a*) 1,534, (*b*) 945, (*c*) 594 ; Grievous hurt (*a*) 795, (*b*) 674, (*c*) 233.

(5) There are over 4,500 habitual criminals on the register, of whom 217 were again convicted in 1905. The Bertillon system is in use in the registry.

### (B) PRISONS.

(1) The Inspector-General of Prisons was relieved of his duties as Inspector-General of Police in July, 1905, and undertook the duties of Superintendent of the Convict Establishment in addition to his own.

(2) 7,376 convicted prisoners exclusive of 353 road tax defaulters were admitted into prison during 1905, or 711 in excess of the average for the preceding four years, the increase being chiefly in short-sentenced prisoners. Of these 1,054 were convicted in the Supreme and District Courts. 116 persons were convicted of homicide, an increase of 26 over 1904 and 46 over 1903. Of these 53 (44 Sinhalese, 8 Tamils, and 1 Moor) were sentenced to death, and of them 30 were hanged, as against 23 in 1904 : one of the 53 was a woman and her sentence was commuted.

(3) 1,410 prisoners had previous convictions ; 22 juvenile offenders, under 16 years of age, were admitted, the average for the preceding three years being 26.

(4) The number of corporal punishments inflicted on prisoners was 137 as against 210 in 1904.

(5) No serious epidemic prevailed in the prisons. The average sick was 149 per diem, and 105 died from disease during the year.

(6) A sum of Rs. 517,527 was expended during 1905, giving the cost per prisoner per annum as Rs. 180·50, a decrease of Rs. 7·50 compared with 1904.

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## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

### (A) POPULATION.

(1) The population enumerated at the Census of 1901 was 3,565,954 and was estimated at the end of 1905 to be 3,950,123, including immigrant coolies, of whom 166,713 arrived in excess of those who left Ceylon.

(2) In 1905 the birth-rate was 38·2 per thousand and the death-rate 27·4 ; the former is ·4 less than the average of the preceding seven years and the latter normal.

### (B) PUBLIC HEALTH.

(1) Of 108,160 deaths registered the principal causes were diarrhœa and dysentery (22,867), fevers (22,171), infantile convulsions (10,670). The usual fair standard of health was maintained during the year.

(2) The inhabitants of the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces however suffered from malarial fever to a greater extent than usual. The experiment of administering quinine regularly as a prophylactic, which had already been tried with some success on the prisoners in Mahara and Mutwal Jails, was extended to an area in the North-Western Province surrounding the dispensary at Nikaweratiya.

(3) The following figures showing the result in one of the villages are interesting :—

Number of people in the village, 466.
Of 210 boutique-keepers who took no quinine 140 or 66 per cent. suffered from malaria..
Of 232 villagers who took quinine only 36 or 15·5 per cent. suffered, and of 24 villagers who took no quinine 12 or 50 per cent. suffered from malaria.

(4) The free distribution of quinine to villagers in the more malarial districts as a prophylactic is being considered.

(5) An outbreak of smallpox occurred in June in the Southern Province, introduced from India, and the first case escaping detection the disease spread to several districts in the interior, where it continued to prevail sporadically till the end of the year. 239 cases occurred and 157 patients were discharged cured.

(6) Smaller outbreaks occurred in Trincomalee and the Province of Uva. The total deaths from smallpox amounted to 112.

(7) There was only one death due to reputed cholera.

### (C) SANITATION.

(8) The sanitation of large towns is in the hands of Municipalities, and in smaller towns in the hands of Boards of Health. The general expense of scavenging, &c., is met from rates recovered locally, and loans are made occasionally to the local bodies for larger works of permanence, such as water supply, construction of drains, the cost of which they are unable to meet in a lump sum.

(9) At present in the Municipalities the dry-earth closet system is in operation, the solid matter being collected nightly in carts for disposal at depôts outside the towns.

(10) The scheme of drainage for Colombo, providing for a water carriage system of sewage, planned by Mr. Mansergh, has made good progress during the year.

(11) In the villages sanitation is enforced by the headmen, neglect of it being punished by the Village Committees.

### (D) CLIMATE.

(12) There are few countries in the world which enjoy such a variety of climates as Ceylon. In the low lands the climate is tropical, but in the hills it resembles that of Southern Europe. It is chiefly influenced by the two monsoons—the North-East, which prevails from November to February, and the South-West, which prevails from April to September.

(13) The south-western parts are moist and temperate and the hill regions cool and bracing. Together they constitute the "wet region," a tract with a rainfall of 60 inches or more during the two monsoons.

The remainder of the Island is the dry region—an almost flat plain with a rainfall of under 60 inches.

(14) The following table shows the rainfall and mean temperature at some of the chief stations. At Mannar the mean temperature was highest and at Hakgala lowest:—

*Rainfall and Temperature.*

| | Rainfall. | | Mean Temperature. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Days. | |
| Ratnapura | 135·05 | 229 | 78·3° |
| Nuwara Eliya | 80·81 | 176 | 59·5° |
| Galle | 80·57 | 155 | 79·9° |
| Hakgala | 75·07 | 166 | 59·4° |
| Kurunegala | 74·48 | 149 | 79·9° |
| Batticaloa | 70·63 | 95 | 79·7° |
| Diyatalawa | 65·55 | 158 | 65·9° |
| Colombo | 65·29 | 168 | 81·1° |
| Kandy | 64·32 | 155 | 75·7° |
| Badulla | 57·64 | 122 | 73·4° |
| Hambantota | 52·53 | 94 | 80·4° |
| Puttalam | 47·95 | 76 | 80·1° |
| Trincomalee | 47·87 | 101 | 81·2° |
| Anuradhapura | 39·34 | 87 | 80·7° |
| Jaffna | 38·20 | 66 | 81·9° |
| Mannar | 26·60 | 64 | 82·2° |

(15) The mean daily range of temperature—*i.e.*, the mean of the daily differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures—was highest at Anuradhapura, having been 19·3° and lowest at Galle 9·6°.

(16) The differences recorded at Colombo and Kandy were 11·2° and 14·0° respectively.

(17) The absolute range or differences between the highest and lowest temperature of air recorded during the year was greatest at Nuwara Eliya and lowest at Galle, having been 30·7° and 25·8° respectively.

(18) The absolute difference at Kandy was 24·3° and at Colombo 17·7°.

(19) The hottest station, taking the mean temperature of night and day of all the year round into account, was Mannar 82·2°. The coolest were Nuwara Eliya 59·5°, and Hakgala 59·4°. Colombo and Kandy were 81·1° and 75·7° respectively.

(20) As regards rainfall the year 1905 was an exceptionally dry year. The rainfall at Colombo (62·59 inches) was 26 inches below the average for the preceding 30 years, that at Kandy 17¼ inches below, that at Nuwara Eliya 13 inches. The lowest recorded rainfall (26·60 inches at Mannar) was 12 inches below the average.

(21) A year of drought falls especially heavily upon the villager, whose main cultivation—that of paddy—requires so much water, and in dry years such cultivation is only possible under the larger irrigation works, as village tanks as a rule do not hold up a sufficient store of water but easily dry up. In such years the villagers in the dry regions have to resort to the sowing of "high lands" or "chenas" with "dry" grain for their food supply.

(22) In consequence of failure of crops it was found necessary to start relief works in some parts of the Northern Province to alleviate the distress of the inhabitants.

(23) The general direction of the wind is from North-East from November to March and from South-West from April to October. The average velocity in Colombo was 199 miles per diem.

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## VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.

(1) 382 post offices, of which 156 transact money order and savings bank business, and 95 are telegraph offices, were open in 1905.

(2) The revenue was Rs. 1,241,810, an increase of over Rs. 500,000 on that of 1895. Postage stamps valued at Rs. 850,000 were sold, an increase of Rs. 65,000 on 1904.

(3) 26½ million letters, post cards, and printed packets passed through the post, the increase of 2½ million on the 1904 figures being chiefly on letters (12½ per cent. increase) and post cards (25 per cent). There were 3½ million post cards posted.

(4) The total parcels traffic remained almost constant, a slight decrease in the internal parcels being almost counterbalanced by increase in the external parcels. A sum of Rs. 850,000 was recovered from the addressees of "value payable" parcels, of which Rs. 350,000 was remitted to senders in India.

(5) The projected Motor Mail Service has not yet started owing to difficulty in obtaining cars suitable to the work and the roads. A Thorneycroft Motor Omnibus has been indented for as an experiment on the section of the road between Bandarawela and Lunugala, and a contract for the extension of the service to the section from Lunugala to Batticaloa with a smaller car is being entered into.

(6) *Money Orders* of the value of Rs. 11,680,125 were dealt with, of which Indian amounted to over 4½ million rupees.

(7) The number of *telegrams* sent and received was 717,000, an increase of 8·73 per cent., chiefly on the inland 25 cents telegrams.

(8) A further reduction to 2*s.* per word for telegrams to Europe was made as against 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1902. and 4*s.* 0*d.* before 1902.

(9) *Telephones.*—There are 150 subscribers to the Colombo Telephone Exchange and calls numbered 400,000 in 1905. 490 miles of wire are in use.

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## IX.—MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(1) The total Military Expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,504,390·38, the Colonial contribution (9½ per cent. on the revenue) for regular troops amounting to Rs. 2,164,468·75 and the Volunteer Expenditure to Rs. 244,000·45. The balance was spent on Military buildings, &c.

(2) The total strength of the Volunteers on December 31, 1905, was 2,062, of whom 1,821 were classed as efficient. The numbers in the various Corps were—Ceylon Light Infantry 1,077, Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps 594, Ceylon Mounted Infantry 135, Artillery Volunteers 129, Volunteer Medical Corps 67, Band 39, and Permanent Staff 21.

(3) The number of boys in the Cadet Battalion of the Ceylon Light Infantry was 417.

(4) At the Annual Camp of Instruction held at Diyatalawa from July 6th to 15th, 1,531 Volunteers of all arms attended.

(5) The closing of the Naval Yard at Trincomalee was completed by March 31st. The Admiralty decided that it should be reduced to a "cadre," which could be developed in time of war according to necessity.

(6) It was also decided to abandon Trincomalee as a Military Station.

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## X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

### (A) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(1) (*a*) The Technical College buildings and the Victoria Memorial Eye Institution were completed during the year and the erection of the Supreme Court buildings and new Telephone Exchange made good progress.

(2) The duplication of the water main from Labugama to Colombo and construction of the reservoir at Elie House were also completed.

(3) A scheme was submitted by the Director of Public Works for the reclamation of a large portion of the Colombo lake, which is polluted by sewage, including provision for preserving communication by a system of canals and for opening up direct communication between the lake and harbour. The estimate for the work, roughly Rs. 3,800,000, is receiving consideration.

### (B) HARBOUR WORKS.

(4) A sum of Rs. 1,858,544 was spent on the Colombo Harbour Works during 1905, of which Rs. 1.650,319 was for Harbour Extension, Graving Dock, &c.

(5) The total expenditure on Harbour Works reached Rs. 35,085,400 at the end of 1905.

(6) Excellent progress was made with the New Breakwater, which was practically finished, and with the Coaling Jetties. The Graving Dock, 700 feet long by 113 feet wide, was finished, so far as work with the coffer dam was concerned, and will probably be opened by the end of 1906.

(7) The Patent Slip was occupied by 27 vessels, 12 of which belonged to Government. Revenue was Rs. 58,048 and expenditure Rs. 9,175·65.

(8) Mr. Matthews, the Consulting Engineer, visited the Island in December and personally inquired into the question of the further protection necessary to enable the new Coaling Jetties to be used throughout the year. Of the alternatives suggested, the scheme to lengthen the straight part of the S.W. Breakwater at a cost of £400,000 will probably be undertaken.

### (C) RAILWAYS.

(9) The mileage open at end of 1905 was 562⅛, 95⅜ miles having been opened during the year. The Northern Extension was completed and opened on August 1st.

(10) The profit on the year's working (receipts amounting to Rs. 9,690,653 and expenditure to Rs. 5,206,899) was Rs. 4,483,754, an increase of Rs. 633,201 over the profits of 1904.

(11) This surplus shows a profit of 6·3 per cent. on the original outlay.

### (D) IRRIGATION.

(12) In 1905 a sum of Rs. 611,532·47 was spent on irrigation works for construction and Rs. 89,464·35 for the maintenance of existing works.

(13) Eleven works have been started during the past ten years, during which 37,150 acres have been opened for irrigation; 2,860 acres were opened during 1905.

(14) A lengthy critical report on the Irrigation Policy of the Government past and present was made by Sir J. Keane, the late Private Secretary to the Governor. The present policy is to concentrate all the energies of the Irrigation Department on the completion of works already started before new works of magnitude are entered upon, and to increase the extent of land irrigated by better arrangement for the distribution and control of water available. Only one estimate for an additional large work, viz., for improvements to Nuwarawewa in the North-Central Province, which forms part of the larger Nachchaduwa scheme, was sanctioned during the year.

(15) It was also decided that steps should be taken to abolish the Central Irrigation Board, and that irrigation works should be undertaken by the recently formed Department of the Director of Irrigation in the same manner as other public works are and from funds voted in the annual Supply Bill.

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## XI.—PUBLIC SERVICE.

(1) His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., was absent from the Colony on leave for three months from September 8th, during which the Government was administered by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Fowler acting as Colonial Secretary.

(2) Mr. Ashmore received the honour of a Knight Commandership of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George in November, and Mr. Fowler a Companionship of the Order. A Knighthood was conferred on Mr. Stanley Bois, a leading member of the Mercantile Community.

(3) Messrs. L Creasy and Gerard Grenier, Registrar of the Supreme Court, were made Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

(4) The Hon. F. C. Moncreiff retired from the office of Puisne Justice and was succeeded by Mr. Wood Renton from Mauritius in September.

(5) Mr. J. J. Thorburn, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, was appointed Senior Provincial Commissioner of Southern Nigeria at the beginning of the year.

(6) Mr. C. C. Longden of the Madras Police was, with the consent of the Madras Government, appointed Inspector-General of Police in July.

(7) The scheme for increasing the salaries of the members of the Public Service was, with the consent of the Secretary of State, given effect to from January 1st, 1905.

(8) Under it salaries are now fixed in sterling with annual increments and at a sum considerably higher in the case of the lower classes than the former rupee salaries, exchange compensation being done away with, and salary, leave pay, and pension being paid at the current rate of exchange.

(9) In the case of senior officers entitled to the privilege of leave pay and pension at 1*s.* 10½*d.* the rupee, by whom the sterling salary, which in their case is fixed only slightly in excess of their former salary, would not be desired in view of the loss of the said privilege, the alternative of continuing on the former rupee salary with a further 1*d.* per rupee exchange compensation and of counting their whole salary so enhanced for leave and pension purposes has been granted.

(10) The scheme for the re-organisation of the Clerical Service has also been sanctioned from January 1st.

F. J. SMITH,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

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# WESTERN PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

### HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE.

THE history of the Western Province in the year 1905 was one of steady development along well-defined lines, and there were no radical changes in the form of administration. Perhaps the most striking feature of the year was the progress made in the working of the Village Committees, both in the Colombo and Kalutara Districts. An income of some Rs. 80,000 per annum has now to be administered by these Committees with the direction of the Mudaliyars, who are Chairmen of the Committees, and under the supervision of the Government Agent and his Assistants.

2. The boom in rubber which began in 1904 continued throughout the year, and there was great demand for suitable land in the Kalutara District and in the Hewagam korale.

3. In October the Government Agent ( Mr. Brodhurst ) held a sale at the Colombo Kachcheri of land in the Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces as well as in the Western Province. The sale realized some Rs. 228,735, and was the most important ever held at the Colombo Kachcheri.

4. An Agri-Horticultural Exhibition was held in Colombo in July and was opened by His Excellency the Governor. The Exhibition was under the management of the Colombo Agricultural Society, which was founded by the late Sir Charles Layard when Government Agent of the Province.

Local Agricultural Societies were started during the year at (1) Negombo; (2) Minuwangoda, 39 members; (3) Katana, 15 members; (4) Katunayaka, 38 members. Each has an experimental garden, and the interest in them shows no signs of waning.

5. The temperance movement, which was the most striking feature of the previous year, came to an inglorious end early in 1905. No permanent good, I fear, resulted from the operations of the various societies which had been formed for the repression of intemperance.

6. During the year three new posts of Gansabhawa Presidents were created, and certain divisions were in consequence transferred from the jurisdiction of Village Committees to Village Tribunals.

For many years there had been a President of Alutkuru Korale South, who held court at Gampaha; Kanuwana, Wattala, and Ambatalenpahala. The post was abolished in 1901, and the President was brought into the Kachcheri as a relieving officer. The President of Siyane Korale West was given jurisdiction at Gampaha, whilst Kanuwana was allotted to the President of Alutkuru Korale North. Ambatalenpahala and Wattala were placed under the Mudaliyars sitting as Chairmen of their respective Village Committees.

In January, 1905, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary inquired why there should not be Gansabhawas in every korale, and eventually the Government Agent proposed the following scheme, which was sanctioned by Government in August last :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salpiti Korale | Honnantara, Gangodawila, Ambatalenpahala | Siyane Korale | Mahara, Henaratgoda, Millate |
| Hewagam Korale | Aturugiriya, Kaduwela, Hanwella | Alutkuru Korale North | Mirigama, Katana, Minuwangoda |
| Alutkuru Korale South | Kanuwana, Wattala, Gampaha | Rayigam Korale | |
| | | Pasdun Korale | |

7. His Excellency the Governor visited the Kalutara District in January and met the local Planters' Association at Tebuwana. In February His Excellency and Lady Blake went by the Hamilton canal to Negombo, and there held a Levée and garden party.

8. There were two changes in the administration of the Province, Mr. Fowler being succeeded in April by Mr. Brodhurst, whilst the writer assumed duties on the 1st December.

Mr. J. S. Drieberg was appointed Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, in April, 1905, after holding the post of Office Assistant for nearly seven years. He was succeeded by Mr. Sueter. The Kalutara District was administered throughout the year by Mr. Horsburgh.

### REVENUE.

9. The revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 2,725,697, an increase of Rs. 454,562 over the previous year, and is by far the largest on record. It is nearly a million rupees in excess of the year 1888, when the Kegalla and Ratnapura Districts formed parts of the Western Province. From 1896 to 1903 the revenue steadily rose, except for a slight set back in 1901. In 1904 there was a decrease of some Rs. 200,000, due for the most part to the temperance movement. The year 1905 witnessed a return to the normal rate of increase. Licenses, Toll Rents, Rents of Government Property, and Land Sales were the principal heads of revenue which showed an increase.

10 Customs receipts showed a falling off at Beruwala and Negombo, but this is no indication of waning prosperity. It merely indicates that traders find Colombo a more convenient centre for imports. For some time past there has been a falling off in the import trade of these small ports.

11. Under the heading Stamps there is a small decrease, but in Colombo the stamp vendors obtain their supplies from the Treasury, and the decrease consequently has no significance. As pointed out in last year's report, there is likely to be a falling off in the amount realized by land sales in the near future, as the extent available for sale steadily diminishes, but the increase in values may for a time counterbalance the shrinkage in the area sold.

## CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

12. The food supply of the people has been adequate. Rice is procurable in large quantities, and facilities for its transport are great. During the latter part of the year the price of imported rice rose very considerably, and the increase was no doubt felt by the poorer classes in Colombo and its neighbourhood, who live mainly on the imported article.

13. In the Salpiti korale the Mudaliyar estimates the amount of locally-grown rice as only one-tenth of that consumed. In Hapitigam korale the Mudaliyar reckons that three-quarters of the rice is imported. The Mudaliyar of Alutkuru Korale North finds that some two-fifths of the rice consumed is grown locally. These figures are of course by no means exact, but they are approximately correct. Villagers who do not own paddy fields and the well-to-do classes use imported rice only. Vegetables are grown largely in the villages round Colombo, especially near the Kelani river, where the deposit left by the floods is rich.

In some korales poultry and milk are scarce. There is a steadily increasing number of persons who eat meat, in spite of antagonistic Buddhist feeling. It is asserted that a large proportion of the cattle stolen are killed and eaten, and it certainly appears to be difficult for thieves to sell stolen animals under existing regulations regarding the transfer and removal of cattle.

14. The health of the people on the whole was fairly satisfactory, and there were no epidemics. A few isolated cases of smallpox occurred, but the disease did not assume serious proportions. Malarial fever prevailed in some districts, especially in May and June.

15. The Government dispensaries are largely resorted to, and the number of those who take European treatment steadily increases, and there are now many private dispensaries from which European medicines are obtained. For dysentery native remedies are still generally preferred.

16. Speaking generally, the condition of the people was decidedly prosperous. For those who desire it work can always be obtained at good wages along the seaborde. The Road Committee returns show that no person now thinks of working on the roads, the obligation to labour being invariably commuted, the reason being that 25 cents a day is still reckoned as a man's wage, and the commutation is calculated on that basis. If there were any difficulty in obtaining work at a reasonable wage, the poorer classes would elect to labour on the roads in preference to paying Re. 1·50.

17. The prosperity of the district is of course mainly due to the cocoanut palm, which flourishes not only in the maritime divisions, but on land to the south of the Maha-oya and in the Siyane korales. At Veyangoda there are large cocoanut mills which give employment to nearly a thousand men and women.

18. In Hapitigam and Siyane korales there are plumbago mines, but the industry, owing to low prices, has not been very flourishing during the past year. It is essentially a speculative industry, and is of doubtful advantage to the community at large. The miners frequently belong to the class which is wanted by the police. Better supervision of the mines is, however, now in force.

19. The fishing industry in the Alutkuru Korales North and South and in the Salpiti korale is a source of considerable profit to the inhabitants of the coast, who find a ready market for all that they can catch. Freshwater fish are not caught in any large quantities. My predecessor was of opinion that expenditure on pisciculture would meet with good results, but the paucity of tanks in the Western Province does not encourage experiments.

20. Arrack distillation is confined to the Kalutara District and is a most profitable industry. Owing to the temperance movement in 1904 the number of licenses taken out for 1905 shows a considerable reduction, but there will probably be a return to the normal state of things in 1906.

21. The area under cultivation shows a steady increase, nearly 280,000 out of a total of some 396,000 acres being under cocoanuts. The extent of land under paddy is reported to have increased by some 2,000 acres. This does not mean that new land has been asweddumized, but that a larger extent of land already fit for cultivation has been sown because of favourable climatic conditions. A small decrease in pasturage is reported, from 5,059 acres to 4,943 acres. It is possible that this decrease is in deniya land, which is occasionally cultivated with paddy, whilst at other times it is used for pasturage.

There is a trifling increase of some 200 acres under the head Other Grains, from 3,246 to 3,439 acres.

In fruit gardens there is also a small but welcome increase, from 5,072 to 5,162 acres.

22. Tea shows a slight decrease, from 9,834 to 9,759 acres, but this is no doubt due to the substitution of rubber for tea wherever it has been possible.

Cinnamon shows a trifling decrease, but the acreage is still large and amounts to nearly 21,000 acres.

23. Tobacco is only grown along the borders of the Maha-oya. The quality of the article grown is said to be excellent and the profits considerable. If this is the case, it is strange that the area cultivated should be only from 70 to 80 acres.

24. Over 3,000 acres, principally in the neighbourhood of Colombo, are devoted to vegetables, which is a very paying industry.

25. It is perhaps not surprising that new products should not greatly attract the native cultivator so long as he can plant cocoanuts. Tea and rubber, ground nuts and cotton, he looks on in the light of speculative investments, but planting cocoanuts in this Province is to him what buying consols is to the English investor.

26. In the Colombo District chena cultivation is now practically unknown, as waste land can be put to much more useful purposes, and the small amount of Crown forest remaining is carefully guarded.

## EDUCATION.

27. The Colombo District compares favourably with most parts of the Island in regard to education, and when the new Education Ordinance comes into force the principle of compulsory education will be generally adopted. At the present time in the country districts parents are liable to punishment by the Gansabhawa for failing to send their boys to Government schools where no others exist, and when compulsion becomes the rule and not the exception education will undoubtedly make great strides.

28. The Village Committees now build and maintain both girls' and boys' schools, and the villager's opportunities for educating his children constantly increase.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE AND CRIME.

29. The ordinary statistics of crime are annexed (Appendix 2). There was a regrettable increase in the number of cases of homicide, which were 34 as against 23 in 1904.

30. In Siyane Korale West and in Alutkuru Korale North there were 16 murders (eight in each korale). The only division in which there was no case was the Colombo Mudaliyar's, in which, however, the town of Colombo is not included. Serious offences generally show an increase over the previous year.

31. Siyane Korale West was the worst, with 16·1 serious offences to every 1,000 of the taxpaying population. In 1904 Hewagam korale was the worst, with 12·20 offences per thousand. Salpiti korale as in 1904 was the least criminal, but its figures are 6·4 per thousand as against 4·65 in the previous year. For the whole district the number of serious offences per 1,000 taxpayers was 9·8 against 7·65 in the previous year.

32. The largest proportion of convictions to offences was in the Salpiti korale, which thus shows the best record for the rural police of the division.

33. The number of knife cases also shows an increase. The figures for the half-years 1st July to 31st December in 1903 and 1904 were as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 .. .. | 77 cases | 1904 .. .. | 47 cases |

In the whole year 1905 there were 171 cases, or a slightly worse return than that for 1903.

34. The summary of serious offences also indicates an increase in criminality. In 1904 there were 174 villages with no offence reported. In 1905 the number had dropped to 116.

35. There were in all 1,372 serious offences reported as against 1,147 in the previous year, and in only 258 were there convictions as against 260 in 1904, when there were 200 fewer cases. These returns are undoubtedly unsatisfactory. With the establishment of rural police stations it may be hoped that there will be a diminution in the number of unpunished offences.

36. The summary of cognizable offences disposed of in the Police Courts shows much the same results as in 1904. In the Police Court of Panadure there are only 10 per cent. of convictions, as against 36·67 in the Negombo Police Court. Last year also my predecessor commented on the small percentage of convictions in the Panadure Court.

37. The number of cases designedly false again appears to be very low in the Itinerating Police Court—only 2·26 of the total. It was 3·11 in 1904. In the Kalutara Police Court the percentage is given as 23·01, which is about the same figure as in 1904 (23·94).

On the other hand, the percentage of cases which fall under the head "Evidence insufficient to convict any one" is much the highest in the Itinerating Court, viz., 50·77, whilst the Kalutara Police Court, on the other hand, gives only 17·80 under this head. It is clear that these differences are due to the idiosyncrasies of individual Magistrates, and that many of the cases which the Police Magistrate, Kalutara, classifies as designedly false would appear under the heading "Evidence insufficient to convict any one" in the Itinerating Magistrate's returns.

The low percentage of convictions in the Panadure Court for the last two years does however appear to call for investigation. The district is one in which there is undoubtedly a considerable amount of crime.

38. The report of the Assistant Superintendent of Police is annexed. There was no lack of co-operation between the regular police and village headmen in dealing with crime.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

39. The towns of Kalutara, Negombo, and Minuwangoda have Local Boards which do excellent work. The establishment of a Local Board at Minuwangoda, a large village in Alutkuru Korale North, was in the nature of an experiment, but has turned out a successful one.

40. The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance is not in force in this Province. It will probably, however, be introduced in the course of the year into several small towns and villages which can no longer be permitted to remain without any form of sanitary authority.

41. Towns like Moratuwa and Panadure have had plenty of opportunities of electing self-government in the form of a Local Board, but the majority of the inhabitants have objected to its introduction because it involves the payment of an assessment rate. The only alternative is the inclusion of such places under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, in which case the inhabitants of the locality have no voice in the administration of the funds collected, which rests with the Board of Health, a body composed exclusively of officials. In the ordinary villages the Village Committee is the sanitary authority, but in the Moratuwa division the inhabitants declined to avail themselves of the machinery of this Ordinance, and at the present moment there is no authority of any kind to govern the sanitation of this populous division. It is impossible that such a state of things should be allowed to continue, for it is bound, as population increases, to become a menace to the health of the whole neighbourhood. The leading men of Moratuwa have fully recognized the position, but the uneducated majority have so far successfully resisted the introduction of any sanitary authority.

WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

42. The Thoroughfares Ordinance continues to work smoothly. A separate report is furnished by the Road Committees. The amount collected for the minor roads of the district is barely adequate for their proper maintenance, and the question arises whether a higher rate of commutation than 25 cents a day should not be adopted. An addition of 5 cents would still make the rate much lower than the market value of labour in the district, and would add 20 per cent. to the funds of the Committee.

43. The Waste Lands Ordinance has been worked in this district since 1899, but its operations have not been extensive. Since that date the Surveyor-General has furnished the Government Agent with 58 plans for 58 villages. Of these, 51 were in Siyane Korale East, 5 in Siyane Korale West, and 2 in Hewagam korale. Of these plans 47 have been finally settled, and the remaining 11 have been partially dealt with.

After the final settlement of each village the Crown lots are dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance. Four Crown blocks aggregating 175 acres in Siyane Korale East were declared Crown in 1905, and preliminary notices calling for claims in regard to three lots, in extent 47 acres 3 roods 20 poles, also in Siyane Korale East, were issued in December, 1905. Nine villages were finally settled during the year, one under the Block Survey system and the rest by sales or settlements under village plans. There are no Crown lots in these villages to be brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinance.

44. The Firearms Ordinance was in operation during the year. In 1905 the practice was adopted of serving preliminary notices on all persons who held licenses, calling on them to renew the licenses forthwith. Cases were instituted against 22 persons, of whom 19 were fined, and three cases were withdrawn. No one was prosecuted without some warning, and the Ordinance was worked without the friction attendant on the prosecution of a large number of persons who had either renewed their licenses in other parts of the Island or had some good grounds for not applying for such renewal.

An amending Ordinance has since been passed which establishes a uniform system for the whole Island. The annual renewal of licenses on stamps of 25 and 50 cents was previously confined to the Western Province to some few localities.

45. As regards fresh legislation generally, I would endorse the recommendations of my predecessor in regard to the question of the administration of estates. It is not feasible for the Secretary of a District Court to take up these cases, and yet he is the only public officer who is exempted from the payment of stamp fees in such cases.

In the Land Acquisition Ordinance there should, I think, be an amendment in regard to the matter of costs. At present, if the Government Agent assesses the value at Rs. 10,000 and the claimant asks Rs. 40,000, the Government have to pay costs if a single rupee over the amount assessed is awarded. It appears to me that when the Court's valuation is nearer the Government Agent's than the claimant's costs should be divided.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

46. There are no irrigation works of any magnitude in the Colombo District. The Kesbewa tank is perhaps the best known, and that is rather as a picturesque adjunct to the resthouse than as a storage reservoir of value. The Colombo District is generally more affected by floods than drought, and to this is probably due the fact that dams to keep out flood water have been treated as irrigation works and paid for from irrigation funds.

PUBLIC WORKS.

47. It has at last been decided to build a residence for the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, and the work is just about to be commenced. For more than twenty years the desirability of undertaking this work has been pressed on Government, and at last with success. The existing resthouse is to be converted into a Police Court, and a new resthouse, to which Government are contributing, is being erected nearer the sea.

48. On the Kelani Valley Line a new station has been opened at Homagama, which serves estates in the Rayigam korale as well as the local traffic. A very large market is held there once a week, and hundreds come there from all parts of the korale and from Colombo. At the Kotte road also a station has been experimentally opened.

49. The Nagoda-Matugama road, which is one of the principal thoroughfares in the Kalutara District, has been taken over by the Public Works Department from the District Road Committee. A br dge over the Kepu-ela at Galpotha, for which the Kalutara planters to the north of the Kalu-ganga have pressed, is to be built this year.

A telegraph office at Minuwangoda, to which reference was made in last year's report, has been sanctioned.

The railway to Negombo starting from Ragama has practically been sanctioned, and it is hoped that preliminary steps may be undertaken shortly.

50. A grant in aid of village works has been made by Government. It is of the greatest assistance to Village Committees, who have plenty of labour, but are unable to build permanent bridges and the like for want of funds.

51. The works that are most required are the provision of cement concrete drains at places like Neboda, Tebuwana, and Horana. Without them it is extremely difficult to keep the places clean and healthy. The road from Kotte to Padukka should be taken over by the Public Works Department. This is a most important thoroughfare, and the funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee are insufficient to metal it as thoroughly as is necessary. The Road Committee receive a portion of the proceeds of a toll on this road, which they would have to surrender, but they would be quite willing to forego this grant.

52. A water supply for Negombo is one of the most pressing wants of the district. In Kalutara also, where private wells supply nearly all the population, the character of the water is indifferent.

A house for the Government Agent should be included in the public works required. He is the only Revenue Officer in the Island who has no official residence.

## SALT.

53. The sale of imported salt has been recently added to the Government Agent's duties, and the amount sold during the past year was as follows :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 46,359 50 | July | 29,481 40 |
| February | 45,599 70 | August | 36,482 0 |
| March | 42,740 20 | September | 42,171 80 |
| April | 26,610 40 | October | 28,692 60 |
| May | 26,105 0 | November | 12,377 20 |
| June | 14,540 60 | December | 15,781 80 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 366,942 20 |

## FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

54. The report of the Assistant Conservator of Forests is annexed (Appendix 3). The working of the Department was financially successful and the revenue considerably exceeded the estimate.

Except in Siyane Korale East, there is practically no chena cultivation, and no permits are ever issued in the Colombo District, where they are unnecessary.

## LAND SALES.

55. The number of lots disposed of in the Colombo District was 4,936, in extent 7,444 A. 3 R. 5·11 P. During the last seven years 30,580 lots, aggregating 60,023 A. 2 R. 6·4 P, were disposed of. In the previous seven years 4,043 lots, in extent 7,312 A. 3 R. 9·94 P., were dealt with.

56. Statement (*a*) in Appendix 4 shows lands granted and sold for the last fifteen years with particulars of sales, &c., in each year. Statement (*d*) gives the number of lots purchased by Europeans and by natives. Practically all the lots bought by Europeans were for rubber.

56. Statement (*e*) is a return of preliminary plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888, and shows that the work steadily increases.

## LAND ACQUISITION.

57. During the year mandates were received for the acquisition of land for the following public purposes :—

*Colombo District.*

(1) Railway siding at Dehiwala.
(2) Homagama railway station.
(3) Quarries at Etgala, Bambukuliya, and Naiwala.
(4) Cooly lines at Udugampola.
(5) Drainage Works.

*Kalutara District.*

(6) Extension of Neboda hospital.
(7) Quarry at Panadure.

58. The Drainage Works in particular involve the acquisition of a very large number of valuable lots, including two churches. These lots have to be inspected somewhat more than once if any question arises as to the value. Under the head of Legislation I have referred to the question of the awar dof costs. The Municipal assessments contrast strangely with the value put on their lands by the owners ; and the courts appear to ignore the rates paid in arriving at their awards. If there was some provision by which an owner were estopped from denying the valuation put by him on his property for Municipal purposes, unless he could show that the value had in the meantime been enhanced by special circumstances, the Council would either receive a large increase in the amount of their assessment tax, or would be able to acquire land for Municipal improvements at a much lower rate than at present.

## WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

59. In addition to attendance at meetings of the Legislative Council and Sub-Committees thereof, the Harbour Board, the Plague Committee, the Agricultural Board, and other regular Committees, the Government Agent attended meetings of—

(1) The Seaside Railway Commission.
(2) The Flood Committee.
(3) The Committee on the Negombo Railway.
(4) Commission on the Irrigation Ordinance.
(5) Rules of Procedure for Village Tribunals (Committee).
(6) Cattle Mart and Quarantine Station.
(7) Rating of Crown Lands within Local Board Limits.
(8) Victoria Eye Memorial Hospital and other Committees.

## LIQUOR LICENSES.

60. The suggestion that the right to vend liquor should be sold by public auction was not approved, but I think the charge for a license should certainly be raised. There is no doubt that a much larger revenue should be obtained from this source without any increase in the number of shops. At present an excessive profit is made by the fortunate holders of these licenses and the owners of the properties on which these licensed premises stand.

## LIVE STOCK.

61. There was an increase in the number of black cattle and pigs according to the returns furnished by the Mudaliyars. The figures are as follows :—

| | Black Cattle. | Pigs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1904 | 122,033 | 66,697 |
| 1905 | 123,709 | 70,638 |

The health of cattle was on the whole good. There was no murrain in 1905, but cases of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred. The figures are annexed (Appendix 5).

62. The report of the Committee on Cattle Quarantine has been submitted to Government, and the establishment of a quarantine station should be productive of much benefit.

63. There does not appear to have been any increase in cattle stealing, but accurate statistics of the offence are very difficult to obtain. Cattle are habitually allowed, if not encouraged, to stray in search of pasturage. It frequently happens that the animals after having been reported to be stolen return to the owners. After a flood numbers of cattle unrecognizable are found drowned. The new rules for cattle branding, which place the village number on every animal, will tend to check the illicit traffic in stolen cattle, but will not prevent their slaughter by those who steal for the purpose of eating the flesh.

### WORKING OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

64. I have referred to the working of the Village Committees in the preliminary history of the year. There has been no difficulty experienced in the administration of the funds, and the villagers have begun to appreciate the benefits to be derived from the "sulu badda" or "small tax," as opposed to the road tax.

*Fnnds.*—The total collections for the year 1905 amounted to Rs. 67,411·92 as against Rs. 66,855·59 in 1904. The payments actually made in the year were Rs. 61,913·56, but there was sanctioned expenditure on works which had been practically completed in 1905 which would exhaust the balance.

*Roads.*—Ten miles of new roads were constructed, 95½ miles of old roads were repaired and 28 bridges and culverts were constructed at a cost Rs. 45,147·77.

*Schools.*—Nine new school buildings were erected and 75 repaired at an expenditure of Rs. 9,080·13

*Court-houses.*—One new Village Tribunal was built and six were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,357·56.

*Burial grounds.*—Ten burial grounds were cleared and improved. The expenditure on them amounted to Rs. 926·53.

*Clerical Staff.*—The Clerical Staff costs Rs. 3,447·50.

*Miscellaneous expenditure.*—This includes items such as tools, stores, &c. Rs. 1,954·07 were expended under this head.

*Balance of funds.*—A sum of Rs. 39,683·09 remains available for expenditure in 1906. The Atapattu Mudaliyar continued to devote much time and trouble to the supervision of the work of the Committees.

### VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

65. Annexed are the returns of work performed by these Tribunals (Appendix 7). Reference has already been made to the establishment of certain new Gansabhawas. It will be seen that the work is kept well up to date. Out of a total of 2,528 civil and 7,165 criminal cases, only 17 civil and 39 criminal were pending at the end of the year. The increase in the number of these courts and the re-distribution of the work, which was advocated by my predecessor in last year's report, have been effected.

### RAGAMA CAMP.

66. The Superintendent's report is annexed (Appendix 8). The management of the Camp has continued to be satisfactory, and there were practically no complaints. The hospital has been greatly improved, but fortunately there has been little use for it.

The annexed statement shows the bills issued, which amount to a total of Rs. 648,870 as against Rs. 263,041 in the previous year. In 1902, 13,943 coolies travelled with tin tickets; in 1903, 32,463; in 1904, 46,556; and in 1905, 114,168. These figures show the enormous growth of the tin ticket system, and testify eloquently to its advantages. Some 18,000 coolies without tin tickets passed through the Camp, as against 19,845 in 1902.

### ARRACK.

67. The temperance movement practically came to an end at the beginning of 1905; and in April the renters were called on to pay instalments on the old footing, and the charge of Rs. 4·50 a gallon on all arrack issued from the stores was discontinued. The only rent for 1905, which was sold in 1904, when the temperance wave was highest, was that for the Siyane and Hewagam korales.

The amount realized was Rs. 120,000 as against Rs. 216,877 for 1904, but the same rent when sold last year fetched Rs. 192,840. The Kalutara rent sold last year fetched Rs. 125,555 for two years, as against Rs. 143,668 for the preceding two years.

The Colombo rent actually showed an increase and realized Rs. 2,173,848 for 1906 and 1907, as against Rs. 2,151,165 for 1904 and 1905.

Negombo showed a decrease of Rs. 312,600 for 1906 as against Rs 345,670, the rate for the two previous years, but in 1903 the rent only realized Rs. 280,000.

### OPIUM.

68. These rents were sold last year for the first time by tender, and realized Rs. 31,390, an increase of Rs. 7,869 over the previous year.

### DAIRIES AND LAUNDRIES.

69. There are now 96 dairies on the register. During the year 21 were discontinued, apparently because they would not comply with the requirements of the law.

The condition of the cattle sheds has been much improved and they are reported to be well kept, but only one shed has been constructed with bricks and cement.

70. The water supply has on the whole been fairly satisfactory. Three samples were analyzed, two being reported to be satisfactory. The third was condemned. Two samples were taken in connection with cases of enteric fever, and the third as the water of the well was suspected. Twenty-four wells have been protected with a three-foot wall, and only four now remain to be so protected, according to the Inspector's report. He found that the vessels used were clean and were scalded regularly before use. There is no provision for compelling the use of lids to the vessels in which milk is carried, and this is a source of danger, as dust may easily be a source of contamination.

71. The dairies have been whitewashed, and the Inspector has endeavoured to impress on the dairymen the necessity for personal cleanliness.

72. No infectious disease was reported from a dairy. One instance of foot-and-mouth disease was reported at a dairy in Wellampitiya. The two cows affected were isolated, and milking them was prohibited. They subsequently recovered. Sixty-eight prosecutions were instituted during the year, of which 63 resulted in convictions. In one case the defendant was not to be found. Forty-two prosecutions were for want of registration and the remainder for not keeping premises clean.

73. *Laundries.*—The Inspector reports that the register of laundries is incomplete. There are some 500 in his list. He found that dhobies from Nalluruwa in the Kalutara District and from Rayigam korale regularly wash clothes for residents within the Municipality. Three cases of chickenpox and one of measles were reported from laundries during the year. In all these cases work was immediately discontinued, and the houses were whitewashed and disinfected, after the removal of the patients, before work was allowed to be re-commenced.

Eighteen prosecutions were entered against laundries, in all of which there were convictions. Two were for unprotected wells, and one for not reporting a case of infectious disease. The remainder were for failure to keep the premises clean. Two applications for registration were refused as the places were insanitary, and the registration of two laundries was cancelled for the same reason.

There can be no doubt that the Inspector has done valuable work, and it would certainly be a retrograde step to discontinue his services, as has been suggested.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

74. Kalutara District was declared an irrigation district under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, and rules have been submitted for sanction.

75. Village Committee rules for the Colombo District were made uniform. Old rules were recast, and after approval were published in the *Gazette* in September. Every Vidane Arachchi and Police Vidane has now been required to have a notice board fixed near his house, so that strangers may be able to find them readily.

76. The district map has been completed. The names of the villages as well as their numbers have been inserted, and the map has been lithographed at the Surveyor-General's Office.

77. An excellent police map has been prepared under the supervision of the Atapattu Mudaliyar in connection with the establishment of rural police stations. The jurisdiction of the various courts is clearly shown and the centres to which crimes have to be reported.

April 24, 1906.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

1 (*a*).—Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Western Province during the Year 1905.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS. | | | | | |
| *Imports.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| Grain ... ... | 47,910 52 | 33,037 98 | — | 14,872 54 | Less imports at Kalutara and Negombo |
| Cotton Manufacture ... | 21 3 | 18 33 | — | 2 70 | do. |
| Other Goods ... ... | 273 77 | 200 46 | — | 73 31 | do. |
| Total ... | 48,205 32 | 33,256 77 | — | 14,948 55 | |
| PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES. | | | | | |
| Port Dues and Outports ... | 472 70 | 479 92 | 7 22 | — | |
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | | | | | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ... | 1,358,457 62 | 1,638,161 79 | 279,704 17 | — | The rents for 1905 fetched Rs. 1,697,161·50, as against Rs. 1,781,248·50 for 1904. Rents of 1904 in arrear on account Rs. 4·50 system. |
| Opium ... ... | 9,915 0 | 16,521 4 | 6,606 4 | — | Higher rents |
| Sundries ... ... | 192 0 | 361 0 | 169 0 | — | Casual |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | |
| Tithes redeemed ... | 32 0 | — | — | 32 0 | — |
| Royalty on Cabook ... | 182 95 | 367 15 | 184 20 | — | More permits issued for removal of sand |
| *Tolls.* | | | | | |
| Road Tolls ... ... | 81,563 68 | 87,188 6 | 5,624 38 | — | Higher rents |
| Bridge Tolls ... ... | 48,480 3 | 51,573 34 | 3,093 31 | — | |
| Ferry Tolls ... ... | 5,040 0 | 5,064 85 | 24 85 | — | |
| Canal Tolls ... ... | 41,765 0 | 43,585 0 | 1,820 0 | — | |
| Carried forward ... | 1,545,628 28 | 1,842,822 23 | 297,225 95 | 32 0 | |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| Brought forward ... | 1,545,628 28 | 1,842,822 23 | 297,225 95 | 32 0 | |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) ... | 54,588 25 | 49,433 95 | — | 5,154 30 | Less stamps sold |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | |
| District Courts ... ... | 1,709 25 | 1,709 80 | 0 55 | — | — |
| Courts of Requests ... | 100 0 | 157 0 | 57 0 | — | — |
| Police Courts ... ... | 40,303 33 | 38,719 19 | — | 1,584 14 | Less fines imposed |
| Government Agents ... | 67 12 | 108 71 | 41 59 | — | — |
| Other Departments ... | 3,818 64 | 2,926 95 | — | 891 69 | Less fines imposed |
| Forest Offences... ... | 807 65 | 1,595 70 | 788 5 | — | More forest offences |
| Total ... | 1,647,022 52 | 1,937,473 53 | 298,113 14 | 7,662 13 | |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps ... | 19,756 35 | 19,361 32 | — | 395 3 | Less stamps sold |
| Survey Fees ... ... | 30,095 70 | 27,995 19 | — | 2,100 51 | Smaller extent of land sold and disposed of |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works... | 580 83 | 428 83 | — | 152 0 | Cost of maintenance only is now recovered |
| Hospital Stoppages ... | 5,909 21 | 3,283 57 | — | 2,625 64 | Less indoor patients in Asylum |
| Collections at Dispensaries ... | 9,034 90 | 10,577 73 | 1,542 83 | — | More sickness and more people take English treatment in the interior |
| Medical Aid Dues ... | 7,245 47 | 9,693 10 | 2,447 63 | — | More sickness on estates |
| Sale of Drugs ... ... | 519 67 | 692 79 | 173 12 | — | do. |
| Cemetery Fees ... ... | 615 0 | 715 0 | 100 0 | — | More deaths |
| Cost of Police within Municipalities ... ... | 432 31 | 480 19 | 47 88 | — | — |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ... ... | 11,570 37 | 10,756 17 | — | 814 20 | Assessment tax, Negombo, in arrear |
| Value of Prison Labour ... | 398 4 | 416 55 | 18 51 | — | — |
| School Fees ... ... | 24,808 40 | 24,924 21 | 115 81 | — | Casual |
| School Books and Stationery ... | 438 76 | 539 69 | 100 93 | — | More books sold at Kalutara |
| Value of Tools lost ... | 0 80 | 10 73 | 9 93 | — | — |
| Warehouse Rent ... | 2,451 54 | 1,697 3 | — | 754 51 | Less imports |
| Fees for Title Deeds ... | 6,246 42 | 5,512 59 | — | 733 83 | Less extent of land sold |
| Fees for preparation of leases ... | — | 300 0 | 300 0 | — | This is a new recovery |
| Record-room Collections ... | — | 2,625 27 | 2,625 27 | — | These recoveries are now credited in the Kachcheri |
| Sundries ... ... | 3,321 43 | 4,886 95 | 1,565 52 | — | Casual |
| Total ... | 123,425 20 | 124,896 91 | 9,047 43 | 7,575 72 | |
| GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 7 0 | — | — | 7 0 | — |
| RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses ... | 16,097 68 | 13,894 49 | — | 2,203 19 | Arrears of 1903 recovered in 1904; Kochchikade Mills given up |
| Garden Rents ... ... | 19,363 29 | 14,307 65 | — | 5,055 64 | Arrears of 1903 recovered ; Cinnamon Gardens rent in arrear |
| Rent of Lands ... ... | 4,280 98 | 4,544 23 | 263 25 | — | Due to rent of site of Y. M. C. A. Headquarters (new) |
| Rent of Reclamation Ground ... | 43,925 80 | 74,558 24 | 30,632 44 | — | Due to new coaling grounds |
| Rent of Barge-repairing Basin ... | 15,946 56 | 7,895 67 | — | 8,050 89 | — |
| Total ... | 99,614 31 | 115,200 28 | 30,895 69 | 15,309 72 | |
| INTEREST. | | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue ... | 3,687 84 | 4,161 92 | 474 8 | — | Less prompt payment of rents |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores ... | 149 48 | 391 33 | 241 85 | — | More unserviceable articles sold |
| Unclaimed Deposits ... | 2,730 99 | 23,405 18 | 20,674 19 | — | Fiscal's fees credited |
| Sundries ... ... | 757 80 | 698 78 | — | 59 2 | Casual |
| Total ... | 3,638 27 | 24,495 29 | 20,916 4 | 59 2 | |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c | |
| Timber ... ... | 47,643 92 | 45,469 78 | — | 2,174 14 | Less timber sold |
| Produce of Botanic Gardens . ... | — | 118 15 | 118 15 | — | Now credited in this office |
| Crops on Crown Lands ... | 254 20 | 1,387 55 | 1,133 35 | — | More fields rented at Kalutara |
| Sundries ... ... | 232 72 | 219 70 | — | 13 2 | — |
| Total ... | 48,130 84 | 47,195 18 | 1,251 50 | 2,187 16 | |
| LAND SALES. | | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold ... | 293,555 12 | 438,437 64 | 144,882 52 | — | More valuable lands sold |
| Premia on Leases ... | 3,375 71 | 100 0 | — | 3,275 71 | Less Crown lands leased |
| Total ... | 296,930 83 | 438,537 64 | 144,882 52 | 3,275 71 | |
| Grand Total ... | 2,271,134 83 | 2,725,697 44 | 505,587 62 | 51,025 1 | |
| | | Deduct Decrease ... | 51,025 1 | | |
| | | Nett Increase ... | 454,562 61 | | |

1 (*b*)—Statement of Expenditure of the Colombo Kachcheri for 1905, exclusive of Port and Marine.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Supply Bill. | Supplementary. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Personal Emoluments ... ... ... | 56,351 82 | 117 42 | 56,712 12 | 56,712 12* |
| Pensions (not voted to Government Agent) ... ... | 5,082 6 | — | 5,082 6 | 5,082 6 |
| Other Charges :— | | | | |
| Cart and cooly hire ... ... ... | 5 68 | — | 5 68 | |
| Petty expenses ... ... ... | 393 19 | — | 393 19 | |
| Furniture ... ... ... ... | 99 81 | — | 99 81 | |
| Binding ... ... ... ... | 267 48 | — | 267 48 | |
| Commission on assessment tax ... | 197 57 | — | 197 57 | |
| Remuneration to police tax assessors ... | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | |
| Commission on boutique rents ... | — | — | — | |
| Law prosecutions ... ... ... | 63 50 | 2,590 96 | 2,654 46 | |
| Registration of carts, &c. ... ... | 1,780 64 | — | 1,780 64 | |
| Stationery to Government Agent's Department ... | 905 32 | — | 905 32 | |
| Do. Village Tribunals ... ... | 273 7 | — | 273 7 | |
| Friend-in-Need Societies ... ... | 12,500 0 | — | 12,500 0 | |
| Paupers ... ... ... ... | 9,851 50 | — | 9,851 50 | |
| Conservation of cemeteries ... ... | 389 69 | — | 389 69 | |
| Latrine charges ... ... ... | 168 0 | — | 168 0 | |
| Burying dead bodies ... ... ... | 123 24 | — | 123 24 | |
| Relieving and removing sick ... ... | 104 93 | — | 104 93 | |
| Travelling to Government Agent ... ... | 2,047 73 | — | 2,047 73 | |
| Do. Clerks ... ... ... | 2,375 93 | — | 2,375 93 | |
| Conveying and guarding treasure ... ... | 17 0 | — | 17 0 | |
| Killing dogs ... ... ... | 152 0 | — | 152 0 | |
| Clearing and keeping Crown reservation ... ... | 314 0 | — | 314 0 | |
| Cattle murrain ... ... ... ... | 0 40 | — | 0 40 | |
| Remuneration to headmen ... ... ... | 7,827 18 | — | 7,827 18 | |
| Allowance to appraisers ... ... ... | 12 0 | — | 12 0 | |
| Overtime to Clerks ... ... ... | 645 70 | — | 645 70 | |
| Scheme for police protection ... ... | 2,981 80 | — | 2,981 80 | |
| Cost of lighting and of fencing ... ... | 529 84 | — | 529 84 | |
| On account house burnt by a spark from a railway engine ... | 0 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 | |
| Cost of aumani collection of tolls ... ... | 0 0 | 828 96 | 828 96 | |
| Relief to fever-stricken villagers ... ... | — | 296 11 | 296 11 | |
| | 44,177 20 | 3,766 3 | 47,943 23 | 47,943 23 |
| | | | Total Expenditure for 1905 ... | 109,737 41 |

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Total Personal Emoluments paid ... ... ... | 56,712 12 |
| Total Other Charges, &c.... ... ... ... | 47,943 23 |
| Total ... | 104,655 35 |
| Total Pensions paid (not voted to Government Agent)... ... | 5,082 6 |
| Total Expenditure for 1905—Rs. | 109,737 41 |
| Total Expenditure for 1904—Rs. | 111,439 19 |

* This does not include Rs. 300, being arrears of salaries, paid in 1906.

1 (*c*).—Statement of Expenditure of the Colombo Kachcheri, Port and Marine Department, for 1905.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments ... ... ... ... | 82,440 34 |
| Other Charges :— | |
| Oil, wicks, and petty expenses ... ... ... | 458 42 |
| Hospital equipment ... ... ... ... | 4 60 |
| Furniture and tools ... ... ... ... | 31 0 |
| Dieting and other expenses of coolies in quarantine ... ... | 3,667 81 |
| Total Expenditure for 1905 ... | 12,406 17 |
| Total Expenditure for 1904 ... | 11,566 35 |

2 (*a*).—REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

*Regular Police.*—The authorized strength of the regular police in the Western Province on December 31, 1905, was 1 Assistant Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 1 Sergeant-Major, 9 sergeants, and 58 constables. The force was stationed as follows :—

| Name of Station. | Asst. Supdts. | Inspectors. | Sergt.-Majors. | Sergeants. | Constables. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kachcheri .. | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 8 |
| Negombo .. | — | 1 | — | 2 | 15 |
| Kalutara South .. | — | — | — | 1 | 11 |
| Kalutara North .. | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Panadure .. | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Avisawella .. | — | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Welikada .. | — | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Peliyagoda .. | — | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Total .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 58 |

The force is inspected by the Government Agent, who is immediately in charge thereof, and also by the Inspector-General of Police. The outstations are inspected monthly by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The stations in the Kalutara District are also visited and inspected by the Assistant Government Agent, who is also Additional Superintendent of Police.

*Rewards.*—Sixty officers were rewarded during the year for special zeal, intelligence, and courage displayed in the performance of their duties. The number of officers so rewarded during 1904 was 47. The sum paid as rewards during 1905 was Rs. 421·50, as against Rs. 477·50 in the year preceding.

*Dismissals and reductions.*—The services of two constables were dispensed with for inefficiency, and three others were dismissed for misconduct. One sergeant and one constable were reduced during the year.

*Drill.*—There has been an improvement in both drill and musketry during the year. The men at Peliyagoda, Welikada, and the Kachcheri police stations are drilled at the police headquarters, Maradana ; the Negombo, Panadure, Kalutara, and Avisawella men by the station officer in charge.

*Office work.*—The office work during the year has been heavy. Too much of the Assistant Superintendent's time is taken up in clerical work. Mr. J. R. de Silva, Head Clerk, was transferred in November as Muhandiram of the Kalutara Kachcheri, and he has been succeeded by Mr. E. W. Perera from the Colonial Secretary's Office. Want of additional clerks is much felt, and it is hoped that the clerical staff will shortly be increased.

*Buildings.*—The accommodation provided in the Kachcheri for the office is insufficient. There are no quarters for the police attached to the Kachcheri, who are paid a lodging allowance and live outside. All the police station buildings are well kept and in good order. Welikada and Peliyagoda stations are rented. Negombo, Avisawella, Panadure, and Kalutara are Government buildings.

*Explosive arrangements.*—Licenses for removal of explosives are issued by the Government Agent in charge of Police, and the requirements of the Ordinance have been complied with.

*Cholera.*—No cases of cholera were reported to the police during the year.

*Smallpox.*—There were four outbreaks of smallpox during the year at Negombo, Panadure, Kandeliyaddepaluwa (Siyane korale west), and Atulugama (Rayigam korale). Police and police pensioners were at once sent out to assist the medical authorities in checking the spread of the disease by guarding infected houses, areas, and segregation camps and supervising the removal of patients, &c. They did their work satisfactorily.

*Vaccination.*—Vaccination has been regularly carried out in the Province.

*Pilgrimage.*—In this Province pilgrims are not so numerous or unruly at any time of the year as to require special police supervision.

*Relief of paupers.*—A sum of Rs. 24·92 was spent during the year on the removal of sick paupers to the hospitals.

*Ordinance No.*15 *of* 1898 : (1) *The system of Inquirers.*—The Inquirer system has not on the whole proved satisfactory. Most of the Inquirers appointed during the year have had their powers restricted to inquiries into sudden deaths.

*Punitive Police.*—No punitive police were quartered in the Western Province during 1905.

*Ordinance No.* 3 *of* 1903.—Nineteen persons were prohibited from wearing a knife during the year. There were no prosecutions for violating the order and no applications for license.

*Ordinance No. 7 of 1899.*—The identification system was effectually carried out during the year. Criminals coming under the jurisdiction of the Colombo, Itinerating Court, Western Province, Avisawella, Kalutara, and Panadure Courts are measured at the Hulftsdorp jail in the office of the Island Registrar; those of the Negombo Court at the Identification Office in Negombo jail. The regular police supervise habitual criminals residing within two miles of their stations. Habituals living beyond are supervised by the headmen under the control of the Mudaliyars, who forward periodical reports. 42 habituals who were under sentence of police supervision and at large on license reported themselves during the year; none failed to appear. There are about 1,000 habituals in the Province other than the above.

*System of Court Sergeants.*—Court Sergeants have been provided at the following courts: (1) Avisawella, (2) Panadure, (3) Colombo, (4) Itinerating Police Court, Western Province. Their services have been valuable, and it is very desirable that court officers should also be provided at Kalutara and Negombo.

*Criminal Investigation Department.*—The Criminal Investigation Department was frequently requisitioned in the Western Province during the year in serious and difficult cases. They rendered all the assistance in their power. The Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, rendered valuable assistance in the Moratuwa Post Office robbery case. Two men of the Criminal Investigation Department deserve credit for effecting the arrest of the last of the escaped prisoners from Mahara jail. This man had been at large since 28th June, 1902, and had evaded all efforts of the local police to capture him.

*Rural Police.*—The rural police force strength was the same as in 1904, viz., 12 Mudaliyars, 7 Muhandirams, 91 vidane arachchies, 3 village sergeants, 1 constable arachchi, and 850 police vidanes, together with 1 Inspector Muhandiram and 9 suburban police constables. The rural police force has on the whole worked harmoniously with the regular police, and has been of great assistance in the detection and suppression of crime.

*Rewards.*—The expenses paid to minor headmen during 1905 in attending courts, &c., and in arresting and producing criminals was Rs. 3,502·49.

Rewards paid to police vidanes, &c., during the year for services performed by them in connection with police cases was Rs. 4,721·10.

*Crime.*—The number of homicides in the Western Province during 1905 was 47, viz., 34 in the Colombo and Negombo Districts and 13 in the Kalutara District. The number of homicides in the Western Province during 1904 was 42, viz., 23 in the Colombo and Negombo Districts and 19 in the Kalutara District. This shows an increase of five cases during the year in the whole Province, viz., an increase of 11 in the Colombo and Negombo Districts and a decrease of 6 in the Kalutara District.

The following statement shows the number of homicides in the different korales of the Colombo and Negombo Districts:—

| | Homicides. | | Homicides. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siyane Korale West .. .. | 8 | Hapitigam Korale .. | 3 |
| Alutkuru Korale North .. | 8 | Salpiti Korale .. .. | 3 |
| Hewagam Korale .. .. | 6 | Alutkuru Korale South .. | 3 |
| Siyane Korale East .. .. | 3 | | |

There were no murders during the year in the Colombo Mudaliyar's division. Out of the 34 cases reported from the Colombo and Negombo Districts—

| | Cases. |
|---|---|
| Sentence of death was passed in .. .. .. | 8 |
| Sentences of imprisonment varying from three months to twenty years were passed in .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| The accused was discharged by the Police Magistrate in .. .. | 5 |
| The accused was acquitted in the Supreme Court in .. .. | 5 |
| The accused died before trial in .. .. .. | 0 |
| The accused were not known in .. .. .. | 2 |
| The accused is awaiting trial in .. .. .. | 4 |
| Total .. | 34 |

The weapon of offence used was chiefly the knife. Clubs were also used in 13 cases and firearms in 2 cases. In 2 cases—the Warapalana and the Godagama murders—the accused remain unknown.

A. C. GODFREY,
Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Western Province.

March 12, 1906.

2 (*b*).—Return of Homicides reported to the Police during 1905, exclusive of the Kalutara District.

[In the cases marked (*a*) the injured man was conveyed to hospital and died there on the date given in column 4.]

| No. | Village and Number. | Offence committed. | Body discovered. | Accused apprehended. | Date of Inquest. | Magisterial Inquiry commenced. | Committed or discharged. | Date of Final Trial. | Result. | Punishment. | Instrument used. | Probable Motive. | Attributable to Liquor or not. | Circumstances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Weligampitiya, 190 | 1905. Jan. 2 | 1905. Jan. 2 | 1905. Jan. 2 | 1905. Jan. 3 | 1905. Jan. 3 | Committed | 1905. April 7 | Convicted | Death | Knife | Jealousy | No | — |
| 2 | Moratuwella, 553 ... | Jan. 10 | Jan. 10 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 11 | Jan. 11 | Committed | May 1 | Convicted | 7 years' rigorous imprisonment | Knife | Anger | Cannot say | — |
| 3 | Watareka, 448 ... | Jan. 20 | Jan. 20 | July 10 | No inquest | Jan. 21 | Committed | Nov. 24 | Convicted | Death | Knife | Anger | No | — |
| 4 | Iriyawetiya, 259 ... | Feb. 9 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 10 | Feb. 10 | Committed | April 19 | Convicted | 3 years' rigorous imprisonment | Scythe. | Anger | No | — |
| 5 | PeliagodaPattiya,173 | Feb. 26 | Feb. 26 | Feb. 26 | Feb. 27 | Feb. 27 | Committed | March 31 | Convicted | Death | Kris | Anger | Yes | — |
| 6 | Kalatuwawa, 319 ... | March 20 | March 20 | March 20 | March 20 | March 20 | No | — | Discharged by A. G. | Nil | Knife | Anger | Cannot say | — |
| 7 | Matammana, 116 ... | March 16 | March 16 | March 16 | March 16 | March 16 | Committed | July 13 | Acquitted | Nil | Club | While stealing nuts he was clubbed | No | — |
| 8 | Weliweriya, 241 ... | March 18 | March 18 | March 18 | March 19 | March 19 | Committed | Aug. 9 | Convicted | Death commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment | Throtling | Last | Yes | — |
| 9 | Horagala, 464 ... | April 10 | April 11 | April 11 | April | April 12 | Committed | July 10 | Convicted | 5 years' rigorous imprisonment | Knife | Anger | Yes | — |
| 10 | Yatihena, 274 ... | April 24 | April 21 | April 25 | April 23 | April 22 | Committed | July 19 | Acquitted | Nil | Club | Revenge | No | — |
| 11 | Udayar Toppu,156 ... | May 14 | May 14 | May 14 | May 14 | May 14 | Committed | July 14 | Convicted | Death | Knife | Revenge | No | — |
| 12 | Alubowila, 283 ... | May 31 | May 31 | May 31 | June 1 | June 1 | Committed | July 12 | Convicted | 1st & 2nd Death | Club | Land dispute | Yes | — |
| 13 | Erewwala, 581 ... | June 27 | June 27 | June 28 | June 28 | June 29 | Committed | Oct. 18 | Convicted | 10 years' rigorous imprisonment | Knife | Jealousy | No | — |
| 14 | Puwakpitiya, 431 ... | June 16 | June 16 | June 17 | June 17 | June 17 | Committed | Dec. 6 | Discharged | Nil | Club | Gain | No | — |
| 15 | Yagodamulla, 119 ... | June 26 | June 26 | June 27 | June 27 | June 27 | Committed | Nov. 11 | Convicted | Death | Knife | Jealousy | No | — |
| 16 | Palkumbura, 363 ... | July 4 | July 19 | July 5 | July 19 | July 6 | Committed | Oct. 19 | Convicted | 6 years' rigorous imprisonment | Club | Gain | No | — |
| 17 | Kadirana, 93 ... | July 13 | July 13 | July 22 | July 14 | July 14 | Committed | Nov. 13 | Acquitted | Nil | Knife | Revenge | No | — |
| 18 | Medallawela, 29 ... | July 28 | July 28 | July 28 | July 29 | July 31 | No | — | Discharged by A. G. | Nil | Mammotty | Defending property and person | No | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Weboda, 288 ... | Not known | Bones found on Aug. 6 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 8 | Discharged | No | — | Nil | Not known | Not known | Not known | — | |
| 20 | Pahala Bomiriya, 472 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 24 | Committed | 1906 Jan. 15 | Convicted | 5 years' rigorous imprisonment | Knife | Anger | No | — | |
| 21 | Kandawala, 70 ... | July. 13 | July 20 | Oct 18 | July 21 | July 21 | Discharged by A. G. | — | — | — | Cannot say | Not known | Not known | — | |
| 22 | Ullalapola 49 ... | Aug. 25 | Aug. 25 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 26 | June 28 | Committed | 1905. Dec. 16 | Convicted | Death | Knife | Gain | No | — | |
| 23 | Hakwadunna, 344 ... | Aug. 24 | Aug. 29 | Sept. 5 | Aug. 29 | Sept. 6 | Discharged by A. G. | — | — | — | Blunt instrument | Revenge | No | — | |
| 24 | Watareka, 448 ... | Sept. 10 | Sept. 10 | Sept. 10 | No inquest | Sept. 11 | Committed | Nov. 23 | Convicted | 2nd accused 4 years' rigorous imprisonment | Rice pounder | Clubbed to death whilst thieving | No | — | |
| 25 | Ratmalana North 545 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 12 | Sept. 12 | Committed | 1906. Jan. 12 | Convicted | 12 years' rigorous imprisonment | Knife | Anger | Yes | — | |
| 26 | Warapalana, 294 ... | Sept. 20 | Sept. 20 | Accused known | Sept. 20 | S ept 20 | No | — | — | — | — | Not known | No | — | |
| 27 | Batalowa, 13 ... | Sept. 18 | Sep. 18 | Sept. 18 | Sept. 23 | Sept. 23 | Committed | Jan. 15 | Acquitted | — | Club | Self-defence | Drunk | — | |
| 28 | Matalana, 352 ... | Oct. 15 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 16 | Committed | Jan. 18 | Convicted | Death | Gun | Revenge | No | — | |
| 29 | Vitanamulla, 98 ... | Oct. 13 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 14 | Committed | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 30 | Godagama, 361 ... | Oct. 25 | Oct. 26 | Accused unknown | Oct. 27 | Oct. 27 | — | — | — | — | Knife | Not known | Not known | — | |
| 31 | Moragoda, 233 ... | Nov. 20 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 20 | Committed | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 32 | Mukalangomuwa, 145 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 5 | Dec 4 | Committed | — | — | — | Knife | Provocation | No | — | |
| 33 | Welisara, 182 ... | Dec. 7 | Dec. 7 | Dec. 7 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 14 | Committed | Jan. 31 | Convicted | 5 years' rigorous imprisonment | Knife | Provocation | No | — | |
| 34 | Kovinna, 51 ... | Dec. 25 | Dec. 25 | Dec. 26 | Dec 26 | Dec. 26 | Committed | — | — | — | Gun | Anger | Yes | — | |

2 (*c*)—Return of Homicides for the last Six Years.

| | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hapitigam Korale ... | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Alutkuru Korale North ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 8 |
| Alutkuru Korale South ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Siyane Korale West ... | 4 | 15 | 9 | — | 6 | 8 |
| Siyane Korale East ... | 3 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Hewagam Korale ... | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | — | 6 |
| Colombo Mudaliyar's Division ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Salpiti Korale ... | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total ... | 33 | 50 | 36 | 24 | 23 | 34 |
| For Province ... ... | 47 | 64 | 46 | 37 | 42 | 47 |

2 (*d*)—List of Reportable Offences termed "Serious Crime" in the Annexed Returns.

1. Murder and homicide.
2. Grievous hurt.
3. Hurt with knife or dangerous weapon.
4. Robbery with violence.
5. House-breaking.
6. Arson.
7. Rape.
8. Abduction.
9. Cattle theft.
10. Riot.
11. Serious assault with a weapon other than a knife or dangerous weapon.
12. Theft of property exceeding Rs 20 in value.

2 (*e*)—Statement showing the Number of Serious Offences reported to the Magistrate and decided within the Year, the Number found to have been committed in the different Villages, the Numbers which have and have not been punished, and the Taxpaying Population of the Villages, during the Year 1905.

| Division. | Serious Offences reported to Court. | Found | | Number of Villages and Offences committed in each. | | Total Offences. | Of these | | Taxpaying Population. | Villages with eight or more Offences. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not to have been committed. | To have been committed. | Villages. | Offences. | | Punished. | Unpunished. | | |
| Hapitigam Korale ... | 106 | 15 | 91 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | 13 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 2,799 | |
| | | | | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 16 | 1,815 | |
| | | | | 5 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 1,962 | |
| | | | | 4 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 882 | |
| | | | | 1 | 5 | 5 | — | 5 | 678 | |
| | | | | 1 | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | 269 | |
| | | | | 1 | 8 | 8 | — | 8 | 290 | Indeparape, &c., 40 |
| | | | | 1 | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | 252 | Baddegedara, &c., 2 |
| Total ... | 106 | 15 | 91 | 54 | | 91 | 11 | 80 | 8,947 | |
| Alutkuru Korale North | 326 | 101 | 225 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | 40 | 1 | 40 | 8 | 32 | 9,083 | |
| | | | | 23 | 2 | 46 | 11 | 35 | 6,989 | |
| | | | | 11 | 3 | 33 | 6 | 29 | 5,633 | |
| | | | | 8 | 4 | 32 | 8 | 24 | 4,849 | |
| | | | | 3 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 2,123 | |
| | | | | 3 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 956 | |
| | | | | 2 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 690 | |
| | | | | 1 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 489 | Goigama, &c., 131 |
| | | | | 1 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 659 | Munakara, &c., 156 |
| Total ... | 326 | 101 | 225 | 109 | | 225 | 51 | 174 | 31,471 | |
| Alutkuru Korale South | 135 | 28 | 107 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | 19 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 3.494 | |
| | | | | 11 | 2 | 22 | 5 | 17 | 3,543 | |
| | | | | 4 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 1,993 | |
| | | | | 3 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 1,753 | |
| | | | | 6 | 5 | 30 | 3 | 27 | 2,854 | |
| | | | | 2 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 984 | |
| Total ... | 135 | 28 | 107 | 61 | | 107 | 18 | 89 | 14,621 | |
| Siyane Korale West... | 295 | 37 | 258 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | 31 | 1 | 31 | 6 | 25 | 5,484 | |
| | | | | 28 | 2 | 56 | 6 | 50 | 5,285 | |
| | | | | 18 | 3 | 54 | 8 | 46 | 6,747 | |
| | | | | 10 | 4 | 40 | 11 | 38 | 2,941 | |
| | | | | 6 | 5 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 1,358 | |
| | | | | 3 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 16 | 861 | |
| | | | | 3 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 19 | 866 | |
| | | | | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 219 | Batapola, 295 |
| Total ... | 295 | 37 | 258 | 116 | | 258 | 45 | 213 | 23.761 | |

| Division. | Serious Offences reported to Court. | Found | | Number of Villages and Offences committed in each. | | Total Offences. | Of these | | Taxpaying Population. | Villages with eight or more Offences. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not to have been committed. | To have been committed. | Villages. | Offences. | | Punished. | Unpunished. | | |
| Siyane Korale East ... | 259 | 36 | 223 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | 23 | 1 | 23 | 9 | 14 | 3,888 | |
| | | | | 15 | 2 | 30 | 5 | 25 | 3,032 | |
| | | | | 12 | 3 | 36 | 7 | 29 | 2,204 | |
| | | | | 13 | 4 | 52 | 4 | 48 | 2,500 | |
| | | | | 3 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 883 | |
| | | | | 3 | 6 | 18 | — | 18 | 641 | |
| | | | | 2 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 387 | |
| | | | | 2 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 693 | |
| | | | | 1 | 9 | 9 | — | 9 | 241 | |
| | | | | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 309 | |
| Total ... | 259 | 36 | 223 | 84 | | 223 | 34 | 189 | 13,778 | |
| Hewagam Korale .. | 238 | 36 | 202 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | 21 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 17 | 3,644 | |
| | | | | 16 | 2 | 32 | 9 | 23 | 2,624 | |
| | | | | 10 | 3 | 30 | 7 | 23 | 2,851 | |
| | | | | 4 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 895 | |
| | | | | 5 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 2,682 | |
| | | | | 6 | 6 | 36 | 2 | 34 | 2,296 | |
| | | | | 1 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 469 | Mawatagama, &c., 444 |
| | | | | 2 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 493 | Malabe, 476 Watareka, &c., 448 |
| | | | | 1 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 571 | Puwakpitiya, 431 |
| | | | | 1 | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | 352 | |
| Total ... | 238 | 36 | 202 | 79 | | 202 | 39 | 163 | 16,877 | |
| Colombo Mudaliyar's Division ... | 249 | 76 | 172 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 922 | |
| | | | | 7 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 1,949 | |
| | | | | 5 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 1,852 | |
| | | | | 4 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 1,885 | |
| | | | | 6 | 5 | 30 | 7 | 23 | 2,652 | |
| | | | | 2 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 972 | |
| | | | | 5 | 7 | 35 | 5 | 30 | 3,053 | Kotuwila. 509 |
| | | | | 1 | 8 | 8 | — | 8 | 407 | Kalubowila East, 537 |
| | | | | 1 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 429 | Timbirigasyaya, &c., 516 |
| | | | | 1 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 605 | Welikada. &c., 514 |
| | | | | 1 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 15 | 909 | |
| Total ... | 249 | 76 | 173 | 41 | | 172 | 30 | 143 | 15,635 | |
| Salpiti Korale ... | 152 | 59 | 93 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | 10 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2,020 | |
| | | | | 12 | 2 | 24 | 6 | 18 | 2,994 | |
| | | | | 7 | 3 | 21 | 8 | 13 | 2,983 | |
| | | | | 3 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 3,009 | |
| | | | | 4 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 13 | 2,612 | |
| | | | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 888 | |
| Total ... | 152 | 59 | 93 | 59 | | 93 | 30 | 63 | 14,506 | |
| Grand Total ... | 1,760 | 388 | 1,372 | 603 | | 1,372 | 258 | 1,114 | 139596 | |

(*f*)—Statement showing the Taxpaying Population and Number of Serious Cognizable Offences found by the Magistrate to have been committed, punished, and unpunished in each Korale, with the Proportion of Offences to Taxpayers, during the year 1905.

| Division. | Total Taxpaying Population. | Total Offences actually committed. | Punished. | Unpunished. | Number of Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers. | Percentage of Punished to Total Offences committed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hapitigam Korale ... ... ... | 8,947 | 91 | 11 | 80 | 10·1 | 12·09 |
| Alutkuru Korale North ... ... | 31,471 | 225 | 51 | 174 | 7·1 | 22·66 |
| Alutkuru Korale South ... ... | 14,621 | 107 | 18 | 89 | 7·3 | 16·82 |
| Siyane Korale West ... ... | 23,761 | 258 | 45 | 213 | 10·8 | 17·44 |
| Siyane Korale East ... ... | 13,778 | 223 | 34 | 189 | 16·1 | 15·25 |
| Hewagam Korale... ... ... | 16,877 | 202 | 39 | 163 | 11·1 | 19·31 |
| Colombo Mudaliyar's Division ... ... | 15,635 | 173 | 30 | 143 | 11·0 | 17·34 |
| Salpiti Korale ... ... ... | 14,506 | 93 | 30 | 63 | 6·4 | 32·26 |
| Total ... | 139,596 | 1,372 | 258 | 1,114 | 9·8 | 18·80 |

2 (*g*)—Summary of Serious Offences during the Year 1905 showing Criminality of Villages.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 116 | villages with | no offences | | | 13 | villages with | 7 offences | |
| 160 | do. | 1 offence | = | 160 offences | 7 | do. | 8 do. | = 56 do. |
| 121 | do. | 2 offences | = | 242 do. | 4 | do. | 9 do. | = 36 do. |
| 72 | do. | 3 do. | = | 216 do. | 3 | do. | 10 do. | = 30 do. |
| 49 | do. | 4 do. | = | 196 do. | 1 | do. | 13 do. | = 13 do. |
| 34 | do. | 5 do. | = | 170 do. | 2 | do. | 18 do. | = 36 do. |
| 21 | do. | 6 do. | = | 126 do. | 603 | | | 1,372 |

Out of these, 258 have been punished.
1,114 do. unpunished.
Total ... 1,372

2 (*h*)—Knife Cases.

From January 1 to December 31, 1905.

| Korale. | Reported. | Punished. | Unpunished. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hapitigam Korale ... | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Alutkuru Korale North ... | 55 | 16 | 13 | 26 |
| Alutkuru Korale South ... | 16 | 5 | — | 11 |
| Siyane Korale West ... | 17 | 14 | — | 3 |
| Siyane Korale East ... | 19 | 12 | 2 | 5 |
| Hewagam Korale ... ... | 12 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Colombo Mudaliyar's Division ... | 24 | 14 | 7 | 3 |
| Salpiti Korale ... ... | 19 | 9 | 3 | 7 |
| Total ... | 171 | 83 | 27 | 61 |

2 (*i*)—Statement of Korales in order of Criminality.

| Korale. | Offences committed. | Taxpaying Population. | Number of Offences per 1,000 Taxpayers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siyane Korale West ... ... | 258 | 23,761 | 10·8 |
| Alutkuru Korale North ... ... | 225 | 31,471 | 7·1 |
| Siyane Korale East ... ... | 223 | 13,778 | 16·1 |
| Hewagam Korale ... ... | 202 | 16,877 | 11·1 |
| Colombo Mudaliyar's Division ... | 173 | 15,635 | 11·0 |
| Alutkuru Korale South ... ... | 107 | 14,621 | 7·3 |
| Salpiti Korale ... ... | 93 | 14,506 | 6·4 |
| Hapitigam Korale ... ... | 91 | 8,947 | 10·1 |
| Total ... | 1,372 | 139,596 | 9·8 |

## 2 (*j*).—Summary of Cognizable Offences disposed of by the Police Courts of the Western Province during the Year 1905.

N.B.—A. Cases of a civil nature or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.

B. The case appears to have been designedly false; no offence committed.
C. Offence not within the jurisdiction of the court.
D. Committed, District Court.
E. Committed, Supreme Court.
F. True :—*a* Accused dead or insane.
*b* Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
*c* Compounded under section 355 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
*d* Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
*e* Offender unknown.
*f* Convicted, Police Court.

| Name of Court. | A. | | B. | | C. | | D. | | E. | | F. *a* | | *b* | | *c* | | *d* | | *e* | | *f* | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | Total. | Percentage on Grand Total. | |
| Police Court, Colombo (outside Municipal limits) ... ... | 102 | 14·98 | 110 | 16·15 | — | — | 48 | 7·05 | 7 | 1·03 | 1 | ·14 | 10 | 1·47 | 12 | 1·76 | 45 | 6·60 | 202 | 29·66 | 144 | 21·14 | 681 |
| Police Court, Panadure ... ... | 172 | 24·22 | 128 | 18·02 | 3 | ·42 | 65 | 9·15 | 13 | 1·83 | 3 | ·42 | 14 | 1·97 | 7 | ·98 | 10 | 1·41 | 223 | 31·41 | 72 | 10·14 | 710 |
| Police Court, Avisawella .. | 47 | 15·72 | 40 | 13·38 | 1 | ·33 | 14 | 4·68 | 7 | 2·34 | 2 | ·67 | 7 | 2·34 | 7 | 2·34 | 39 | 13·04 | 69 | 23·07 | 66 | 22·07 | 299 |
| Police Court, Kalutara ... ... | 33 | 4·77 | 159 | 23·01 | 4 | ·58 | 70 | 10·13 | 19 | 2·75 | 3 | ·43 | 27 | 3·91 | 13 | 1·88 | 78 | 11·28 | 123 | 17·80 | 165 | 23·87 | 694 |
| Police Court, Negombo ... ... | 96 | 12·48 | 150 | 19·50 | — | — | 64 | 8·32 | 9 | 1·17 | 1 | ·13 | 1 | ·13 | 26 | 3·38 | 59 | 7·67 | 81 | 10·53 | 282 | 36·67 | 769 |
| Police Court, Itinerating, Western Province | 157 | 16·13 | 22 | 2·26 | 2 | ·21 | 47 | 4·83 | 25 | 2·58 | — | — | 8 | ·82 | 13 | 1·32 | 56 | 5·75 | 494 | 50·77 | 149 | 15·31 | 973 |
| | 607 | 14·71 | 609 | 14·76 | 10 | ·24 | 308 | 7·46 | 80 | 1·94 | 10 | ·24 | 67 | 1·62 | 78 | 1·88 | 287 | 6·95 | 1,192 | 28·88 | 878 | 21·29 | 4,126 |

## 3.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION, WESTERN PROVINCE: REPORT OF MR. F. LEWIS, ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR.

THE total revenue for the year under review by sale of all forest produce, and other sources collected on account of forest administration, amounted to Rs. 47,511·13, of which the following is the distribution :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Value of timber sold by Government agency .. .. | 8,682 68 |
| Do. fuel sold by Government agency .. .. | 6,971 93 |
| Do. timber sold to purchasers direct .. .. | 20,146 11 |
| Do. fuel sold to purchasers direct .. .. | 6,668 83 |
| Do. bamboos and canes sold to purchasers direct .. | 60 30 |
| Do. confiscated wood sold .. .. .. | 1,982 71 |
| Miscellaneous items .. .. .. | 2,998 57 |
| Gross Total—Rs. | 47,511 13 |

This sum exceeds the corresponding total for 1904 by Rs. 537·01, and is Rs. 13,481·13 more than was estimated for for the year.

In analysis the revenue is made up under the following sources :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber of all sorts .. .. | 30,811 50 | Bamboos and canes .. | 60 30 |
| Fuel of all sorts .. .. | 13,640 76 | Miscellaneous .. .. | 2,998 57 |

The revenue from timber of all sorts compared with 1904 is slightly less this year, and in fuel there is also a trifling decline. Under miscellaneous items, however, there is very considerable advance, owing partly to the sale of confiscated crops grown on land illicitly cleared.

The sale of timber to Public Departments and to private consumers, excluding value of confiscated wood sold, is best illustrated by the following short table :—

| | Sold to Public Departments. | | | Sold to Private Purchasers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In 1905. | In 1904. | Difference. | In 1905. | In 1904. | Difference. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Timber ... | 8,682 68 | 12,202 99 | —3,520 31 | 20,146 11 | 19,038 33 | +1,107 78 |
| Fuel ... | 6,971 93 | 7,293 58 | — 321 65 | 6,668 83 | 7,450 70 | — 781 87 |
| Bamboos ... | — | 108 13 | — 108 13 | 60 30 | 74 20 | — 13 90 |
| | 15,654 61 | 19,604 70 | —3,950 9 | 26,875 24 | 26,563 23 | + 312 1 |

from which it will be seen that in timber sold to Public Departments there has been a large falling off, though against this is a large item that we can recover from the Provincial Road Committee for planking supplied very late in the year and which could not be accounted in December. The decline in timber to Public Departments is further compensated for by an increase in the sales of wood to private purchasers as compared with 1904 by Rs. 1,107·78, and when it is remembered that our forest-bearing area in the localities where the demand is largest is fast becoming less, by the ever-increasing demand for land for rubber, it is not surprising that there should be a falling off in forest revenue.

The small decline of Rs. 321·65 by sale of fuel to the railway is mainly due to our hardly supplying any firewood to the Kelani Valley section during the year, consequent on an unfortunate misunderstanding that arose in 1904 over measurement of wood, which delayed contracts till very late in 1905.

The falling off in fuel revenue to private purchasers is chiefly in consequence of much sale of land from which firewood is readily disposed of at very low rates by persons anxious to have their properties clear of wood. The market has in this respect been somewhat congested.

Revenue by sale of bamboos and canes can never be large, and is at all times uncertain ; consequently in 1905 we had a bad year in this product.

In minor produce (included above with "Miscellaneous"), we obtained the sum of Rs. 440 by sale of the right to tap the rubber trees in the abandoned plantation of this product near Badureliya. In addition to this the Assistant Government Agent at Kalutara disposed of certain confiscated chena crops, thus swelling the minor produce revenue to Rs. 741·75.

In drift, waif, and confiscated wood, not included in the foregoing comparative general analysis, we recovered Rs. 1,982·71 as compared with Rs. 1,052·50 sold in 1904.

In point of volume of wood disposed of in 1905 the following is a brief abstract :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber in cubic feet removed by Government agency .. | 3,911·27 | cubic feet |
| Sawn scantlings removed by Government agency .. | 1,435 | pieces |
| Logs removed by Government agency .. .. | 2 | pieces |
| Timber in cubic feet sold to direct purchasers .. | 75,196 | cubic feet |
| Mine props and sticks sold to direct purchasers .. | 91,474 | pieces |
| Logs sold to direct purchasers .. .. | 30 | pieces |
| Firewood sold in cubic yards to Government Departments | 28,500⅚ | yards |
| Firewood sold in tons to Government Departments .. | 259½ | tons |
| Firewood sold in cubic yards to purchasers .. | 17,316½ | cubic yards |
| Firewood sold in tons to purchasers .. .. | 30 | tons |
| Charcoal sold in bushels to purchasers .. .. | 411½ | bushels |
| Bamboos and canes sold to purchasers .. .. | 14,150 | Number |

A contract was entered into during the year under review to supply the Harbour Works with a very large quantity of firewood, but the contractor completely failed to carry out his obligations, with the result that fresh arrangements could not be made in time to save the cancellation of the contract by the Engineer to whom the wood was to be delivered.

The matter is not yet at an end, and legal proceedings between the contractor and the Forest Department were in action at the close of 1905.

The progress of firewood supply to the railway from the year 1900 onwards is worthy of record, as illustrating the importance of retaining areas for fuel only. The following figures are striking in this connection :—

| Year. | No. of Cubic Yards. | Surplus Value credited. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900 .. .. | 8,196 .. | 1,885 11 |
| 1901 .. .. | 12,571½ .. | 3,539 71 |
| 1902 .. .. | 35,129 .. | 9,304 60 |
| 1903 .. .. | 36,221¼ .. | 8,931 45 |
| 1904 .. .. | 28,945 .. | 7,293 58 |
| 1905 .. .. | 28,500⅝ .. | 6,582 68 |
| Total .. | 149,563 7/8 .. | 37,537 13 |

The annual consumption of railway fuel alone in this Province represents an average of 24,927 cubic yards, and, allowing the maximum yield of 200 cubic yards to the acre to represent the average outturn of firewood, the financial result, as shown above means that our firewood forests are worth at least Rs. 50·46 per acre—a result worthy of some consideration when the question of land appraisement is contemplated.

The revenue and expenditure of the year is illustrated by the accompanying table :—

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amount. | Heads of Revenue credited in 1905. | Collected by Assistant Conservator of Forests. | Collected by Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | | Rs c. | Rs. c. | Rs c. |
| Cost of felling, sawing of transport timber ... ... | 5,672 10 | Timber removed by Government Agency ... ... | 8,682 68 | — | 8,682 68 |
| Cost of Overseer's pay and season ticket in charge of railway fuel | 377 83 | Fuel removed by Government Agency ... ... | 6,971 93 | — | 6,971 93 |
| Cost of firewood operations ... | 1,046 19 | Timber removed by purchasers ... | 20,146 11 | — | 20,146 11 |
| Cost of stores and tools ... | 6 50 | Fuel removed by purchasers .. | 6,668 83 | — | 6,668 83 |
| Cost of roads and bridges ... | 83 69 | Bamboos and canes .. | 60 30 | — | 60 30 |
| Cost of upkeep of buildings .... | 153 74 | Confiscated produce .. | 1,022 22 | 960 49 | 1,982 71 |
| Cost of stationery and postage ... | 186 29 | Minor produce ... ... | 440 0 | 301 75 | 741 75 |
| Cost of sundries including notices | 62 42 | | | | |
| Cost of improvement felling .. | 8 0 | | | | |
| Total Other Charges ... | 7,596 76 | Total Forest Produce ... | 43,992 7 | 1,262 24 | 45,254 31 |
| Salaries, superior staff Rs. 4,500·00 Do. subordinate staff 4,152·13 | 8,652 13 | Fines and forfeitures ... | 177 38 | 1,993 37 | 2,170 75 |
| | | Other sources, fees on permits .. | 76 7 | 10 0 | 86 7 |
| Transport, superior staff Rs. 967·06 Do. subordinate staff 1,098·82 | 2,065 88 | | | | |
| Total Expenditure ... | 18,314 77 | | | | |
| Surplus .... | 29,196 36 | | | | |
| | 47,511 13 | | 44,245 52 | 3,265 61 | 47,511 13 |

The foregoing shows what may be termed the cash surplus on the year's working, and to it must be added the following :—

| | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Paper credit for timber supplied to Public Departments during 1905 | | 250 25 |
| Free grants, Colombo District .. .. | Rs. 2,090 28 | |
| Free grants, Kalutara District .. .. | 1,439 80 | |
| | | 3,530 8 |

bringing the gross surplus of the year up to Rs. 32,976·69.

The cash surplus on the year's working is the largest on record for this Province since the Forest Department came into existence, while in point of expenditure we have another record of being below all previous years but one.

An attempt has been made to record the value of timber sold with land. The result is imperfect, as I can only obtain the figures from the Colombo Kachcheri, which show Rs. 2,445 as being paid in that district for the year under review. It may be safely estimated that the corresponding figures for the Kalutara District will fully equal the double of what was realized in Colombo, so that under this head Rs. 7,325 might be added to our forest revenue for 1905.

Though it is gratifying to note that a steadily increasing revenue has marked the career of the Forest Department in this Province for the last ten years, it would be an over-sanguine estimate to anticipate its continuation in an upward direction, in consequence of the extent of land that is rapidly passing out of the Crown's possession.

The working of the year points to a decline in certain important items of forest revenue, notwithstanding the year's record, and it is feared that these declining items may diminish still further following on the widening distances between sources of supply.

The following table of receipts and charges since 1890 indicates the progress of the Department :—

| Year. | Revenue. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Surplus. Rs. c. | Deficit. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 ... ... | 49,877 87 ... | 38,299 48 .... | 11,578 39 ... | |
| 1891 ... ... | 19,129 73 ... | 39,450 10 ... | — ... | 20,320 37 |
| 1892 ... ... | 11,280 32 ... | 22,834 45 ... | — ... | 11,554 13 |
| 1893 ... ... | 17,758 5 ... | 35,846 49 ... | — ... | 18,088 44 |
| 1894 ... ... | 37,389 95 ... | 62,433 57 ... | — ... | 25,043 62 |
| 1895 ... ... | 34,136 0 ... | 44,87 37 ... | — ... | 10,735 37 |

| Year. | Revenue. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Surplus. Rs. c. | Deficit. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... | 87.701 19 | 62,284 64 | 25,146 55 | — |
| 1897 ... ... | 60,314 89 | 56,193 28 | 4,121 61 | — |
| 1898 ... ... | 73.974 25 | 56,974 52 | 16,999 73 | — |
| 1899 ... ... | 59,588 34 | 34,381 21 | 25,177 13 | — |
| 1900 ... ... | 44,859 13 | 23,432 19 | 21,426 94 | — |
| 1901 ... ... | 34,734 1 | 17,214 20 | 17,519 80 | — |
| 1902 ... ... | 33,888 58 | 18,138 24 | 15,750 34 | — |
| 1903 ... ... | 49,172 93 | 20,181 75 | 28,991 18 | — |
| 1904 ... ... | 47,949 49 | 19,996 43 | 27,953 6 | — |
| 1905 ... ... | 47,511 13 | 18,314 77 | 29,196 36 | — |

The jak plantation at Kalutara has not received attention this year, and cannot but be regarded as a failure. This I attribute entirely to the extreme poorness of the soil and exposure to sea air.

A trace for a monorail for facilitating the working of firewood for the railway from certain forests north of Mirigama was made during the year. The line traced points to its possibility of construction at no great cost, but till more complete data on monorail working can be obtained it was not thought expedient to proceed further with its practical solution.

The exclusion of Barrawa from the list of reserves in the Province was decided on after inspection by the Conservator, but I regret that the addition of other areas in the Kalutara District is still far from completion, especially as much of the preliminary work of settlement was completed several years ago.

FREDERICK LEWIS,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

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4 *(a)*.—Return of Lands granted and sold during the Years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905, in the Colombo District, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 and the Minute of 8th August, 1844.

| Year. | Sales. No. of Lots. | Sales. Extent. A. R. P. | Sales. Amount. Rs. c. | Half-improved Value. No. of Lots. | Half-improved Value. Extent. A. R. P. | Half-improved Value. Amount. Rs. c. | Certificates against the Crown. No. of Lots. | Certificates against the Crown. Extent. A. R. P. | Certificates against the Crown. Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 ... | 201 | 741 1 1 | 10,076 26 | 93 | 149 3 8 | 1,859 50 | 390 | 710 2 21 | — |
| 1891 ... | 30 | 136 3 14 | 7,713 38 | 20 | 12 2 12 | 766 76 | 24 | 59 0 24 | — |
| 1892 ... | 177 | 554 2 23 | 57,577 10 | 58 | 102 2 37 | 1,492 52 | 71 | 135 0 35 | — |
| 1893 ... | 180 | 466 2 25 | 68,808 7 | 37 | 61 0 13 | 1,097 9 | 83 | 156 1 2 | — |
| 1894 ... | 360 | 1,585 2 15 | 69,889 16 | 103 | 203 2 18 | 4,043 15 | 69 | 80 3 4 | — |
| 1895 ... | 533 | 850 1 15 | 40,754 3 | 155 | 200 0 9 | 8,381 36 | 71 | 166 0 4 | — |
| 1896 ... | 169 | 289 3 4·36 | 49,151 0 | 45 | 53 1 26 | 1,702 74 | 84 | 152 2 33 | — |
| 1897 ... | 314 | 424 0 4·12 | 117,945 57 | 92 | 99 0 17 | 3,654 16 | 100 | 147 1 37·75 | — |
| 1898 ... | 562 | 806 3 10·4 | 146,591 62 | 179 | 317 1 34 | 7,052 41 | 575 | 1,183 1 15 | — |
| 1899 ... | 1,046 | 1,723 1 15·82 | 164,739 91 | 427 | 623 0 12·25 | 4,024 21 | 1,242 | 2,309 1 12 | — |
| 1900 ... | 547 | 1,199 0 11·67 | 196,788 17 | 369 | 597 2 0·75 | 10,272 24 | 562 | 1,149 2 8·64 | — |
| 1901 ... | 1,000 | 2,228 3 17·17 | 108,084 27 | 411 | 649 3 21 | 7,465 31 | 3,646 | 10,503 1 4·55 | — |
| 1902 ... | 526 | 2,013 1 31·04 | 151,462 0 | 157 | 279 1 29·5 | 5,191 0 | 4,622* | 8,417 0 24·42 | — |
| 1903 ... | 847 | 2,925 0 33·37 | 216,606 65 | 173 | 213 1 2 | 5,461 9 | 4,526† | 7,808 3 12·62 | — |
| 1904 ... | 875 | 2,385 3 32·09 | 162,838 25 | 304 | 383 3 39 | 4,515 33 | 4,262 | 6,934 1 30·35 | — |
| 1905 ... | 520 | 1,528 1 26·75 | 151,076 62 | 11 | 170 1 17·75 | 6,418 81 | 4,304‡ | 5,737 3 31·76 | — |

| Year. | Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including Lots disposed of under the Minute portions of which have been granted at Half-improved Value. No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 ... | 4 | 17 2 12 | 175 75 | 688 | 1,619 1 2 | 12,111 51 |
| 1891 ... | 3 | 21 3 31 | 219 44 | 77 | 230 2 1 | 8,699 58 |
| 1892 ... | 14 | 48 3 10 | 488 12 | 320 | 841 1 25 | 59.557 74 |
| 1893 ... | 2 | 10 3 32 | 100 0 | 302 | 694 3 32 | 70,005 16 |
| 1894 ... | — | — | — | 532 | 1,869 3 37 | 73,932 91 |
| 1895 ... | 4 | 4 3 35 | 78 77 | 763 | 1,221 1 23 | 49,234 16 |
| 1896 ... | 3 | 6 0 27 | 61 69 | 301 | 502 0 10·3 | 50,915 43 |
| 1897 ... | 1 | 1 0 0 | 20 0 | 507 | 671 2 14 87 | 121,629 73 |
| 1898 ... | 2 | 3 3 9 | 116 25 | 1,318 | 2,311 1 28·4 | 153,760 28 |
| 1899 ... | 56 | 87 1 9·91 | 1,575 38 | 2,771 | 4,743 0 19·98 | 180,339 50 |
| 1900 ... | 22 | 32 0 31 | 386 38 | 1,500 | 2,978 1 12·06 | 207,456 79 |
| 1901 ... | 9 | 38 1 2 | 218 51 | 5,066 | 13,420 1 4·72 | 115,768 9 |
| 1902 ... | 12 | 64 1 30 | 2,656 38 | 5,317‖ | 10,774 1 34·96 | 159,309 38 |
| 1903 ... | 1 | 3 3 14 | 60 0 | 5,547¶ | 10,951 0 21·99 | 222,127 74 |
| 1904 ... | 2 | 7 0 6 | 20 0 | 5,443** | 9,711 1·27·44 | 167,373 58 |
| 1905 ... | 1 | 8 0 9 | 80 56 | 4,936†† | 7,444 3 5·25 | 157,575 99 |

* Out of these, 2,456 lots, in extent 4,386 acres and 27·50 perches, have been paid for; Rs. 13,443 have been recovered as survey fees.

† Out of these, 2,601 lots, in extent 3,643 acres 1 rood 12·37 perches, have been paid for; Rs. 11,754·88 have been recovered as survey fees.

‡ Out of these, 2,333 lots, in extent 3,106 acres and 5·86 perches, have been paid for; Rs. 10,589·50 have been recovered as survey fees.

§ Out of these, 3,060 lots, in extent 3,524 acres and 32·49 perches, have been paid for; Rs. 12,317·50 have been recovered as survey fees.

‖ This is exclusive of 63 lots, in extent 757 acres 3 roods 27·37 perches, marked as reserves.

¶ This is exclusive of 141 lots, in extent 378 acres 1 rood 32 perches, marked as reserves.

** This is exclusive of 180 lots, in extent 1,559 acres 2 roods 35 perches, marked as reserves.

†† This is exclusive of 94 lots, in extent 83 acres 2 roods 16·25 perches, marked as reserves.

4 (*b*).—Return of Lands granted and sold during the Years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905 in the Western Province, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

| How disposed of. | 1902. | | | 1903. | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. | Average Price per Acre. | Average Price per Acre. | Average Price per Acre. |
| | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Sales : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 526 | 2,013 1 31·04 | 151,462 0 | 847 | 2,925 0 33·37 | 216,606 65 | 875 | 2,385 3 32·9 | 162,838 25 | 520 | 1,528 1 26·75 | 151,076 62 | 75 25 | 73 44 | 68 24 | 98 87 |
| Kalutara ... | 730 | 1,987 2 33 | 56,120 70 | 972 | 3,353 3 1 | 146,641 16 | 746 | 3,658 1 5 | 141,501 39 | 778 | 5,821 1 9 | 287,778 5 | 28 21 | 43 72 | 38 68 | 49 44 |
| | 1,256 | 4,001 0 24·04 | 207,582 70 | 1,819 | 6,278 3 34·37 | 363,247 81 | 1,621 | 6,044 0 37·9 | 304,339 64 | 298 | 7,349 2 35·75 | 438,854 67 | 51 88 | 57 85 | 50 35 | 59 70 |
| Half-improved Value : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 157 | 279 1 29·50 | 5,191 0 | 173 | 213 1 2 | 5,461 9 | 304 | 383 3 39 | 4,515 33 | 111 | 170 1 17·75 | 6,418 81 | 18 60 | 23 31 | 11 75 | 37 75 |
| Kalutara ... | 64 | 42 3 33 | 1,134 48 | 82 | 58 0 17 | 1,973 78 | 64 | 62 0 4 | 1,138 75 | 66 | 70 0 1 | 1,553 51 | 26 38 | 34 3 | 18 36 | 22 19 |
| | 221 | 322 1 22·50 | 6,325 48 | 255 | 271 1 19 | 7,434 87 | 368 | 446 0 3 | 5,654 8 | 177 | 240 1 18·75 | 7,972 32 | 19 70 | 27 38 | 12 67 | 33 15 |
| Certificates against the Crown : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 4,622 | 8,417 0 24·40 | — | 4,526 | 7,808 3 12·62 | — | 4,262 | 6,934 1 30·35 | — | 4,304 | 5,337 3 31·61 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kalutara ... | 690 | 1,170 1 12 | — | 357 | 570 3 7 | — | 906 | 1,470 1 8 | — | 495 | 1,000 0 20 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 5,312 | 9,587 1 36·42 | — | 4,883 | 8,379 2 19·62 | — | 5,168 | 8,404 2 38·35 | — | 4,979 | 6,738 0 11·61 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half-improved value : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 12 | 64 1 30 | 2,656 38 | 1 | 3 3·14 | 60 0 | 2 | 7 0 6 | 20 0 | 1 | 8 0 9 | 80 56 | 41 50 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 |
| Kalutara ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total... | 12 | 64 1 30 | 2,656 38 | 1 | 3 3·14 | 60 0 | 2 | 7 0 6 | 20 0 | 1 | 8 0 9 | 80 56 | 41 50 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 |
| Total, Western Province... | 6,801 | 13,975 1 32·96 | 216,564 56 | 6,958 | 14,933 3 6·99 | 370,742 68 | 7,159 | 14,902 0 4·44 | 310,013 72 | 6,275 | 14,336 0 35·11 | 446,907 55 | 49 50 | 24 82 | 20 80 | 31 17 |

4 (*c*).—Return of Lands granted and sold during the Years 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905 at the Colombo Kachcheri, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th Clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

| How disposed of. | 1902. | | | 1903. | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. | Average Price per Acre. | Average Price per Acre. | Average Price per Acre. |
| | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Sales ... ... | 526 | 2,013 1 31·04 | 151,462 0 | 847 | 2,925 0 33·37 | 216,606 65 | 875 | 2,385 3 32·9 | 162.838 25 | 520 | 1,528 1 26·75 | 151,076 62 | 75 25 | 73 44 | 68 24 | 98 87 |
| Half-improved value ... | 157 | 279 1 29·50 | 5,191 0 | 173 | 213 1 2 | 5,461 9 | 304 | 383 3 39 | 4,515 33 | 111 | 170 1 17·75 | 6,418 81 | 18 60 | 23 31 | 11 75 | 37 75 |
| Certificates against the Crown... ... | 4,622 | 8,417 0 24·42 | — | 4,526 | 7,808 3 12·62 | — | 4,262 | 6,934 1 30·35 | — | 4,304 | 5,737 3 31·61 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, including lots portions of which have been granted at half-improved value ... | 12 | 61 1 30 | 2,656 38 | 1 | 3 3 14 | 60 0 | 2 | 7 0 6 | 20 0 | 1 | 8 0 9 | 80 56 | 41 50 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Total ... | 5,317 | 10,774 1 34·96 | 159,309 38 | 5,547 | 10,951 0 21·99 | 222,127 74 | 5,443 | 9,711 1 27·44 | 167,373 58 | 4,936 | 7,444 3 5·11 | 157,55 99 | 14 78 | 20 14 | 17 23 | 21 14 |

4 (*d*).—Statement of the Number of Lots bought by Natives and Europeans in the Western Province during 1905.

| District. | Natives. Number of Lots. | Natives. Extent. A. R. P. | Europeans. Number of Lots. | Europeans. Extent. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo ... | 473 | 1,242 1 1·75 | 47 | 286 0 25 |
| Kalutara ... | 668 | 3,448 3 5 | 110 | 2372 2 4 |
| Western Province | 1,141 | 4,691 0 6·75 | 157 | 2658 2 29 |

4 (*e*).—Statement of Preliminary Plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888.

| | | Plans in which all Lots have been disposed of. | | | | Plans in which no Lots have been disposed of. | | | | Plans in which some Lots have been disposed of and some not. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Plans. | Total. | Lots. | Total. | Plans. | Total. | Lots. | Total. | Plans. | Total. | Lots. | Total. |
| On 1st January, 1903 | Colombo ... | 911 | | 4,032 | | 370 | | 2,193 | | 225 | | 7,548 | |
| | Kalutara ... | 561 | | 1,737 | | 352 | | 4,696 | | 199 | | 2,530 | |
| | | | 1,472 | | 5,769 | | 722 | | 6,889 | | 424 | | 10,078 |
| Do. 1904 | Colombo ... | 1,091 | | 4,905 | | 481 | | 2,233 | | 219 | | 7,971 | |
| | Kalutara ... | 704 | | 2,334 | | 340 | | 4,489 | | 193 | | 2,738 | |
| | | | 1,795 | | 7,239 | | 821 | | 6,722 | | 412 | | 10,709 |
| Do. 1905 | Colombo ... | 1,270 | | 5,857 | | 356 | | 1,678 | | 203 | | 7,800 | |
| | Kalutara ... | 803 | | 2,692 | | 337 | | 3,976 | | 208 | | 750 | |
| | | | 2,073 | | 8,549 | | 693 | | 5,654 | | 411 | | 8,550 |
| Do. 1906 | Colombo ... | 1414 | | 5,600 | | 363 | | 1,726 | | 163 | | 7,533 | |
| | Kalutara ... | 1128 | | 5,683 | | 329 | | 2,734 | | 126 | | 1,509 | |
| | | | 2,542 | | 12,283 | | 692 | | 4,460 | | 289 | | 9,042 |

[For Table 4 (*f*) see next page.]

5.—Cattle Return for 1905.

| Korale. | Year. | The Number of Cattle affected with Murrain and other Disease. | The Number that died of Disease during the said Period. | The Number that recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Colombo District.* | | | | |
| Colombo Mudaliyar's Division... | January, 1905, to December, 1905 ... | 137 | 25 | 112 |
| Salpiti Korale ... | Do. do. ... | 144 | 1 | 143 |
| Alutkuru Korale South ... | Do. do. ... | 113 | 8 | 105 |
| Hewagam Korale ... | Do. do. ... | 958 | 55 | 903 |
| Siyane Korale East ... | Do. do. ... | 744 | 20 | 724 |
| Siyane Korale West ... | Do. do. ... | 2,428 | 468 | 1,960 |
| Alutkuru Korale North ... | Do. do. ... | 265 | — | 265 |
| Hapitigam Korale ... | Do. do. ... | 236 | 6 | 230 |
| | Total ... | 5,025 | 583 | 4,442 |
| *Kalutara District.* | | | | |
| Totamunes ... ... | January, 1905, to December, 1905 ... | 443 | 160 | 283 |
| Rayigam Korale ... | Do. do. ... | 368 | 18 | 350 |
| Pasdun Korale East ... | Do. do. ... | — | — | — |
| Pasdun Korale West ... | Do. do. ... | 2,014 | 119 | 1,895 |
| | Total ... | 2,825 | 297 | 2,528 |

6 (*a*).—Return of Gansabhawa Funds, 1905.

| | Balance on January 1, 1905. | Receipts in 1905. | Total. | Payments in 1905. | Balance on December 31, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Colombo District.* | | | | | |
| Alutkuru Korale South | 4,946 48 ... | 9,018 94 ... | 13,965 42 ... | 6,807 31 ... | 7,158 11 |
| Hewagam Korale ... | 5,317 34 ... | 9,448 16 ... | 14,765 50 ... | 8,346 27 ... | 6,419 23 |
| Salpiti Korale ... | 6,950 86 ... | 9,265 24 ... | 16,216 10 ... | 9,376 30 ... | 6,839 80 |
| Siyane Korale West ... | 6,634 24 ... | 13,786 15 ... | 20,420 39 ... | 12,992 63 ... | 7,427 76 |
| Siyane Korale East ... | 4,485 92 ... | 7,851 75 ... | 12,337 67 ... | 7,048 74 ... | 5,288 93 |
| *Negombo District.* | | | | | |
| Alutkuru Korale North | 3,841 53 ... | 12,999 82 ... | 16,841 35 ... | 11,851 99 ... | 4,989 36 |
| Hapitigam Korale ... | 2,008 36 ... | 5,041 86 ... | 7,050 22 ... | 5,490 32 ... | 1,559 90 |
| Total—Rs. | 34,184 73 | 67,411 92 | 101,596 65 | 61,913 56 | 39,683 9 |

4 (*f*).—Summary of the Sale of Lands suitable for Rubber Cultivation held at the Colombo Kachcheri on the 17th October, 1905.

| District. | Total advertised. | | | Disposed of by Sale. | | | | | Withdrawn from Sale. | | | Unsold. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Lots. | Extent. | Upset Prices of Lots. | Number of Lots | Extent. | Upset Prices of Lots. | Amount realized. | Average Price per Acre. | Number of Lots. | Extent. | Upset Price of Lots. | Number of Lots. | Extent. | Upset Price of Lots. |
| | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. | Rs. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. |
| Galle ... ... ... | 10 | 1,664 0 20 | 61,690 0 | 2 | 344 1 25 | 15,498 75 | 15,505 | 45 | — | — | — | 8 | 1,319 2 35 | 46,191 25 |
| Kalutara ... ... ... | 19 | 3,875 3 6 | 137,392 50 | 10 | 1,948 1 6 | 69,930 0 | 79,520 | 40 | — | — | — | 9 | 1,927 2 0 | 67,462 50 |
| Kegalla ... ... ... | 27 | 4,108 2 16 | 197,709 75 | 13 | 1,756 3 21 | 80,122 75 | 112,720 | 64 | 4 | 747 3 24 | 37,395 25 | 10 | 1,603 3 11 | 80,191 75 |
| Ratnapura ... ... ... | 2 | 359 3 12 | 17,992 0 | 2 | 359 3 12 | 17,992 0 | 20,990 | 58 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| All Districts—Total ... | 58 | 10,008 1 14 | 414,784 25 | 27 | 4,409 1 24 | 183,543 50 | 228,735 | 51[3] | 4 | 747 3 24 | 37,395 25 | 27 | 4,851 0 6 | 193,845 50 |

Lots which realized good Prices.

| District. | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Rate per Acre advertised. | Rate per Acre. sold. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kegalla ... ... | 58 | 112 2 0 | 35 | 88 |
| Do. (Kelani Valley) ... | 755 | 112 0 30 | 50 | 90 |
| Do. ... ... | 43 | 208 0 0 | 35 | 72 |
| Do. (Kelani Valley) ... | 766 | 138 3 6 | 50 | 83 |
| Do. ... ... | 60 | 30 0 20 | 35 | 66 |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 10 | 190 1 27 | 50 | 65 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 145 | 281 2 0 | 35 | 51 |
| Do. ... ... | 135 | 138 0 0 | 35 | 50 |

N.B.—Two lots in Galle District realized rate per acre advertised, viz., Rs. 45 per acre.

6 (*b*).—Balance Sheet—Gansabhawa Funds, 1905.

| Receipts. | Fines. Rs. c. | Commutation. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1904 ... | 13,962 9 | 20,222 64 | 34,184 73 |
| Communal labour commutation and fines received in 1905 ... ... | 14,535 42 | 52,876 50 | 67,411 92 |
| Total—Rs. | 28,497 51 | 73,099 14 | 101,596 65 |

| Expenditure. | Fines. Rs. c. | Commutation. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expended on 10 miles new roads opened<br>Expended on 95½ miles old roads repaired<br>Expended on 28 bridges and culverts constructed ... ... | 1,019 29 | 44,128 48 | 45,147 77 |
| Expended on 9 school buildings (new) ...<br>Expended on 75 old schools repaired ... | 2,302 28 | 6,777 85 | 9,080 13 |
| Expended on 1 Village Tribunal building constructed and 6 old repaired ... | 938 72 | 418 84 | 1,357 56 |
| Expended on 10 burial grounds improved | 157 88 | 768 65 | 926 53 |
| Expended on salaries paid ... ... | 3,447 50 | — | 3,447 50 |
| Expended on Rents paid on account school buildings ... ... | 165 50 | — | 165 50 |
| Expended on stores, tools, refunds, and miscellaneous expenditure ... | 1,788 7 | 0 50 | 1,788 57 |
| | 9,819 24 | 52.094 32 | 61,913 56 |
| Balance available for expenditure in 1906 | 18,678 27 | 21,004 82 | 39,683 9 |
| Total—Rs. | 28,497 51 | 73,099 14 | 101,596 65 |

6 (*c*).—Revenue and Expenditure Statement of Gansabhawa Funds, 1905.

| Name of Korale. | Receipts. | | | | | | | Payments. | | | Balance on December 31, 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Balance on January 1, 1905. | | Receipts during 1905. | | Total. | | Grand Total General and Village Committee Commutation. | Expenditure, 1905. | | Total Expenditure, General and Village Committee Commutation. | Balance. | | Total Balance General and Village Committee Commutation. |
| | General Village Tribunal Fine Funds. | Village Committee Commutation. | General Village Tribunal Fine Funds. | Village Committee Commutation. | General Village Tribunal Fine Funds. | Village Committee Commutation. | | General Village Tribunal Fine Funds. | Village Committee Commutation. | | General Village Tribunal Fine Funds. | Village Committee Commutation. | |
| *Colombo District:* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs c. |
| Alutkuru Korale South ... | 1,633 48 | 3,313 0 | 1,709 44 | 7,309 50 | 3,342 92 | 10,622 50 | 13,965 42 | 641 11 | 6,166 20 | 6,807 31 | 2,701 81 | 4,456 30 | 7,158 11 |
| Hewagam Korale ... ... | 806 89 | 4,510 45 | 2,489 66 | 6,958 50 | 3,296 55 | 11,468 95 | 14,765 50 | 1,294 33 | 7,051 94 | 8,346 27 | 2,002 22 | 4,417 1 | 6,419 23 |
| Salpiti Korale ... ... | 4,027 77 | 2,923 9 | 1,869 24 | 7,396 0 | 5,897 1 | 10,319 9 | 16,216 10 | 2,158 84 | 7,217 46 | 9,376 30 | 3,738 17 | 3,101 63 | 6,839 80 |
| Siyane Korale West ... | 2,601 34 | 4,032 90 | 3,176 15 | 10,610 0 | 5,777 49 | 14,642 90 | 20,420 39 | 1,678 63 | 11,314 0 | 12,992 63 | 4,098 86 | 3,328 90 | 7,427 76 |
| Siyane Korale East ... | 2,034 67 | 2,451 25 | 1,645 25 | 6,206 50 | 3,679 92 | 8,657 75 | 12,337 67 | 832 62 | 6,216 12 | 7,048 74 | 2,847 30 | 2,441 63 | 2,588 93 |
| *Negombo District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alutkuru Korale North ... | 2,203 93 | 1,637 60 | 2,700 32 | 10,299 50 | 4,904 25 | 11,937 10 | 16,841 35 | 2,218 74 | 9,633 25 | 11,851 99 | 2,685 51 | 2,303 85 | 4,989 36 |
| Hapitigam Korale ... | 654 1 | 1,354 35 | 945 36 | 4,096 50 | 1,599 37 | 5,450 85 | 7,050 22 | 994 97 | 4,495 35 | 5,490 32 | 604 40 | 955 50 | 1,559 90 |
| Total ... | 13,962 9 | 20,222 64 | 14,535 42 | 52,876 50 | 28,497 51 | 73,099 14 | 101,596 65 | 9,819 24 | 52,094 32 | 61,913 56 | 18,678 27 | 21,004 82 | 39,683 9 |

(7).—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed, under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1905.

| | Alutkuru Korale North. | | Alutkuru Korale South. | | Siyane Korale West. | | Hewagam Korale. | | | Salpiti Korale. | | Village Committee, Hapitigam Korale. | Village Committee, Alutkuru Korale South; Village Tribunals, Wattala and Ambatalenpahala. | Village Committee, Siyane Korale East | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village Tribunal, Minuwangoda. | Village Tribunal, Katana. | Village Tribunal, Kanuwana. | Village Tribunal, Gampaha. | Village Tribunal, Henaratgoda. | Village Tribunal, Mahara. | Village Tribunal, Kaduwela. | Village Tribunal, Hanwella. | Village Tribunal, Aturugiriya. | Village Tribunal, Gangodawila. | Village Tribunal, Homnantara. | | | | |
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | — | — | 2 | — | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | 26 |
| Criminal ... ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 27 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 14 | 116 |
| Instituted during the year :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 515 | 152 | 132 | 172 | 403 | 194 | 89 | 215 | 141 | 270 | 219 | — | — | — | 2,502 |
| Criminal ... ... | 1,039 | 381 | 330 | 183 | 1,315 | 876 | 280 | 320 | 332 | 604 | 317 | 384 | 255 | 433 | 7,049 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 515 | 152 | 134 | 172 | 411 | 198 | 90 | 218 | 142 | 273 | 223 | — | — | — | 2,528 |
| Criminal ... ... | 1,043 | 384 | 332 | 185 | 1,338 | 903 | 285 | 327 | 334 | 611 | 324 | 385 | 267 | 447 | 7,165 |
| DECISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal ... ... | 486 | 156 | 146 | 86 | 793 | 462 | 174 | 212 | 154 | 307 | 180 | 385 | 267 | 438 | 4,156 |
| Irrigation ... ... | 8 | 2 | 3 | — | 11 | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 34 |
| Civil :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Money ... ... | 515 | 152 | 134 | 172 | 411 | 198 | 90 | 207 | 142 | 272 | 218 | — | — | — | 2,511 |
| Land ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Criminal :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assault ... ... | 203 | 73 | 86 | 57 | 337 | 234 | 59 | 51 | 90 | 168 | 65 | — | — | — | 1,423 |
| Theft ... ... | 277 | 125 | 77 | 38 | 252 | 186 | 38 | 49 | 74 | 112 | 70 | — | — | — | 1,298 |
| Malicious injury ... | 41 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 35 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | — | — | — | 157 |
| Cattle trespass ... | 28 | 8 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 9 | 56 |
| Assault and theft ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total Decisions :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 515 | 152 | 134 | 172 | 411 | 198 | 90 | 207 | 142 | 272 | 218 | — | — | — | 2,511 |
| Criminal ... ... | 1,043 | 383 | 332 | 185 | 1,338 | 903 | 278 | 319 | 328 | 596 | 322 | 385 | 267 | 447 | 7,126 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head Decisions :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 15 | 3 | 11 | 72 | 204 | 83 | 24 | 31 | 30 | 115 | 100 | — | — | — | 688 |
| Criminal ... ... | 17 | 7 | 57 | 91 | 355 | 239 | 43 | 48 | 62 | 194 | 84 | 98 | 5 | 186 | 1,486 |
| APPEALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... Confirmed ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 52 |
| Civil ... Set aside ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 16 |
| Criminal ... Confirmed ... | 22 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 21 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 138 |
| Criminal ... Set aside ... | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 15 |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... Confirmed ... | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Civil ... Set aside ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Criminal ... Confirmed ... | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 16 |
| Criminal ... Set aside ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 17 |
| Criminal ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 2 | — | — | — | 39 |

## 8.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF RAGAMA CAMP.

*30th September to 31st December*, 1905.

DURING the last quarter there was a falling off in number of coolies arriving, but the totals for each month are far in excess of those for the same periods last year excepting December. If what kanganies say can be relied on, there is likely to be a similar rush of coolies next year, as the reports are that crops on the Coast will fail and there is likely to be a famine. It has been noticeable during the year how very few new coolies immigrated—I should say not even 1 per cent. of the total of 132,000—which shows what a magnificent labour supply the Island is in possession of, and I am confident, if properly worked, at least 60 per cent. could be permanently retained. No recruiting agents are required, as the coolies who come over to Ceylon, most of them, have been born in the country or have their relations on the different estates. The Tamil cooly and the Irish peasant are very similar—only dire poverty will drive either from their homesteads. They are not in the least enterprising or ambitious, and so long as they get their daily bread, or rice, they are satisfied and have no cares. The Tamil cooly, however, has one advantage: when his crops fail or his village is attacked by disease, he can come to Ceylon and do a little work for his maintenance till such time as it is necessary for him to return to his country and re-cultivate his lands. Planters are going to no end of expense and trouble to try and increase their labour supply, but at the same time, marvellous to say, they are actually paying coolies to remain at the Coast by giving out exorbitant advances. The tin ticket system was supposed to rectify matters and be a means of assisting the planters to reduce their advance accounts, but no advantage has been taken. Coast advances are still given, which practically means that planters are now, and have been, assisting labour to remain in the country. I do not advocate slavery, but before planters represent that the different precautions taken by Government to insure the Island being kept free from diseases are the cause of dearth of labour, it would be well if they would consider their action in actually paying coolies to stay away; and when famine or other causes compel them to come they take no steps to detain them. It is not my business in this respect to criticize the planter's ways, but I maintain that no alternative route is necessary, nor are any of the Government Departments a deterrent to coolies immigrating to Ceylon. So long as kanganies can get large advances, and so long as coolies can go and come as they like, there is bound to be a shortage when new enterprises require additional labour.

*Cooly traffic.*—Up to 30th of September 117,305 coolies passed through the camp for estates. During the last three months 15,385 coolies arrived, making a total for the year of 132,690, as against 58,574 in the previous year.

*Health.*—The health of the camp continued satisfactory to the end of the year. There are no cases of illness to report during the last three months.

*Buildings.*—All the works estimated for were completed during the year, including the complete reconstruction of Talagolla hospital; the several buildings, which were constructed of mud, sticks, and cadjans, have been made permanent by masonry ones covered with iron roofs. An appreciable saving has been effected on all the estimates.

*Staff.*—The camp staff has continued to give entire satisfaction.

### TIN TICKET SYSTEM.

The system continued to work smoothly to the end of the year. Only one case occurred of coolies travelling on wrong tin tickets in November. The kangany stated he got the tin tickets from the labour agents. I accepted the statement as I had no means of proving anything to the contrary, and in view of the number of cases which occurred during the first half of the year, when coolies were forwarded on cards, I consider I was justified in reporting the matter as fact. The Labour Commissioner, however, denies that the tickets were issued by him or any of his agents. I consider it is a most dangerous practice to allow the labour agents or any one at the Coast to issue tickets to coolies; superintendents of estates only should issue tickets and should keep a proper record of every tin ticket they give out, and on return of coolies tickets should be carefully collected and particulars of any missing tickets should be sent to Ragama or Coast ports, when they would be seized. If the Labour Commissioner and his agents or any one on the Coast are allowed to issue tin tickets, I anticipate trouble in the near future; amongst the planting community, kanganies and coolies very quickly find out ways and means, and take full advantage of loopholes. A cooly or a kangany with a gang of coolies can bolt to the Coast and evade paying debts. The matter of returning is very simple and costs nothing. The Labour Commissioner or any of his agents issue tickets to any estate in the Island; the cooly or kangany has only to give Tamil name; he produces nothing to identify him. I do not wish to impute dishonesty to any one, but it is quite possible that a system of wholesale crimping of coolies can be carried on if the tin tickets are issued at the Coast. In 1903 there were one or two very suspicious cases of the kind which came to my notice, with the result that on my reporting the matter it was found that there were large numbers of tin tickets in the Port offices. Government ordered that these tickets be returned to the different estates they belonged to, and Port officials were stopped from issuing tickets to coolies. This order should be enforced. The tin ticket system has been in force since 1902, and there is not a kangany or cooly belonging to Ceylon that does not know that to return to the Island a tin ticket is required, and those who cannot produce one at the ports of India should be made to pay full rates. The system, which has worked excellently, will go to smash if planters will not adhere to the original rules; and if Government allows any interference with it, much better abolish it altogether, as my experience after working the system for over four years is that it is sound and cannot at present be improved.

*Traffic.*—Out of 132,690 coolies 114,168 travelled on the tin ticket system, which works out 86·12 per cent. If those forwarded on the system from Ragama were included, the return would show at least 95 per cent. I should think too that 98 per cent of the estates have now adopted the system.

*Complaints.*—I have had no complaints during the three months. Coolies appear to be well pleased with the treatment in the camp.

Comparative Statement of Coolies: Number of Outbreaks and Deaths from Cholera during the Three Years ending December 31.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of coolies passing through the camps for the year ending December 31 | 5,305 | 58,574 | 132,690 |
| Number of outbreaks of cholera | 1 | — | — |
| Number of deaths | 1 | — | — |
| Average monthly arrivals | 3,775 | 4,881 | 11,057 |

Travelling Expenses of Coolies for 1905 on Tin Tickets.

| Month. | Amount. Rs. c. | Month. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 21,767 56 | July | 61,480 55 |
| February | 36,715 60 | August | 47,892 2 |
| March | 60,982 80 | September | 35,855 19 |
| April | 96,179 24 | October | 24,599 84 |
| May | 130,393 23 | November | 24,534 35 |
| June | 89,735 7 | December | 18,734 81 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 648,870 26 |

Statement of Expenses incurred in despatching Coolies under the Tin Ticket System.

| Year. | No. of Bills. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1902 | 3,577 | 64,736 92 |
| 1903 | 9,624 | 179,721 21 |
| 1904 | 14,051 | 263,041 72 |
| 1905 | 26,593 | 648,870 26 |

Number of Persons passing through the Cooly Camp, Ragama.

| Year. | Estate Coolies on Tin Tickets. | Estate Coolies without Tin Tickets. | Miscellaneous Passengers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1902 | 13,943 | 19,845 | 893 | 34,681 |
| 1903 | 32,463 | 12,842 | 913 | 46,218 |
| 1904 | 46,556 | 12,018 | 161 | 58,735 |
| 1905 | 114,168 | 18,398 | 124 | 132,690 |

WM. B. BOYD,
Superintendent.

## REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1905.

Area, 623 square miles; population (estimated) 250,000.

THE boom in rubber referred to in my report for 1904 continued and increased during 1905. In my last report I stated:—"The clearing and planting of new areas were prosecuted vigorously during the year, and Crown lands suitable for the product sold freely at good prices. The purchasers were all local planters or natives of the district. There was no outside competition, which is somewhat surprising, seeing that it is in this district that Para rubber has found exactly the conditions of soil and climate that it requires (Kalutara Planters' Association Report, 1903). Had there been outside competition, I have no doubt considerably higher prices would have been realized at the land sales." There was no lack of outside competition in 1905, and the average price advanced from Rs. 38·68 to Rs. 49·44 per acre. At the time of writing ordinary waste land fetches Rs. 50 per acre, and good land well suited and well situated easily commands Rs. 100.

It was natural that with such a rush and competition for rubber lands there should be complaints of delay, and that a considerable strain should be thrown on both the Land Department of the Kachcheri and on the Surveyor-General's Department. Those complaints have now almost entirely died away, and that the Government officers worked hard to meet the extra demand made upon them is, I think, shown by the fact that no less than 5,821 acres of waste land were sold during the year as compared with 3,658 acres in 1904, itself a record figure. The opening of the land was pushed on vigorously, and contributed its share towards the general prosperity of the people of the district, which was well maintained throughout the year.

His Excellency the Governor accepted an invitation from the District Planters' Association to breakfast at Tebuwana on the 4th January, when they urged upon him the claims of the proposed Anguruwatota bridge and the necessity for greater despatch in dealing with applications for land, to which His Excellency gave a sympathetic reply.

Great progress was made during the year with the working of the Village Communities' Ordinance initiated the previous year. The Committees have now settled thoroughly into their work. A simple but effective system of accounts is in force, and a competent auditor has been appointed to periodically examine them. The detailed accounts for 1904 were printed in the vernacular early in the year and distributed widely among the people. This is being done for 1905 also. The opposition referred to in last year's report has entirely died away, or rather has been converted into active approbation and co-operation. The Mudaliyars of the district, who as Chairmen of the Committees of the several divisions have worked hard to achieve this satisfactory result, deserve very great credit indeed.

I am glad to be able to report in this that the proposal submitted by me in 1904 for the establishment of Village Tribunals in the Rayigam and Pasdun korales was approved by Government, and Messrs. A. Kuruppu and J. M. Wickramanayake were appointed with effect from 1st October. These courts are now in full working order, though better accommodation has still to be provided, and have so far proved satisfactory. I have no doubt that under the present officers they will continue to do good work.

The whole district was in February proclaimed an irrigation district under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. An Irrigation Committee consisting of five members was duly elected, and a complete set of irrigation rules for the district finally drafted and sent in to Government for approval in December. It is hoped that these will come into force this year, and that, carefully worked, they will prove of great benefit to paddy cultivators in the district.

A permanent Magistrate was stationed at Kalutara from the 1st January, replacing the old arrangement, by which one man divided his time between this and Negombo. This step had become very necessary, and is distinctly to the advantage of the district. The removal of the court to the present resthouse, which will be carried out this year, will also be of great convenience to both suitors and the bar, as both the District and Police Courts will then be under one roof.

A Supreme Court sessions was held at Kalutara in April and May, presided over by Mr. Justice Grenier.

A movement to form a Kalutara Company of the Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers was initiated in June, and a list of names sent in to Government, but a decision does not seem yet to have been arrived at. At the end of the year, however, a few keen spirits were accepted for the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers, so that Kalutara town will now at last be represented in the Colony's defence.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor paid a flying visit to the district by motor car in November, halting for a short time at Anguruwatota and Kalutara.

The following were the official changes during the year :—Mr. C. W. Gunawardana was appointed Police Magistrate, Kalutara, from 1st January. Mr. Sanders succeeded Mr. Brodhurst as District Judge on the 12th April, on the appointment of the latter to act as Government Agent of the Province, and was himself succeeded by Mr. Cumberland on being transferred to Jaffna. Mr. T. Peiris, the Head Clerk of the Fiscal's Office and Deputy Fiscal, retired on the 31st March at the age of 60, after 36 years' service, and received the rank of Mudaliyar, which honour was also conferred on Mr. A. D. S. Rajapaksa, the respected Shroff of the Kalutara Kachcheri. Mr. Drieberg, District Engineer, was transferred to Negombo, and succeeded by Mr. J. V. Weerasinha on the 5th May.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 590,250·14, being the highest realized in the history of the district. In fact, all previous yearly totals had been exceeded by the end of November. The increase is almost entirely due to land sales. The decrease under Customs noted in the 1904 report was continued in 1905. This does not mean that less imported rice was used in the district, but merely that, owing to local market conditions and high prices in India, it was more profitable to buy in the Colombo market than to import direct. The revenue for the last ten years, showing land sales separately, is shown in the following comparative statement:—

| Year. | Revenue. Rs. c. | Land Sales. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 | 258,973 20 | 33,697 22 | 292,670 42 |
| 1897 | 294,774 91 | 39,737 73 | 334,512 64 |
| 1898 | 271,934 13 | 100,095 51 | 372,029 64 |
| 1899 | 306,375 51 | 93,082 5 | 399,457 56 |
| 1900 | 295,492 26 | 137,750 72 | 433,242 98 |
| 1901 | 330,788 74 | 49,652 87 | 380,441 61 |
| 1902 | 363,838 51 | 51,153 89 | 414,992 40 |
| 1903 | 369,790 21 | 164,455 40 | 534,245 61 |
| 1904 | 327,125 30 | 133,066 36 | 460,191 66 |
| 1905 | 316,128 62 | 273,521 52 | 590,250 14 |

The following is a comparative statement in detail of the revenue for 1904 and 1905 :—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS. | | | | |
| *Imports.* | | | | |
| Grain | 47,910 52 | 33,037 98 | — | 14,872 54 |
| Cotton Manufacture | 21 3 | 18 33 | — | 2 70 |
| Other Goods | 273 77 | 200 46 | — | 73 31 |
| PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES. | | | | |
| Port Dues at Outports | 362 48 | 276 48 | — | 86 0 |
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | | | | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy | 105,881 23 | 102,738 32 | — | 3,142 91 |
| Opium | 3,700 0 | 4,271 0 | 571 0 | — |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | |
| Tithes redeemed | 32 0 | — | — | 32 0 |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rents exclusive of Lands.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Road Tolls | 28,831 68 | 32,608 56 | 3,776 88 | — |
| Bridge Tolls | 2,516 68 | 2,956 68 | 440 0 | — |
| Ferry Tolls | 1,780 0 | 2,078 74 | 298 74 | — |
| Canal Tolls | 5,125 0 | 7,185 0 | 2,060 0 | — |
| *Stamps.* | | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) | 53,262 75 | 48,594 45 | — | 4,668 30 |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | |
| District Courts | 1,009 0 | 449 0 | — | 560 0 |
| Courts of Requests | 75 0 | — | — | 75 0 |
| Police Courts | 10,577 38 | 9,758 12 | — | 819 26 |
| Assistant Government Agent | 66 0 | 104 60 | 38 60 | — |
| Other Departments | 42 95 | 117 75 | 74 80 | — |
| Forest Offences | 445 95 | 1,242 55 | 796 60 | — |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps | 19,245 99 | 19,004 97 | — | 241 2 |
| Survey Fees | 11,342 30 | 10,969 8 | — | 373 22 |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works | 155 84 | 155 84 | — | — |
| Hospital Stoppages | 35 0 | 43 15 | 8 15 | — |
| Collections at Dispensaries | 2,776 25 | 3,101 25 | 325 0 | — |
| Medical Aid Dues | 5,131 60 | 6,921 70 | 1,790 10 | — |
| Cost of Drugs | 433 27 | 586 2 | 152 75 | — |
| Cemetery Fees | 147 50 | 151 50 | 4 0 | — |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts | 6,109 0 | 6,395 93 | 286 93 | — |
| School Fees | 564 13 | 583 34 | 19 21 | — |
| School Books and Stationery | 438 76 | 539 69 | 100 93 | — |
| Warehouse Rent | 2,434 4 | 1,682 3 | — | 752 1 |
| Fees for Title Deeds | 2,653 73 | 3,410 47 | 756 74 | — |
| Sundries | 27 63 | 29 63 | 2 0 | — |
| Record Room Collections | — | 1,406 86 | 1,406 86 | — |
| RENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Rent of Government Buildings and Houses | 99 2 | 58 8 | — | 40 94 |
| Rent of Lands | 497 50 | 300 50 | — | 197 0 |
| INTEREST. | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue | 619 95 | 962 63 | 342 68 | — |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores | 0 93 | 194 85 | 193 92 | — |
| Overpayments recovered | — | — | — | — |
| Unclaimed Deposits | 869 88 | 2,219 41 | 1,349 53 | — |
| Sundries | 99 89 | 178 30 | 78 41 | — |
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Timber | 11,099 65 | 10,764 70 | — | 334 95 |
| Crops on Crown Lands | 227 95 | 1,301 80 | 1,073 85 | — |
| Sundries | 202 7 | 128 87 | — | 73 20 |
| LAND SALES. | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold | 129,690 65 | 273,421 52 | 143,730 87 | — |
| Premia on Leases | 3,375 71 | 100 0 | — | 3,275 71 |
| Total | 460,191 66 | 590,250 14 | 159,678 55 | 29,620 7 |
| | | Deduct Decrease... | 29,620 7 | |
| | | Nett Increase—Rs. | 130,058 48 | |

More imported grain reached the district *via* Colombo than direct through the Beruwala Customs.

Delayed payments account for the decrease under Arrack. A payment of arrears in January more than made good the apparent loss.

Toll rents show a substantial increase, much, if not all, of which must be due to increased traffic.

About Rs. 3,000 of the decrease under Revenue Stamps is due to fewer arrack distillery and godown licenses being issued, the losses sustained in 1904 reducing the number of distillers in 1905. As regards the balance, I am inclined to think that a number of stamps used in the district were obtained from Colombo vendors.

Judical fines call for no comment. They depend chiefly on magisterial idiosyncrasies.

An increase of chena cultivation in Pasdun Korale East accounts mainly for the increase under Forest Offences.

Record room collections were credited to revenue at the Kachcheri only from 1905.

The revenue under Land Sales is more than double that of 1904, and is due entirely to the large increase in the extent sold and the advance in prices realized owing to the boom in rubber land.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 32,496·72, as compared with Rs. 25,965·94 in 1904. The details are given in the following statement :—

Statement of Expenditure, 1905.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments ... ... ... ... | 15,037 | 15 |
| Pensions ... ... ... ... | 8,573 | 57 |
| Other Charges :— | | |
| Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent ... ... | 1,008 | 94 |
| Travelling allowance to clerks, &c. ... ... ... | 1,376 | 87 |
| Remuneration to headmen ... ... ... | 3,143 | 36 |
| Commission to collectors of police assessment tax ... ... | 205 | 11 |
| Remuneration to police tax assessors ... ... ... | 135 | 0 |
| Binding records ... ... ... ... | 75 | 21 |
| Allowance to Friend-in-Need Society ... ... ... | 300 | 0 |
| Allowance to paupers ... ... ... ... | 869 | 75 |
| Burying dead bodies ... ... ... ... | 67 | 66 |
| For removing sick and destitute persons to hospital ... ... | 28 | 32 |
| Furniture ... ... ... ... | 6 | 35 |
| Stationery ... ... ... ... | 348 | 73 |
| Conveying and guarding treasure ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Consideration money on account of distillery bonds ... ... | 700 | 0 |
| For killing cheetahs, bears, and stray dogs ... ... | 6 | 36 |
| Cart and cooly hire ... ... ... ... | 68 | 74 |
| Petty expenses ... ... ... ... | 36 | 3 |
| Hire of tom-tom beaters ... ... ... | 0 | 50 |
| Compensation on local rates on Government buildings... ... | 194 | 0 |
| Special Expenditure :— | | |
| Allowance in lieu of overtime to clerks ... ... | 305 | 7 |
| Total—Rs. | 32,496 | 72 |

## LAND SALES

In view of the record land revenue realized, and of the discussion that has taken place regarding the Government land policy, an account of the work done by that department of the Kachcheri may be of interest

The following comparative statement shows the number of lots, the amount realized, and the extent of land brought forward for sale or settlement during the year 1905 as compared with 1904. This statement includes some lots on which the purchase or settlement has not been completed by the payment of the full purchase amount or of the fees :—

| How disposed of. | 1904. | | | | 1905. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. |
| | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Sales ... ... | 746 | 3,658 1 5 | 141,501 39 | 38 68 | 778 | 5,821 1 9 | 287,778 5 | 49 44 |
| Half-improved value ... | 64 | 62 0 4 | 1,138 75 | 18 36 | 66 | 70 0 1 | 1,553 51 | 20 61 |
| Certificates against the Crown ... | 906 | 1,470 1 8 | — | — | 495 | 1,000 0 20 | — | — |
| Under the Minute of August 8, 1884, including lands granted at half-improved value | 29 | 158 1 5 | 1,599 71 | 9 85 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1,745 | 5,348 3 22 | 144,239 85 | — | 1,339 | 6,891 1 30 | 289,331 56 | — |

The number of lots brought forward during the year 1905 falls short of the number of lots dealt with during the previous year by 406. This decrease is due to the fact that a less number of C. Q. P. lots was advertised during 1905 than in 1904. The number of lots sold and settled at half-improved value during 1905 exceeds the number of such lots in the previous year by 32 and 2 respectively. Although the number of lots sold in 1905 exceeds that number for 1904 by only 32, the extent sold is more than half as much again as that sold in 1904, while the amount realized is more than double the amount realized in 1904. The highest amount realized on account of land sales since the establishment of this Kachcheri was that of 1903, viz., Rs. 138,736·08, but the amount realized in 1905, viz., Rs. 289,331·56, is more than double this amount also.

The average amount realized per acre, Rs. 49·44, fairly shows the value of land in this district, and that an upset price of Rs. 60 or even Rs. 70 per acre cannot be considered too high for certain lands. A lot of 91 acres and 2 roods in the Rayigam korale was sold during the year under review for Rs. 10,000, or for about Rs. 110 an acre, and still higher prices were realized, though for smaller lots.

The next statement gives the number of lots, with the extent and amount realized, on which the purchases and settlements have been completed :—

| Nature of disposal. | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Fees Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales ... ... | 748 | 5,768 2 30 | 283,078 5 | 9,006 20 |
| Grants at half-improved value ... | 57 | 60 0 15 | 1,371 45 | 335 50 |
| Free grants (certificates of quiet possession) ... ... | 262 | 346 0 28 | 1,391 40 | 1,391 40 |

In the Administration Report of last year it was stated that there was a growing difficulty in getting parties to pay fees for certificates of quiet possession, and this difficulty was experienced during 1905 also. Fees were paid on only 262 lots out of 906 allowed.

A comparative statement of lands purchased by Europeans and natives is shown below :—

| | Sales. | | | | Half-improved Value. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average per Acre. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average per Acre. |
| | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Europeans .. | 110 | 2,372 2 4 | 126,260 0 | 53 22 | 4 | 0 1 36 | 120 0 | 126 31 |
| Natives .. | 668 | 3,448 3 5 | 161,518 5 | 46 83 | 62 | 69 2 5 | 1,433 51 | 20 61 |

The average prices per acre paid by Europeans and natives during 1904 were Rs. 28·79 and Rs. 40·36 respectively, while it will be observed that the averages for 1905 are Rs. 53·22 for Europeans and Rs. 46·83 for natives. This advance on the average price paid per acre by Europeans is due to the fact that during 1905 there was more competition offered against European planters by native capitalists than in 1904, or even in any previous year. It was an ordinary occurrence in previous years for European planters to raise the upset price of a block of land by five or ten rupees and have it knocked down to them for want of any one to put in a bid against them, but in 1905 this was more often the exception than the rule ; the native capitalists in many cases bid against the European planters, and were in some instances successful in outbidding them.

One lot of over 300 acres, three of over 200 acres, and nine lots of over 100 acres, of an aggregate extent of 2,340 acres 0 roods and 6 perches, were sold during the year; and of these, seven lots of a total extent of 1,085 acres 0 roods and 30 perches were bought by Europeans and six lots, 1,254 acres 3 roods and 16 perches, were bought by natives.

384 applications for survey of Crown land were received during the year, and fees deposited on them. Of these, 20 were for blocks of 100 acres, 8 for blocks of 200 acres, 3 for blocks of 300 acres, and 2 for blocks of 500 acres. Besides these 384 private application, 181 applications on behalf of the Crown were sent in.

During the year 178 new preliminary plans were received from the Surveyor-General, and 325 plans were finally settled.

The progress made with regard to preliminary plans received from the Surveyor-General since 1888 is shown below :—

| | | Plans in which all Lots have been disposed of. | Plans in which no Lots have been disposed of. | Plans in which some Lots have been disposed of and some not. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 1, 1905 | Plans .. | 803 | 337 | 208 |
| | Lots .. | 2,692 | 3,971 | 750 |
| January 1, 1906 | Plans .. | 1,128 | 329 | 126 |
| | Lots .. | 5,683 | 2,734 | 1,509 |

## CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, &c.

The year under review was, on the whole, a prosperous one for the people of the district. Food was plentiful, and though the price of imported rice ruled high, those who used it had ample employment at good wages. Owing to the drought at the beginning of the year the local crop was somewhat under the average, the return being about 5 to 5½ fold. This shortage caused an increase in chena cultivation in certain parts of Pasdun Korale East, where the people cannot find other employment so easily as in the rest of the district. Elsewhere there was no chena cultivation worth mentioning. All the locally raised grain is consumed in the district.

Local Agricultural Societies were started at Kalutara and Panadure. Some experiments were made with new products. Ground nuts were tried in many places, but the results were not encouraging.

The Totamune Mudaliyar has planted a large variety of foreign fruit trees. So far the plants are thriving well, but it will be some years before any definite pronouncement can be made.

Mr. C. E. A. Dias of Panadure experimented with various catchcrops on his young rubber estate near Horana. Ground nuts he found to be a failure, but four acres of ash pumpkin and vegetable marrow gave him a nett profit of Rs. 103. Rock and water melons from Australian seed, chillies, bandakka, brinjals, carrots, beet, and dahl were also successful.

I have previously referred to the great lack both in quantity and variety of garden produce in this district. This is clearly not due to difficulties of soil or climate, but simply to want of enterprise and inclination—in other words, to downright laziness—for it cannot be said to be due to want of leisure.

I expressed a hope in my last report that the establishment of village markets under the Gansabhawa Committees, by providing a ready means of disposing of such produce, would encourage the people to make more use of their garden lands. The first of these markets was opened towards the end of the year at Alutgama, and is flourishing so well that an extension of it will be taken in hand this year.

About 500 acres are reported to have been brought under cocoanuts during the year. This cultivation is steadily, though quietly, extending.

A better market for cinnamon gave a slight fillip to this industry, and there was a small extension of the area under this product.

The area under tea remained almost unaltered, and it is unlikely there will be any further extension, but rather a reduction of this cultivation, rubber taking its place.

There are 7,256 acres of tea land planted with rubber among tea bushes. For land exclusively planted with rubber the following figures give the area and show the progress made :—

| | Acres. | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 .. .. | 436 | 1904 .. .. | 3,301 |
| 1902 .. .. | 667 | 1905 .. .. | 6,365 |
| 1903 .. .. | 1,127 | | |

Of these, 327 acres are entirely in native hands. The output figures are as follows :—

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 3½ | 1904 | 23½ |
| 1902 | 7½ | 1905 | 45½ |
| 1903 | 15 | | |

At the end of 1905 there were 88,667 trees in bearing.

The plumbago industry was in a depressed condition, though it revived a little towards the close of the year. The men thrown out of employment, however, found plenty of work in other directions.

Distillery work was also restricted as compared with previous years, only 140 still licenses being issued as against 166 in 1904, when the distillers undoubtedly suffered losses owing to the temperance movement. The wholesale dealers had accumulated large stocks cheaply, and as the temperance wave had receded by the end of 1904, there can be no doubt that they reaped a good harvest.

The following is the comparative statement for 1904 and 1905 :—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of distillery licenses issued | 166 | 140 |
| | Gallons. | Gallons. |
| Quantity distilled | 843,237½ | 645,487·25 |
| Quantity purchased by wholesale dealers | 935,171¼ | 650,921·21 |
| Quantity purchased by renters | 56,147·20 | 21,343·17 |
| Quantity exported | 76,497 | 71,550 |
| Quantity sold by renters | 43,734·13 | 26,477·46 |
| Balance in wholesale dealers' godowns at the end of the year | 516,503 | 535,123·08 |
| Balance in renters' godowns at the end of the year | 12,413·07 | 8,637·05 |

The fishing industry is not so extensive as it might be, though undoubtedly profitable to those engaged in it. The local market is almost entirely neglected, and fish outside a sea-coast village is a luxury not often seen. As stated in last report, the arrack industry, which is concentrated along the seaboard, probably accounts for the small development of the fisheries.

The public health, on the whole, was good throughout the year, the usual fever and dysentery seasons being not more marked than usual.

There was one exception, which might have had serious consequences had it not been dealt with promptly and energetically. Smallpox, imported from Colombo, was discovered in the village of Kotalawala, on the high road from Panadure to Ratnapura. There were altogether fourteen cases, but thanks to timely segregation, the disease was entirely confined to the original contacts, and no case proved fatal, except one which occurred before the disease was discovered.

The sanitary rules under the Village Communities' Ordinance are being gradually more strictly enforced, and should in time have a marked effect for good on the public health.

Educational matters received considerable attention during the year, and the Mudaliyars showed themselves fully alive to the importance of this subject. The Village Committee rules for enforcing attendance were more strictly worked, with the result that there was a marked increase in the number of children attending school, so much so that in several cases the accommodation provided was found insufficient and extensions had to be built. Old mud and cadjan-roofed structures were replaced by substantially built and tiled buildings. School gardens also received every attention and encouragement, and some of them are excellent examples of what can be accomplished in this direction.

The Totamune Mudaliyar in his report comments on a very unfavourable feature of the spread of education. He refers to the increase of "instructed do-nothings," and with them an increase in the number of false and malicious and generally anonymous communications containing aspersions on the probity of headmen and Government officers, and even on the character of innocent women.

I think there can be no doubt that this is an evil that is spreading, and that it is a result of the miscalled education imparted in most schools. I instituted several successful prosecutions against the senders of such communications, where they could be found, one man getting six months' rigorous imprisonment in the District Court, but I cannot say I have noticed any effect in the way of diminishing their numbers. One such prosecution is even now pending.

Cattle were fairly healthy during the year. There was no serious epidemic, though hoof-and-mouth disease, as usual, appeared in several villages and caused a few deaths.

An attempt at systematic castration was begun in the Panadure division, and it is hoped that this will spread, though it must be said that the people generally are very indifferent about this matter.

The Mudaliyars are unanimous in recommending a system of cattle registration.

## CRIME AND POLICE.

On the whole, the regular and rural police performed their duties satisfactorily during the year, and, with one exception, they worked harmoniously together in cases where they co-operated in the investigation of offences. I am unable, however, to report any improvement in the criminal state of the district. Crime still continues prevalent, and most of it still goes unpunished. This unhappy state of affairs cannot, however, be wholly attributed, as it often is, to the deficiencies of the headmen or the police. The fault lies almost entirely at the door of the people themselves. The standard and level of justice in a community cannot be raised much above what itself sets.

Permanent Magistrates are now stationed at Kalutara and Panadure. Both courts require thoroughly capable men. As the new police system is shortly to be introduced I refrain from further remarks under this head.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The bodies entrusted with the administration of certain divisions of local Government within the district are the Road Committee, the Local Board of Kalutara, and the Village Committees established under the Village Communities' Ordinance.

The work of the first two is dealt with in separate reports. The work of the Committees, though of far greater importance, interest, and variety than that of the other two bodies, is still relegated for its description to a section of the Agent's general report. The work was started only in 1904, both the Committee members and their Chairmen, the Mudaliyars, having had no previous experience of it whatever, and it reflects the greatest credit on them that in such a short time it has attained the extent, development, organization, and importance which it now possesses.

I have already stated that the serious opposition encountered in 1904 in one division of the district has been converted into active co-operation, and the people as a whole take the greatest interest in the carrying out of the work, and willingly give any assistance required of them. The honesty of the administration is testified to by the fact, that though accounts in the vernacular, giving to the minutest detail a full statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Committees, both in money and labour, and a full description of all works carried out, were printed and scattered broadcast throughout the district, there was not a single representation calling in question the accuracy of or suggesting malfeasance in any item. A competent auditor was appointed during the year to periodically audit the accounts, the publication of which in Sinhalese it is proposed to continue from year to year.

The extent and importance of the work may be judged from the fact that the total cash revenue of the Committees in 1905 was Rs. 23,356·78, which with a balance of Rs. 11,019·84 from 1904 placed Rs. 34,376·62 at the disposal of the Committees, of which they expended Rs. 28,421·63 in carrying out the duties imposed on them by the Ordinance. I have no hesitation in saying that no other public body in the Island could have spent that sum to better advantage, or even made it go so far in the carrying out of useful works, and this was done by local self-government in its most absolute form.

I annex statements of the receipts and expenditure and also extracts from the reports of the Chairmen of the several Committees :—

Return of Gansabhawa Funds for 1905.

| Kalutara District. | Balance on Dec. 31, 1904. | Receipts in 1905. | Total. | Payments in 1905. | Balance on Dec. 31, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1. Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes | 2,952 70 | 9,453 10 | 12,405 80 | 10,421 5 | 1,984 75 |
| 2. Rayigam Korale , . . | 4,099 31 | 6,187 75 | 10,287 6 | 9,704 40 | 582 66 |
| 3. Pasdun Korale East . . | 2,353 47 | 4,698 98 | 7,052 45 | 6,270 74 | 781 71 |
| 4. Pasdun Korale West . . | 1,614 36 | 3,016 95 | 4,631 31 | 4,603 28 | 28 3 |
| | 11,019 84 | 23,356 78 | 34,376 62 | 30,999 47 | 3,377 15 |

Statement of Expenditure for the Clerical Staff of the Village Committee and Village Tribunals for the Year 1905

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Salaries . . . . . | 1,651 52 |
| Stationery, printed forms, tools, &c. . . . . | 926 32 |
| Total—Rs. | 2,577 84 |

*From Mr. J. A. Weerasingha, Chairman, Village Committees, Rayigam Korale.*

I annex hereto a statement of the work done during the year. It will appear from it that 22 bridges and 23 culverts have been constructed on separate roads in addition to the earthwork done. Two of these roads are now passable for carts from one end to the other, a distance of 7½ miles. They are the roads from Munagama to Millewa, 4½ miles, and from Gelanigama to Kumbukke, 3 miles. The former starts from one principal road and meets another, and the latter also starts from a principal road and meets a District Road Committee road. Two new schools were also built and completed during the year, and five bungalows extended to meet the additional accommodation required. Repairs were also effected to several other village works. The total amount spent on these works is Rs. 9,086·80 ; of this amount, a sum of Rs. 331·90 is for work done in 1904.

2. In my report for the year 1904 I had to tell a sad tale of the regretable events connected with the work owing to the organized opposition of a large section of the inhabitants of Adikari pattu, but, happily for all parties concerned, the opposition collapsed entirely in January, and not only has no difficulty in the slightest degree been since experienced, but the people have realized the great advantage to be derived by the working of the Ordinance, with the result—the desired and most satisfactory result—that there is a general satisfaction all round now. In illustration of the above I beg to mention that when labour was voted for repairing a certain village road, many of the villagers expressed their readiness to work on the road until it was completed, irrespective of the number of days fixed by the Committee.

3. I find that I have concluded my report for 1904 thus: "I am convinced that the very men who opposed these measures will, before long, begin to support them." This hope has been realized.

Particulars of Work done under the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889, in Rayigam Korale for the Year 1905.

| No. of Work. | Name of Work. | Description. | Amount expended. | Mileage. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Road from Bellapitiya to Pansala totupola | Constructing three new bridges . . | 361 52 . . | 1¼ . . | There is only one bridge more on this road to be constructed |
| 2 | Road from Anguruwatota to Indilanda | Constructing new bridges . . | 331 52 . . | 4½ . . | Bridge work done during 1904, but payment made in January, 1905. |
| 3 | Road from Rayigama to Anguruwatota | Constructing seven new bridges, two culverts, repairing a bridge, and forming, repairing, and barelling the first four miles of the road. | 1,079 25 . . | 8 . . | There are twenty bridges and culverts more to be built on this road. The first four miles are now being used for cart traffic. |

| No. of Work. | Name of Work. | Description. | Amount expended. Rs. c. | Mileage | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Road from Munagama to Millewa | Constructing four bridges, eight culverts, and repairing, raising, and barelling the bad places of the road | 1,047 22 .. | 4½ .. | This road is now passable for carts from one end to the other |
| 5 | Road from Miwanapalana to Dambara | Constructing two bridges and six culverts | 700 0 .. | 3½ .. | There are four more bridges to be constructed on this road, which will be completed in 1906 |
| 6 | Road from Arakawila to Kandanepitiya | For earthwork done on this road | 33 26 .. | 1½ .. | This road leads from Arakawila to Hewagama korale through Kandanepitiya. |
| 7 | Road from Gelanigama to Kumbukke | Constructing five culverts, repairing a bridge, and for earthwork done | 534 94 .. | 3 .. | The road is now passable for carts |
| 8 | Road from Kindelpitiya to Palagama | Constructing two bridges .. | 654 70 .. | ¾ .. | There is one more bridge to be constructed on this road, which leads toSalpiti korale |
| 9 | Road from Palannoruwa to Kindelpitiya | Constructing three bridges and one culvert | 595 79 .. | 3 .. | About two miles of the road is now passable for carts and is largely used by pilgrims toVidiyagoda dewale |
| 10 | Road from Vidagama to Godigomuwa | Constructing a bridge and a culvert | 67 41 .. | 2 .. | The earthwork on this road remains to be done |
| 11 | School bungalow at Kulupana | Constructing a substantial new bungalow 75 ft. by 23 ft., with a room 15 ft. by 23 ft. and a kitchen attached | 407 75 .. | — .. | Work begun in 1904 and completed in 1905 |
| 12 | Godigomuwa boys' and girls' school | Annual repairs of thatching .. | 27 0 .. | — .. | These are ordinary cadjan buildings |
| 13 | Village Committee bungalow at Horana | Repairing and enlarging Village Committee bungalow with new timber | 190 61 .. | — .. | This is used as the Village Tribunal at present |
| 14 | Kumbukke girls' school | Annual repairs to school | 7 75 .. | — .. | This is an ordinary cadjan building |
| 15 | Uduwa boys' and girls' school | Annual repairs and building an additional room to the boys'school | 39 0 .. | — .. | — |
| 16 | Handapangoda boys' school | Constructing an additional room 24 ft. by 20 ft. | 350 0 .. | — .. | Additional accommodation was necessary as the school bungalow was found to be too small |
| 17 | Galpata boys' school | Constructing new bungalow 62 ft. by 23 ft., with room 12 ft. by 23 ft. | 908 78 .. | — .. | Ofthis amount Rs. 208·78 was paid for timber and Rs. 700 for building the school |
| 18 | Galtuda girls' school | Annual repairs to school .. | 13 60 .. | — .. | This is an ordinary cadjan building |
| 19 | Bandaragama school, known as Vidagama girls' school | Repairs to the school .. | 110 0 .. | — .. | The floor of the school was raised and cemented, a gate fixed, &c. |
| 20 | Alutgama boys' school | Extending the bungalow by 18 ft. by 16 ft. at one end and repairing the old portion | 247 20 .. | — .. | Additional accommodation was necessary as the bungalow was found to be too small for the increased numbers |
| 21 | Medagama girls' school | Tiling the bungalow and limewashing the same | 96 86 .. | — .. | Cadjans were replaced by tiles |
| 22 | Kindelpitiya girls' school | Building room attached to Kindelpitiya girls' school 16½ ft. by 18 ft. and for supplying six tats of 10 ft. by 4½ ft. each, for thatching the old bungalow | 107 12 .. | — .. | This is a cadjan building; a room was considered necessary for safe keeping of the school maps, &c. |
| 23 | Ambalam at Weedagama | Repairing the ambalam .. | 141 44 .. | — .. | This is a very old ambalam with roof over the road and accommodation on the two sides with a room |
| 24 | Wewita school .. | Annual repairs to the existing school and for constructing a new bungalow to replace the old one | 724 5 .. | — .. | Of this amount Rs. 300 has been paid on timber; the building has not yet been completed |
| 25 | Bellapitiya school | Constructing an additional room to the Bellapitiya school and for repairing the old bungalow | 128 3 .. | — .. | Of this amount Rs. 108·46 was spent on the additional room, the necessity for which had been felt for years |
| 26 | Welikola boys' school | Annual repairs to school .. | 8 87 .. | — .. | These are cadjan buildings |
| 27 | Kumbukke boys' school | Annual repairs to school .. | 26 50 .. | — .. | do. |
| 28 | Madurawala boys' school | Annual repairs to school .. | 18 63 .. | — .. | Repairing broken places and limewashing |
| 29 | Uduwara boys' school | Annual repairs to school .. | 27 62 .. | — .. | do. |
| | | Total—Rs. | 9,086 80 | | |

*From Mr. J. V. G. Jayawardena, Mudaliyar, Chairman of Village Committees, Kalutara and Panadure Tamunes.*

The revenue derived by the Committees in my division fell by Rs. 270·23 as compared with that of 1904:

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue of 1904 .. .. .. .. | 9,723 | 33 |
| Revenue of 1905 .. .. .. .. | 9,453 | 10 |
| Decrease—Rs. | 270 | 23 |

The decrease is accounted for by the fact that (1) no persons contributed labour in 1904, whereas 115 worked in 1905; (2) a larger number of persons went out of the division for employment in 1905 than in 1904; (3) of the persons prosecuted for not contributing labour, the majority were found to have been away at the time notices calling out labour were published, and the Committees had to accept single rate from them.

The Committees undertook and completed the works shown in the annexed list at the costs mentioned during the year. Of these, the two principal works were the bridge over the Talpitiya outlet, 83 feet span, which was built at a cost of Rs. 1,894·55, and the Alutgama market, which was built at a cost of Rs. 800.

A plan has been prepared for building another wing to the new market, and the work will be taken in hand early. These markets will supply a long-felt want, and according to the offers I have received in anticipation I expect an annual revenue of about Rs. 300 from them. It is the intention of the Committees to build markets at the principal bazaars such as Beruwala, Maggona, Paiyagala, &c., but there is hardly any land available for the purpose at these stations at present.

The burial ground at Alutgama, on which there is an old plantation of cocoanut trees, was in dispute between the old claimants, who used to build boutiques upon it from time to time, and the public who used it as their place of sepulchre. When I took charge of the division there was a file in the Kachcheri of enormous proportions known as the "Alutgama burial ground file." I made application for a final order with regard to the dispute, but receiving none resolved to take the matter up through the Committees. I did so, and with the help of the Assistant Government Agent I succeeded in enclosing the ground with a strong fence of barbed wire and gate, and got it cleared of the jungle growth, which was an eyesore in the most prominent part of Alutgama. This has put an end to a vexed question which had been pending for many years.

| No. of Work. | Name of Work. | Description. | Amount expended. Rs. | c. | Mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Repairs to the Maha Bellana girls' vernacular school bungalow | Re-thatching and mending of the roof .. | 13 | 0 | — |
| 2 | Building of bridge over Talpitiela on the road from Talpitiya to Dibedda | This bridge is 83 ft. span, 12 ft. broad, and 15ft. high. It is built of iron rails and the planks used are "Na" 3 by 6 inches by 12 feet; iron rails worth Rs. 100 were supplied by the Chairman | 1,894 | 55 | — |
| 3 | Rebuilding a bridge on the road from Talpitiya to Dibedda | This bridge is 7 ft. span. The sunken buttresses were built and Na planks were fixed | 95 | 0 | — |
| 4 | Repairs to the Alubomulla boys' school bungalow | Re-thatching the roof and whitewashing and tarring the walls | 42 | 0 | — |
| 5 | Repairs to the Maha Bellana girls' vernacular school | Whitewashing and tarring the walls .. | 7 | 50 | — |
| 6 | Mawala boys' vernacular school bungalow | The building is 50 ft. long and 18 ft. broad, built of cabook, and covered with tiles and ridge-bound. The walls are plastered and whitewashed | 400 | 0 | — |
| 7 | Do. do. .. | Fixing shutters to the window and valance boards round the roof and painting the woodwork, &c. | 50 | 0 | — |
| 8 | Repairs to the Morontuduwa girls' vernacular school bungalow | Re-thatching of the roof and plastering broken places in the walls | 17 | 50 | — |
| 9 | Repairs to the Gonaduwa boys' vernacular school bungalow | Re-thatching the roof .. .. | 14 | 0 | — |
| 10 | Kudawaskaduwa girls' vernacular school bungalow | The building is 55 ft. long, 18 ft. broad, with a room 10 ft. long, built of cabook, and covered with tiles and ridge-bound. The walls are plastered with lime mortar and whitewashed and the floor cemented | 620 | 0 | — |
| 11 | Opening of the Toragalla-Ukwatte road | Building of three culverts 3 ft. span 4 ft. in depth and 12 ft. in breadth of rubble masonry and cement covered over with slabs of granite; one bridge 6 ft. span 5 ft. in depth and 12 ft. in breadth of rubble masonry and cement, the planks being of Na 10 ft. long, 6 by 2½ inches; and the opening of side drains and levelling the road from the Toragalla sluice up to the bridge | 500 | 0 | About 1 |
| 12 | Continuation of the Koholane-Etawila road | Building three culverts 2 ft. span 3 ft. in depth and 12 ft. in breadth of rubble masonry and cement, covered over with slabs of granite; one bridge 6 ft. span 5 ft. in depth and 12 ft. in breadth of rubble masonry and cement, the planks being of Na 10 ft. long 6 by 2½ in; and the opening of side drains and levelling of the road up to the Gamagoda junction | 500 | 0 | About ¾ |
| 13 | Improvement of the Serupita-Etawila road | Cutting and uprooting of trees which stood on the site of the road (new section) | 10 | 0 | About ¾ |
| 14 | Do. do. .. | Filling up the muddy holes with forty cart loads of rubble and covering the same with nineteen cartloads of earth (this is the section which was opened in 1904) | 30 | 0 | About 1¼ |

| No. of Work. | Name of Work. | Description. | Amount expended. Rs. c. | Mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Culverts on Dediyawala-Waskaduwa road | Building of three culverts 2 ft. span 2 ft. 6 in. deep and 12 ft. in breadth of cabook and cement and covered over with slabs of granite, and one culvert 2 feet span 2 ft. 6 in. wide of rubble and cement covered over with slabs of granite | 350 0 | — |
| 16 | Bridge over Kalutara canal on he road to Jawatta | The building of a bridge 18 ft. span 13 ft. in depth from the foundation and 10 ft. in breadth, with side wings of 4 ft. each, of shaped blocks of rubble and cement covered over with Na planks 6 by 3 in. and 10 ft. on rails | 500 0 | — |
| 17 | Mahagammedda girls' vernacular school bungalow | The building is 50 ft. long and 18 ft. broad of cabook, the roof covered with tiles and ridge-bound, walls plastered and whitewashed | 400 0 | — |
| 18 | Mahagammedda girls' vernacular school bungalow. | The fixing of valance boards round the roof and construction of an additional gate | 25 0 | — |
| 19 | Bridge over the Dummalamodara-ela on the Madinakanda road | Building of a bridge 17 ft. span 15 ft. in depth from the foundation and 12 ft. in breadth, with side wings of 4 ft. in length each, of blocks of rubble and cement, and rough side walls to support the road on the southern side 34 ft. in length of cabook. The bridge is covered over with Na planks 6 by 3 in. and 10 ft. in length on rails | 500 0 | — |
| 20 | Repairs to Palayangoda girls' vernacular school bungalow | Re-thatching of the roof, plastering the walls of the room with lime mortar, fixing planks for the space between the wall and the roof of the room, and fixing a lock and key to the door | 52 0 | — |
| 21 | Further improvement of the Madinakanda road | Building of a bridge 4 ft. span 12 ft. broad with cabook and cement covered over with Na planks 6 by 3 in. 10 ft. in length on rails, and a culvert 2 ft. span 12 ft. broad of cabook and cement covered over with slabs of granite | 150 0 | — |
| 22 | Halkandawila-Eladuwa road .. | Filling up the gap caused by the removal of the old bridge and filling up the road and raising it to the level of the new bridge | 50 0 | — |
| 23 | Do. do. .. | Cutting trees which stood on the side of the road, opening side drains, and filling up ruts till the eastern boundary of the Totamune | 40 0 | ½ |
| 24 | Halkandawila boys' vernacular school bungalow | The building is 45 ft. long and 18 ft. broad, built of cabook, roof covered with tiles ridge-bound, walls plastered with lime mortar and whitewashed, and the floor cemented | 400 0 | — |
| 25 | Repairs to Munhena girls' vernacular school bungalow | Re-thatching of the roof and whitewashing of the walls | 30 0 | — |
| 26 | Radakande road .. | The building of one culvert 3 ft. span 3 feet in depth and 12 ft. in breadth of rubble masonry and cement covered over with slabs of granite; one bridge 6 ft. span 5 ft. in depth and 12 ft. in breadth of cabook and cement, the planks laid over being Na 10 ft. long 6 by 2½ in.; opening of side drains and filling up and levelling of the road | 350 0 | 1⅛ |
| 27 | Improvement of the Radakande road (section opened in 1904) | The building of a culvert 12 by 2 ft. and 3 ft. deep covered over with slabs of granite, uprooting of the roots of five cocoanut trees and one jak tree, and the opening of side drains on a portion of the road | 80 0 | — |
| 28 | Repairs to the Beruwala boys' vernacular school bungalow | Re-thatching the school buildings .. | 23 50 | — |
| 29 | Improvements to the Alutgama boys' vernacular school bungalow (Malewanbadde boys' school) | The building of a room to Alutgama boys' vernacular school 10 ft. in length to correspond with the breadth of the existing bungalow, which is 22 ft. wide, of cabook plastered over with lime mortar and covered with tiles ridge-bound | 120 0 | — |
| 30 | Improvements to the Alutgama cemetery | Constructing a barbed wire fence round the cemetery and clearing it of the jungle | 125 0 | — |
| 31 | Repairs to the Alutgama girls' vernacular school bungalow | The shifting of tiles, binding of ridges, and whitewashing | 16 0 | — |
| 32 | Repairs to the Welipitiya girls' vernacular school bungalow | Constructing a new roof .. | 70 0 | — |
| 33 | Market building at Alutgama .. | The building of a market 16 ft. long 45 ft. broad of cabook and lime mortar, floor cemented, roof covered with tiles ridge-bound, with cement drains built of bricks all round | 800 0 | — |
| 34 | Repairs to the Alutgamwidiya Mohammedan school | Re-thatching, whitewashing, and other repairs | 45 0 | — |
| 35 | Nakandalagoda boys' vernacular school bungalow | The building is 50 ft. long and ft. broad, built of cabook plastered with lime mortar, roof covered with tiles ridge bound | 400 0 | — |

| No. of Work. | Name of Work. | Description. | Amount expended. Rs. c. | Mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | Nakandalagoda boys' vernacular school bungalow | The painting of beams, gates, door, and windows, the making of an additional gate, fixing valance boards, raising the floor and levelling the same | 52 50 .. | — |
| 37 | Padagoda boys' vernacular school bungalow | Re-thatching of the roof .. | 19 32 .. | — |

Works that have been commenced and were in progress on 31st December, 1905.

| No. of Work. | Name of Work. | Description. | Amount expended. Rs. c. | Mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wadduwa girls' vernacular school building | This building is to be 55 ft. long 18 ft. broad with a room 10 ft. long covered with tiles and ridge-bound; the walls to be plastered and whitewashed and the floor to be cemented | 350 0 .. | — |
| 2 | Building of three culverts on Nugagoda-Mananduwa road | For building three culverts, two 2 ft. span 2 ft. 6 in. deep and 10 ft. in depth each, and one 14 in. span and 12 in. deep and 14 ft. in breadth, of cabook and cement and to be covered over with slabs of granite, on the road between Nugagoda ambalama and the Mananduwa-ela, and to open the said road by raising the entire length through paddy fields by filling earth and raising it above flood level | 300 0 .. | ½ |
| 3 | Improvements to the Beruwala cemetery .. | The construction of a barbed wire fence round the cemetery and clearing it of the jungle which grew on it | 80 0 .. | — |
| | | Total—Rs. | 9,521 87 | |

*From Mr. Harry Jayawardena, Mudaliyar, Chairman of Village Committees, Pasdun Korale East.*

With the village improvements this division has been the centre of activity during the year 1905. The several works taken in hand have been successfully completed and the benefit of such work seems felt and appreciated by the villagers. United *en masse* they displayed unusual enthusiasm in carrying out the necessary work, no less than 3,000 men having supplied voluntary labour to form roads in different centres. Of all the korales in the Kalutara District this remote korale stands in need of most village improvements. Unfortunately, however, the population is scattered and disproportionate in number to the quantity of work equired. In view of this a grant in aid of Rs. 1,000 was obtained from Government.

The grant, which at a time when the Committee collections amounted to only Rs. 749 came in handy, has enabled me to expend it on the construction of culverts and bridges in the Pimbura-Naragala road.

The following is a table showing the Committee's revenue for the year :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Communal collections .. .. | 2,749 0 |
| Village Committee and Village Tribunal fines .. .. | 808 81 |
| Cattle fees .. .. .. .. | 5 25 |
| Rent .. .. .. .. | 11 0 |
| Miscellaneous, *i.e.*, Government grant, &c. .. .. | 1,124 92 |
| Balance on December 31, 1904 .. .. .. | 2,353 47 |
| Total—Rs. | 7,052 45 |

This sum was spent on the following works done during the year and in the payment of balances due on works completed in 1904.

(1) The necessary bridges and culverts having been completed on the Bellana-Moragala road in 1904, the earthwork on it was taken in hand and completed at a cost of Rs. 1,750, and in August this road of 6 miles in length was ready for cart traffic. As I have always said, this is one of the most important works in my division, and it always received my constant personal attention. When a start was made to improve it in October, 1904, even walking through it was found difficult; there remained 20 culverts and one bridge to be built, three bridges to be planked, and earthwork including the forming of the road to be done through the entire route. The road running as it does mostly through paddy fields, it was found difficult to fill it in so as to make it even with the other parts of the road, the subsoil in it having been found soft and sinking at the outset. However, in August, 1905, it was completed and ready to drive through. It will thus show that the work was done in double quick time within ten months, a circumstance that has left encouraging impressions in the minds of villagers at the very outset, and led to the great success I have attained in the administration of this Ordinance in my korale. As a healthy result of the construction of this road I might mention that a number of plumbago pits have been opened, and good prices obtained for Crown lands situated in the neighbourhood at the sales held during the year.

(2) The next in order of works done was the construction of two bridges and two culverts on the Pimbura-Naragala road at a cost of Rs. 1,011·50. This road is 16 miles in length, crosses the Kuda-ganga at Welgama at a point called Kalawellawa. The distance from the Pimbura junction to Kalawellawa is nearly six miles, over three miles of which, from the village Mahagama to Kalawellawa ferry, is kept up by the owners of plumbago pits at Mahagama. This they have done for easy communication with the river, along which a large number of padda boats ply for hire. The remaining distance of road from the Pimbura junction to Mahagama was left in a neglected state when the Committee took it over in 1904, and now all bridges and culverts up to Mahagama have been completed. The earthwork of it will be done from Pimbura to Mahagama early in 1906, when the road will be ready from Pimbura to Kalawellawa for wheeled traffic. This road will lead to the sale and opening up of large extents of lands fit for rubber cultivation in the northern parts of my korale.

(3) The construction of a Gansabhawa building at Bellana was found necessary to serve the two subdivisions Maha Pattu North and Maha Pattu South. For this purpose a piece of land was purchased at a cost of Rs. 120 at the Bellana junction of the Bellana-Moragala road. The spot is very central and conveniently situated from the three different resthouses Matugama, Moragala, and Badureliya, the distance being six miles from each of them. The building was constructed at the moderate cost of Rs. 760. It is a house of tiled roof and plastered walls and cemented floor, and has all the necessary outhouses. The building is an ornament to the place and the first of its kind in the whole of the Kalutara District.

(4) The improvements of the Yatiyana-Iddagoda road were taken in hand, and two culverts were built on it at a cost of Rs. 160. A large area of Crown land has been sold along this road for rubber plantation.

(5) The road from Warakagoda to Govinna, a distance of nearly 6 miles, needed attention, and ten culverts were built on it at a cost of Rs. 600. The road turns off at the Warakagoda junction from the Public Works Department road, and runs through the villages Warakagoda, Nahalla, Karannagoda, Retiyala, and joins the Pimbura-Naragala road opposite to the Govinna Government school. It crosses the Kuda-ganga at the ferry called Weralugastotupala in Karannagoda, which is about three miles from the Warakagoda junction. Large extents of rubber land are being opened up along this road, and in 1906 I hope to be able to have the road completed from Warakagoda up to the ferry.

(6) The Govinna school was tiled at a cost of Rs. 200. This is a very promising institution and is doing excellent work with a very large average attendance of children.

The cause of education in my division has received my special attention, and all endeavours were made to improve the attendance of all the schools in the korale, and the remarkable increase in the percentage will prove the marked improvement effected to these institutions. Some of these schools were actually in a bad condition, but all are now doing equally well. The number of Government vernacula schools remains the same as in 1904, and there has been one additional grant-in-aid girls' school managed by the Buddhists of Bellana, which is undoubtedly doing good work in that part of the division. There is much space for opening a number of schools in this korale, and the subject will receive attention annually with the aid of the Village Communities' Ordinance.

I find a balance of Rs. 781·71 on 31st December after meeting different expenses and spending for all the work enumerated above. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 600 has to be paid for the Bellana Gansabhawa building, for culverts on the Warakagoda-Govinna road, and for tiling the Govinna school, being the balance due for these works. This will reduce the balance from Rs. 781·71 to Rs. 181·71, which will be added to the income of 1906 and spent on the improvements the Committees have in contemplation, which are briefly these:—

1. Construction of bridges and culverts on Meegahatenna-Totaha road
2. Do. do. Pimbura-Naragala road.
3. Do. do. Warakagoda-Govinna road.
4. Do. do. Yatiyana-Iddagoda road.
5. Do. do. Latpandura-Palenda road
6. Do. do. Kamburawala-Hewessa roa
7. Upkeep of Bellana road.
8. Construction of a school at Bulatsinhala.
9. Upkeep of the Government schools.

Particulars of Work done under Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 in Pasdun Korale East for the Year 1905.

| No. of Work. | Name of Work. | Description. | Amount expended. Rs. | c. | Mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | For the construction of Govinna school | For the construction of Govinna school (balance paid in 1905) | 90 | 0 | — |
| 2 | For the construction of Mahagama-Kobowaka road | For the construction of Mahagama-Kobowaka road | 640 | 0 | — |
| 3 | Earthwork on Bellana road .. | Earthwork on road from Bellana to Moragala | 2,500 | 0 | 6 |
| 4 | Timber for Govinna school .. | Sawing timber for Govinna school .. | 29 | 60 | — |
| 5 | For the purchase of iron rails to Pimbura-Naragala road | For the purchase of iron rails to Pimbura Naragala road | 54 | 0 | — |
| 6 | Bridges and culverts on Pimbura-Naragala road | Construction of bridges and culverts on Pimbura-Naragala road .. | 950 | 0 | — |
| 7 | For the removal of iron rails .. | For the removal of iron rails .. .. | 7 | 50 | — |
| 8 | Culverts on Warakagoda-Govinna road | Constructing of culverts on Warakagoda-Govinna road | 400 | 0 | — |
| 9 | Culverts on Udawela road .. | Constructing of culverts on road from Warakagoda to Iddagoda | 160 | 0 | — |
| 10 | Bellana Gansabhawa building .. | Construction of Bellana Gansabhawa building | 660 | 0 | — |
| 11 | Culverts on Bellana-Moragala road | Construction of three culverts on Bellana-Moragala road | 240 | 0 | — |
| | | Total—Rs. | 5,731 | 10 | |

*From Mr. S. T. Gunewardena, Mudaliyar, Chairman of Village Committees, Pasdun Korale West.*

By the experience gained in 1904 the working of the Village Communities' Ordinance in 1905 was rendered much easier than in 1904. The following money was available in 1905 to be spent on useful works in the district:—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1904 .. .. .. | 1,614 | 36 |
| Fines inflicted by the Village Committee .. .. | 88 | 50 |
| Amount by sale of cattle .. .. .. | 43 | 0 |
| Amount paid as commutation for labour .. .. | 2,709 | 0 |
| Amount paid in by the President at the Village Tribunal as fines .. | 176 | 45 |
| Total—Rs. | 4,631 | 31 |

With this money the works as per statement annexed were attended to during the year.

The inhabitants of the korale now seem to be pleased about the introduction of the Ordinance, and they gladly paid the amount of commutation due; only 96 men performed labour without paying.

A Village Tribunal was established in the korale from the 1st October, 1905, and the President has been disposing of cases since that date.

Particulars relating to the Working of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 in the Pasdun Korale West for 1905.

| No. of Work. | Name of Work. | Description. | Amount expended. Rs. c. | Mileage. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Road from Yatadolawatta to Eladuwa *via* Nauttuduwa, Kirantidiya. | Forming the roadway and putting temporary bridge | 813 52 | 4 | Five miles of this had been opened in 1904 and the rest opened in 1905 |
| 2 | Road from Bopitiya to Horana | do. | 875 48 | 4 | do. |
| 3 | Road from Indigastuduwa to Warapitiya | Constructing permanent bridges and culverts and making the roadway | 1,379 81 | 3 | — |
| 4 | Government vernacular school at Tudugala | Constructing a bungalow of a substantial nature | 750 0 | — | The bungalow is 63 ft. long and is capable of holding about 200 children |
| 5 | Repairing of existing bungalows | Repairing the school bungalow at Nauttuduwa, Bopitiya, Migama, Iddagoda, Tebuwana, Ittapana, Halwatura, and Wallalawita | 263 5 | — | |
| | | Total—Rs. | 4,081 86 | | |

## VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

Closely allied to the work of the Village Committees is that of the Village Tribunals, of which two were established towards the close of the year—in Rayigam korale, and in Pasdun korale.

I annex extracts from the reports of the Presidents, and also statements of the work done:—

*From Mr. A. Kuruppu, the President, Village Tribunal, Rayigam Korale.*

A Village Tribunal was established in Rayigam korale on 1st November, 1905. It sits at Horana and Ingiriya.

2. The number of cases instituted in these courts during the months of November and December was as follows:—Horana, criminal 82, civil 13; Ingiriya, criminal 36, civil 4.

3. The annexed statement shows the number and nature of the criminal cases instituted and the manner of their disposal. It will be seen that nearly all the cases of using abusive language and the majority of assault cases have been amicably settled. Most of the civil cases were also similarly disposed of. In such settlements every lawful endeavour was made, where possible, "to abate, prevent, or remove the real cause of quarrel between the litigant parties, with their consent," as required by section 30 of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889."

4. Three accused—all adult males—in three cases of theft were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in default of payment of fines.

5. I would suggest that it be made an offence under the Village Committee rules for any person to carry on a *nadagama* or *kolama*, or other similar public entertainment, or allow the use of his house or land for such purpose without the permission in writing of the Committee. Such performances are mostly got up by men of questionable character in the villages with the sole object of attracting people from different parts to carry on gambling, which leads to other evils in the villages, such as illicit sale of arrack, misconduct and use of offensive language in public, petty thefts, and assaults.

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Criminal Cases instituted in the Village Tribunal of Rayigam Korale during the months of November and December, 1905, and the manner of their disposal.

| Nature of Offence. | Number of Cases instituted | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Fines imposed and recovered. Rs. c. | Number of Cases amicably settled. | Number of Cases referred to higher Tribunal. | Number of Cases struck off. | Number of Cases pending on 31st Dec. 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault | 18 | 3 | 9 | 50 0 | 13 | — | — | 1 |
| Theft | 34 | 21 | 11 | 179 50 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Malicious injury | 10 | 4 | 5 | 60 0 | 5 | — | — | 1 |
| Abusive language | 11 | — | 1 | — | 8 | — | — | 1 |
| Gambling | 1 | 4 | — | 10 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Failing to perform labour | 10 | 47 | 19 | 84 0 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Failing to send to school | 13 | 60 | 49 | 24 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Failing to vaccinate | 17 | 96 | 10 | 37 50 | — | — | — | — |
| Setting of spring guns | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Giving shelter to suspected persons | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Instituting false and frivolous cases | 2 | 2 | — | 10 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 118 | 238 | 106 | 465 0* | 33 | 1 | 1 | 11 |

* The amount of fines actually imposed and recovered during the period was Rs. 439·50, the remainder being fines since inflicted.

*From Mr. J. M. Wickramanayaka, President, Village Tribunals of Pasdun Korale East and West.*

(1) Village Tribunals were introduced into the Pasdun Korale East and Pasdun Korale West on the 1st October, 1905, and I assumed duties as President on the 5th idem.

(2) Courts are held at Matugama in Pasdun Korale West, and at Agalawatta and Mahagama in Pasdun Korale East.

(3) Sixty-eight criminal cases and 20 civil cases were instituted in the Village Tribunals of Pasdun Korale West during the months of October, November, and December, 1905. Of the criminal cases, 18 were instituted for assault, 9 theft, 3 malicious injury to property, 24 breaches of Village Committee rules, 1 malicious injury to property and assault, 13 offences under the Vaccination Ordinance, No. 20 of 1886. Of these cases, 63 were disposed of as follows, and 5 were pending on the 1st January, 1906 :—32 convicted on plea of guilty, 3 after hearing evidence, 3 acquitted, 14 amicably settled, 11 withdrawn, struck off, &c. Of the 20 civil cases, 10 were settled amicably, 7 were otherwise disposed of, 3 were pending on 1st January, 1906.

(4) There was one appeal to the Assistant Government Agent in a criminal case, and my decision in it was upheld by him.

(5) Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 186·95, all of which were recovered.

(6) Fifty criminal cases and 39 civil cases were instituted in the Village Tribunals of Pasdun Korale East during October, November, and December, 1905. Of the criminal cases, 14 were instituted for assault, 5 for theft, 1 for assault and theft, 7 for malicious injury and theft, 17 for breaches of Village Committee rules, 6 for offences under the Vaccination Ordinance, No. 20 of 1886.

(7) Of these, three were pending on the 1st January, 1906. The rest were disposed of as follows :—19 convicted on plea of guilty, 4 convicted after hearing evidence, 3 acquitted, 10 amicably settled, 11 withdrawn, struck off, &c.

(8) Of the 39 civil cases, 15 were amicably settled, 21 were otherwise disposed of, 3 were pending on 1st January, 1906.

(9) There was one appeal to the Assistant Government Agent in a criminal case, and my decision in it was affirmed by him.

(10) The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 171·20, all of which were recovered.

(11) To sum up. The total number of cases instituted during the three months was 177, viz., 88 in Pasdun Korale West and 89 in Pasdun Korale East. Of these, 118 or 67 per cent. were criminal cases and 59 or 33 per cent. civil. Of the former, the greater number was in Pasdun Korale West, and of the latter in the Pasdun Korale East. No less than 49 or 28 per cent. of the total number of cases were amicably settled. Of the 118 criminal cases, 58 resulted in conviction and 6 in acquittal. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 358·15.

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1905.

| | Chairman, V. C. 's., Kalutara and Panadure Totanumes | Chairman, V. C., Rayigam korale. | Chairman, V. C., Pasdun Korale East. | Chairman, V. C., Pasdun Korale West. | President, Village Tribunal, Rayigam Korale. | President, Village Tribunal, Pasdun Korale East. | President, Village Tribunal, Pasdun Korale West. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. .. | 1 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | 44 |
| Civil .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Instituted during the year :— | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. .. | 178 | 171 | 217 | 380 | 118 | 50 | 68 | 1,182 |
| Civil .. .. | — | — | — | — | 17 | 39 | 20 | 76 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. .. | 179 | 214 | 217 | 380 | 118 | 50 | 68 | 1,226 |
| Civil .. .. | — | — | — | — | 17 | 39 | 20 | 76 |
| DECISIONS. | | | | | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. .. | 123 | 214 | 196 | 380 | 29 | 16 | 23 | 981 |
| Civil :— | | | | | | | | |
| Money .. .. | — | — | — | — | 8 | 32 | 14 | 54 |
| Cattle trespass .. | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Criminal :— | | | | | | | | |
| Assault .. .. | — | — | — | — | 17 | 14 | 17 | 48 |
| Vaccination .. | — | — | — | — | 17 | 6 | 12 | 35 |
| Theft .. .. | — | — | — | — | 24 | 5 | 7 | 36 |
| Malicious injury .. | — | — | — | — | 9 | 6 | 4 | 19 |
| Cattle trespass .. | 53 | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | 70 |
| Total decisions :— | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. .. | — | — | — | — | 96 | 47 | 63 | 206 |
| Civil .. .. | — | — | — | — | 10 | 36 | 17 | 63 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head Decisions :— | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. .. | 17 | — | 54 | 2 | 34 | 10 | 14 | 131 |
| Civil .. .. | — | — | — | — | 7 | 15 | 10 | 32 |
| APPEALS. | | | | | | | | |
| *To Assistant Government Agent.* | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. Confirmed .. | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Criminal .. Set aside .. | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Civil Confirmed .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Civil Set aside .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. .. | 3 | — | 4 | — | 22 | 3 | 5 | 37 |
| Civil .. .. | — | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | 3 | 13 |

It should be noted that one small division of the district still remains unaffected by the Village Communities' Ordinance, and therefore receives none of the benefits resulting from self-government. That is the Panadure Badda, including the wealthy and prosperous town of Panadure, the inhabitants of which rejected both Village Committee and Local Board. The sanitary condition of the place and the state of its roads, drains, compounds, &c., can be easily imagined.

It cannot, however, be allowed any longer to lag behind the rest of the district—a blot upon its fair state. The new Sanitation Ordinance now being introduced into Council supplies an effective means of dealing with it. Its inhabitants will then be fairly on the horns. If they will not, of their own free will and choice, accept a Local Board giving them a voice in the management of their own affairs, then, whether they choose or not, they will be placed under a Board of Health on which they will have no representation.

In either case their town will be cleaned up at their own expense. I have already let them understand this, and there is now a movement in favour of a Local Board, which they ought to have had long ago.

## IRRIGATION.

As already stated earlier in this report, a foundation was laid during the year by the proclamation of the district under the Irrigation Ordinance, the election of a Committee, and the framing of rules for the better encouragement and promotion of paddy cultivation, the settling of disputes, the carrying out of necessary works, and generally the regulation of all the various small matters so necessary to the success of this most communal of all cultivations.

In this district it is mainly dependent on direct rainfall or on perennial streams, and there is not the same necessity for the careful storage and distribution of water as exists in the dry districts. There are no large works, and only ten small works, viz. :—

(1) Bolabotuwewewa
(2) Rayigama *alias* Uyanwewa
(3) Medagamawewa
(4) Remunewewa
(5) Maha and Kudawewa
(6) Kompe-ela
(7) Nikatu-ela
(8) Thor gala-ela
(9) Hinetiyangala-ela
(10) Modarawila-ela

Of these, recoveries are made only on account of Nikatu-ela, the proprietors of which have already repaid the cost by ten annual instalments, and now contribute Rs. 150 per annum for upkeep. The expenditure was Rs. 100·02 on guardian's pay, repairs to lifting rod, and grease.

A sum of Rs. 97·47 was expended in repairing the sluice of Remunewewa, the money being obtained by contributions from the proprietors. All the other works require minor repairs, which the passing of the proposed rules will enable to be carried out.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The usual maintenance work was carried out satisfactorily.

Padukka-Yahalakele and Padukka-Ingiriya roads: Work on these roads was completed during the year, and they are now in first class order.

The additions to the Kachcheri to provide suitable accommodation for the Fiscal's and Registrar's Departments were also completed early in the year, and have afforded considerable relief to the previously existing congestion.

The Neboda hospital extension was not completed at the end of the year and the work is being continued in 1906.

The extension of the Beruwala sea wall was completed during the year.

New works still required are :—

(1) A house for the Assistant Government Agent, provided for in 1906.
(2) Bridge over the Kepu-ela, provided for in 1906.
(3) Conversion of the Nagoda-Matugama minor road into a principal road, provided for in 1906.
(4) New resthouse at Kalutara, provided for in 1906.
(5) Conversion of present resthouse into a Police Court, provided for in 1906.
(6) New bridge over Talpitiya flood outlet, provided for in 1906.
(7) Strengthening of bridges to make them fit for motor traffic, partly provided for in 1906.
(8) Bridge over the Kalu-ganga. This was carefully considered with the proposals for 1906, but had to give way to stronger claims.
(9) Drainage of rural bazaars. Government was prepared to pay half the cost of this most desirable work, but the people to be benefited declined to contribute their share.
(10) Clearing small rivers of the vegetation, &c., which choke their beds so as to enable them to carry off flood water quickly. This should be kept in view and carried out whenever possible.
(11) Grant in aid of village works, provided for in 1906. It is hoped this grant will be made annual.
(12) Works at the river mouths. I invite attention to my remarks in the report for 1904 on this subject. I have seen no reason to modify the views there expressed.

## FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The forest revenue is shown in the following comparative statement :—

Comparative Statement showing Forest Revenue for 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Police Court fines for forest offences .. | 103 0 | 575 0 |
| (2) Departmental fines .. .. | 301 32 | 1,163 5 |
| (3) Compensation .. .. | 276 45 | 115 50 |
| (4) Sale of confiscated produce other than timber .. | 191 76 | — |
| (5) Fees for registering property marks .. | 6 0 | 10 0 |
| (6) Sale of drift wood .. .. | — | — |
| (7) Timber sold by Assistant Government Agent .. | 1,112 12 | 844 99 |
| (8) Timber sold by Assistant Conservator of Forests | 10,321 11 | 9,953 88 |
| Total—Rs. | 12,311 76 | 12,662 42 |

The increase in chena in Pasdun Korale East has already been referred to. There was also increased vigilance in protecting Crown land and forests from encroachment and spoliation, and in prosecuting offenders against the forest laws.

Mr. Lewis, the Assistant Conservator, has favoured me with the following report, on his operations in the district during the year under review :—

*Report on Forest Administration in the Kalutara District for* 1905.

The revenue by sale of forest produce and other indirect items that apply to the same source for the year 1905 amounted to Rs. 14,395·76, distributed as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of timber by Forest Department .. .. | 2,934 | 33 |
| Sale of fuel by Forest Department .. .. .. | 6,834 | 32 |
| Sale of bamboos and canes by Forest Department .. .. | 44 | 40 |
| Sale of confiscated wood by Forest Department .. .. | 766 | 62 |
| Fines collected by Forest Department .. .. | 110 | 48 |
| Minor produce by Forest Department .. .. | 440 | 0 |
| Total collected by Forest Department .. | 11,130 | 15 |

Collected by Assistant Government Agent and credited direct:—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Value of confiscated produce and chena crops sold .. .. | 1,262 | 24 |
| Fines and forfeitures on forest offences .. .. | 1,993 | 37 |
| Property mark fees .. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| Total, outside Forest Department .. | 3,265 | 61 |

The whole of the Kalutara forest revenue was not credited at Kalutara, as the Railway fuel operations are always included with the rest of the Western Province transactions in the particular account.

Taking this item alone into consideration, the value of 5,205 cubic yards of firewood sold to the Railway in the Kalutara District in 1905, amounted to Rs. 7,737·04, and it cost Rs. 6,610·55, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,126·69 that has been included under the head of Fuel given above.

In like manner, of sawn timber we delivered to Public Departments from the Kalutara District 225·65 cubic feet at a cost of Rs. 283·48, and realized by sale Rs. 451·32, making a balance of Rs. 167·84 that appears included in the items credited at Colombo, but added here to show the gross revenue of the year.

The analysis of the above sum into its component quantities is as follows :—

In sawn timber 225·65 c. ft.
In rough timber 10,259·41 c. ft.
In props and sticks 6,744 in number.
In Railway fuel 5,205 cubic yards.
In fuel to purchasers 14,756½ cubic yards.
In fuel to purchasers 30 tons.
In fuel to purchasers 12 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs. of charcoal.
In bamboos and canes 13,600 pieces.
In minor produce, the right to tap 440 rubber trees for one year.

Contrasted with the revenue of 1904 there has been an advance in the year's earning of Rs. 681·61, but it may be remarked that the fall in sales in timber though more than compensated for by the advance in sale of fuel, is an unfortunate development, and to be attributed mainly to the sale of land that is now being opened out on all sides for rubber cultivation, thus flooding the market with wood that purchasers of land desire to be rid of at any price. The advance in revenue in firewood is chiefly owing to certain large sales being effected in order to clear some pieces of land before they are put up to auction at an an early date.

To be added to the foregoing revenue should be the value of free grants; that for the year amounted to Rs. 1,439·80, making a gross revenue of Rs. 15,835·56 on all heads.

The increased revenue under the head of Fines and Confiscated Wood is a large item, and one that points to the prevalence of forest offences that I should like to see reduced, though it is gratifying to find the offenders have not escaped punishment, as these figures give proof of.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,865·89 as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Salary of two rangers .. .. .. | 1,380 | 0 |
| Allowance to same .. .. .. .. | 720 | 0 |
| Pay of bungalow keeper .. .. .. | 36 | 0 |
| Pay of forest guards and watchers .. .. .. | 630 | 0 |
| Repairs to Departmental buildings .. .. .. | 117 | 74 |
| Rental of checking station, &c. .. .. .. | 36 | 0 |
| Cost of a small improvement felling .. .. .. | 8 | 0 |
| One-seventh of Assistant Conservator's salary and cost of travelling .. | 938 | 15 |
| Total—Rs. | 3,865 | 89 |

Deducting this from the year's cash recoveries, the balance in favour of the Department is Rs. 10,529·87 without free grants.

It should be noted that the value of firewood and charcoal sold during the year exceeded that of timber by a proportion of nearly 3 to 1, excluding confiscated wood, thus indicating a larger demand in fuel than in timber, but, as pointed out before, a considerable quantity of wood was sold as fuel in order to get the best possible return before the land on which it stood came to be disposed of.

I have not been able to obtain the return of the value of timber sold with land at land sales in order to arrive at the gross taking of the year, this item included.

The jak plantation at the Model Farm was not kept up this year, as the plantation is regarded as a failure, and it is not considered desirable to expend more money upon it.

The checking station at Demodara proved itself to be of great use in checking removal of wood by the river, and through its agency several cases came to light that were promptly dealt with.

February 20, 1906.

B. HORSBURGH,
Assistant Government Agent.

# CENTRAL PROVINCE.

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

### REVENUE.

THE amounts brought to account at the three Kachcheries in the Province during 1905 as compared with the preceding year were :—

| Year. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Total for the Province. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | * Rs |
| 1905 .. | 3,533,727 .. | 59,480 .. | 297,144 .. | 3,890,350 |
| 1904 .. | 2,760,505 .. | 36,500 .. | 804,474 .. | 3,601,479 |
| Increase .. | 773,222 | 22,980 | — | 288,871* |
| Decrease .. | — | — | 507,330 | — |

* Nett increase for Province.

Particulars of this aggregate are shown in the Statement A in the Appendix, where the receipts are classified under the recognized heads of service. (*Annexure A.*)

2. The increase of revenue in the Kandy District is chiefly due to increased receipts from—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Arrack by .. .. .. .. .. | 141,219 |
| Road tolls by .. .. .. .. | 1,632 |
| Police Court fines by .. .. .. .. | 1,580 |
| Judicial Stamps by .. .. .. .. | 1,561 |
| Hospital Stoppages by .. .. .. .. | 1,435 |
| Medical Aid Dues by .. .. .. .. | 3,190 |
| Record room collections by .. .. .. .. | 2,179 |
| Postage stamps by .. .. .. .. | 7,659 |
| Railways by .. .. .. .. .. | 620,075 |

3. The increase under *Arrack* is the result of the rent for the two years ending December, 1905-1906, having fetched Rs. 1,335,552 as against Rs. 1,050,514 for the preceding two years, and to there being no heavy arrears in December left for recovery in 1906, the amount outstanding on 31st December, 1905, being only Rs. 1,300, which was settled on the 4th January following.

4. The increase of Rs. 1,632 under *Road Tolls* is due to the recovery of arrears of 1904 brought to account in 1905.

5. The increase under *Police Court Fines* of Rs. 1,580 against a decrease of Rs. 3,974 last year may be attributed to greater activity of the headmen in prosecuting for illicit sale of toddy in Kandy and Matale Districts.

6. The increase under *Judicial Stamps* is due to the recovery under Ordinance No. 14 of 1902 of stamps in civil cases in Village Tribunals, which accounts for Rs. 334 in the Kandy District, Rs. 102 in the Matale District, and Rs. 110 in the Nuwara Eliya District.

7. The increase under *Hospital Charges* and *Medical Aid Dues* arises partially from the number of coolies in poor condition of health who came over in 1905, as well as to prompt recovery of accounts sent in from the different hospitals in the Central Province.

8. *Record room collections* from the Land Registration Department are now being credited to revenue instead of forming part of a departmental fund under the control of the Registrar-General, to whom, prior to 1905, all such collections were remitted by draft.

9. The large increase in *Postage Stamps* is indicative of the increased use of postal facilities by all classes, and justifies the demand for further development of postal service throughout the rural areas. The increase is most marked in the Kandy and Matale Districts.

10. The Railway collections of the Nuwara Eliya District are credited at the Kandy Kachcheri since April, 1905, under instructions from Government, which accounts for the increase and decrease in the Kandy and Nuwara Eliya revenue statements respectively under this head.

11. Of the items of revenue of the Kandy District which show a decrease as compared with last year's revenue, the principal items are :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bridge tolls by .. .. .. .. .. | 734 |
| Timber by .. .. .. .. .. | 1,671 |
| Produce of Botanic Gardens by .. .. .. | 5,651 |

12. The decrease in Bridge Tolls is due to the opening of the Jaffna Railway and consequent diversion of traffic from the North road.

13. The decrease under head "Produce of Botanic Gardens" is not likely to occur again. Ordinarily there would have been an increase recorded under this head were it not that in August, 1904, there was a special sum of Rs. 5,259·04 paid in to revenue by the Director, of which Rs. 4,854·30 was realized by the sale of 120 bags of cacao.

14. The great demand for land for cultivation of rubber during the year under review has led to a considerable increase under the head "Crown Lands sold" in the Matale District of Rs. 18,207·64 over its revenue from this source alone as compared with that of 1904.

15. The increase in the sale of timber comes principally from the Nuwara Eliya District to meet demands of residents in Nuwara Eliya and of the Railway Department for firewood. Operations for such services in the Kandy District have practically ceased, the Railway being supplied from the Nuwara Eliya District reserves and other requirements being left to private purveyors.

## EXPENDITURE.

16.—Statement of Expenditure, 1905 :—

| District. | Year. | Personal Emoluments (exclusive of the Salaries of Rural Police). | Other Charges. | Special Expenditure. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Kandy .. .. | 1904 | 42,946 34 | 30,105 60 | 514 69 | 73,566·63 |
| | 1905 | 43,770 63 | 33,707 17 | 4,095 62 | 81,573·42 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. .. | 1904 | 11,542 96 | 8,244 99 | — | 19,787 95 |
| | 1905 | 11,133 11 | 8,129 5 | 19,621 87 | 38,884 3 |
| Matale .. .. .. | 1904 | 12,201 61 | 3,330 26 | — | 15,531 87 |
| | 1905 | 11,771 10 | 3,571 24 | — | 15,342 34 |
| Total, Central Province .. | 1904 | 66,690 91 | 41,680 85 | 514 69 | 108,886 45 |
| | 1905 | 66,674 84 | 45,407 46 | 23,717 49 | 135,799 79 |

*Personal Emoluments.*

*Kandy District.*—Increase due to new appointments, viz., new presidentship, cattle voucher clerkship, and caretaker of Government buildings, Kandy.

*Matale* and *Nuwara Eliya.*—Decrease due to transfer of officers and to appointments of successors on less pay under the incremental scheme.

*Other Charges.*

*Kandy District.*—Increase due to increased expenditure under Revenue Law Expenses, Government Agent's transport vote and Clerks' transport vote, transport vote for new President. The whole of the Headmen's Remuneration vote was spent in 1905. A sum of Rs. 2,659·44 lapsed to Government under this vote in 1904.

*Matale District.*—Decrease by Rs. 115·94 calls for no special remark.

*Nuwara Eliya District.*—Increase by Rs. 240·98 calls for no special remark.

*Special Expenditure.*

*Kandy District.*—Increase due to unusual expenditure, viz., (1) expenditure under Land Resumption Ordinance, (2) land acquisition, (3) construction of an ambalam at Madugoda, (4) cost of a new typewriter, and (5) Kandyan Museum. In 1904 only a sum of Rs. 514·69 was allowed under Kandyan Museum, but in 1905 Rs. 1,000 was allowed and spent.

*Nuwara Eliya District.*—Increase due to acquisition of land for Brigadier-General's quarters.

*Matale District.*—No expenditure.

## FOOD SUPPLY.

17. The annexed extracts from the reports furnished to me by the Ratemahatmayas of the nine divisions of the Kandy District describe briefly the condition of each division under the different headings noted. (*Annexure B.*)

A statement of the prices ruling in 1905 is also annexed. (*Annexure C.*)

18. The condition of the Kandyans throughout these divisions continue to be most prosperous. There is little real poverty and not much sickness. In Bintenne of Uda Dumbara fever and parangi are still sadly prevalent, and distressing cases present themselves annually before the Government Agent on his circuit to grant exemptions from road tax. Medical relief is still at some distance from such cases and villages, but the gradual extension of cart and bridle roads renders it more easy for the sick to reach the present Government dispensaries and hospitals. I look forward to the restoration of the Minipe-ela and the resultant development of cultivation of paddy, rubber, and other products in the rich land underneath it as well as to the regular distribution of pure water which it will ensure for many miles, as the most sure and potent factors in the removal of these two terrible scourges to life in Bintenna. Although in Harispattu, Udunuwara, and Yatinuwara the number of dispensaries might be increased to meet the growing population of these important divisions, the inhabitants are, as a rule, extremely healthy, and the Government Dispensaries at Kandy, Kadugannawa, Harispattu, and Galagedara are after all within reasonable reach of all villages.

19. The food supply of the district is indeed ample, and the number of small bazaars and wayside boutiques along minor and Gansabhawa roads testifies to the capacity of the villages to purchase such articles of food and diet which their own lands do not provide and other luxuries and to the ease and

regularity with which such supplies are stocked by the traders. Another manifest indication of the prosperity of the Kandyan villagers is seen in the quantity of European articles of clothing that men, women, and children now adopt—shirts, coats, and caps for the males; jackets, shawls, and gewgaws for the women. The desire to assume such articles of dress is to be deplored, but the prosperity which permits Kandyan villagers to find spare cash for such luxuries is sufficiently evident.

More furniture too is to be found in the majority of village houses than a few years back, and chairs and tables are as necessary as plates and cups for domestic comfort. Kerosine oil is in common use.

## INDUSTRIES.

20. The principal industry of the Kandyans is agriculture; the minor and more delicate industries in the manufacture of beautiful articles of gold, silver, and brass are practised still in some of the villages of the districts round Kandy; weaving is still to be seen in Talagune in Uda Dumbara. Pottery is made everywhere. Painting finds its best workmen in the Matale District and in Udapalata. Ornamental mats are made in Dumbara. At Hiyaripitiya in Udunuwara I found workmen cutting and preparing glasses cut from crystal blocks brought from the Ratnapura District and fitting them into frames "made in Germany" for sale in Kandy and other towns and villages. This industry had been in the hands of this family from very remote Kandyan times and a large number of glasses to suit different sights is turned out.

21. The establishment of the Kandyan Art Museum and the accommodation set apart in the courtyard attached to it for workmen in silver and brass and other arts has considerably encouraged the workmen, and the special prize offered by His Excellency the Governor for the best purely Kandyan design in such work attracted a large number of competitors—resulting in the production of some exceedingly beautiful pieces of work which showed very clearly how great talent there is still to be found among the members of the families which have always followed this craft.

22. The grant allowed by Government annually enables me to secure specimens of the best and oldest Kandyan work in wood, brass, silver, and gold for preservation in the Museum. It is my intention to utilize the room at entrance to the Museum, recently the Volunteer armoury, entirely for exhibition and sale of Kandyan artware to the public, reserving the Museum, which is after all not too large, for its proper use, viz., the collection and preservation of old and valuable Kandyan artwork, &c.

23. I may mention here that I am much indebted to Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S., for the supervision he has exercised over the workmen employed as well as for the care and taste shown in the selection of objects for the Museum. Mr. A. Coomaraswamy has also been most kind in collecting things for the Museum. I confess I have been disappointed in the paucity of presentations to the Kandyan Museum by the older Kandyan families.

24. Chena cultivation is not recognized as necessary, and no permits for cultivation of Crown land for such are issued in any Ratemahatmaya's division of Kandy proper except in parts of Uda Dumbara, where the poverty of the people and the uncertainty of the irrigation supply for paddy cultivation renders another means of cultivation necessary for the food supply of the inhabitants. This course will be found unnecessary on the restoration of the Minipe-ela, to which I have referred more at length elsewhere. It is interesting to note how in Pata Dumbara and Pata Hewaheta tobacco and vegetable cultivation have largely taken the place of the kurakkan and other dry grain crops formerly grown on chenas. I know of no field in which there is more scope for improvement of agriculture than in the cultivation of the high lands which all Kandyans possess, and instruction from duly qualified agricultural instructors would be of the greatest service in this direction to the Kandyans.

## EDUCATION.

25. It will be seen from the reports of the Ratemahatmayas that education is making satisfactory progress in the Kandy District among *boys*, while among *girls* it is sadly stationary, and in most districts no provision at all for it has yet been made.

The attendance at the Government schools is satisfactory, and the demand in each division for more Government schools increases annually. The annexed statement (*Annexure D*) shows the number of Government schools in the Kandy District and the attendance at each. The attendance is kept up and enforced under the following Village Committee rule :—

> All male children between the ages of 7 and 16 and female children between the ages of 7 and 14 living within a radius of three miles of such schools that shall be established or now in existence shall be sent to such schools by the parents or guardians. Any parent or guardian who shall fail to send any male or female child to school without a reasonable excuse shall be liable to a fine on conviction. Provided that this rule shall not apply to those who in the opinion of the President have made satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

26. The teacher is required to send every month a list of the defaulting children with names of their parents or guardians to the nearest President of Village Tribunals, who thereupon issues summons to the parent or guardian and after due warning in the first instance fines him in the absence of any satisfactory explanation. The list is then returned to the teacher to be filed and is examined by the Government Agent or his Assistant when on circuit. It is the duty of the headmen to furnish the teacher every year with a correct list of all children of school-going age (seven to fourteen under the rules) living within the school radius, and it is from this list that the teacher makes up his monthly list to the President.

27. I have noticed with regret that an attempt has been made by one of the Managers of the Mission schools in this district to represent this procedure as a hardship, and to contrast the free and voluntary admission and attendance at Mission schools as an attractive inducement to village children to attend Mission schools rather than the Government schools, but the result of such treatment of children is that they attend school as much or as little as they and their parents please and regular education becomes impossible.

28. There is no doubt that villagers now prefer to elect the sort of school at which their children are to be educated. The days in which a Mission agency established its school in any village without reference to or consultation with the villagers are rather out of date, and it is not infrequently found that the existence of such a school is in itself a block to education. The school is there: it is not popular;

it is not attended ; there is no means of compelling attendance in it ; under the Code no other school can be opened within three miles of it. The Mission is disinclined to own a failure and close the school. So that actually the practical result has been and still is that an inefficient school established with the best motives becomes a hindrance to the progress of education in that particular locality. I am of opinion that each group of villages should be given the option of electing the agency under which the school for education of the children in it is to be managed, *i.e.*, whether Government or Mission. The report of the Education Commission, of which I had the honour of being Chairman, has dealt with this subject at considerable length, and I hope legislation to improve and control education in rural areas will follow at no distant date.

29. I desire to see more schools for the education of girls in Kandyan districts established at recognized centres. One is about to be opened at Galagedara in Tumpane, where the now disused Police Court offers admirable space and opportunity for such work.

30. A new departure was made last year in the assembling of all the boys at Government schools in each Ratemahatmaya's division at one centre for the distribution of prizes, athletic games and sports, and refreshment with tea and native cakes. A summary of the celebrations at each centre is given in *Annexure E.*

31. The cost of the prizes was met from school fines supplemented by votes from Village Committee funds and, in many instances, special prizes were presented by private residents. In all cases the refreshments were provided by the headmen and friends free of cost.

It is intended to make this an annual event in each district, and the Director of Public Instruction has been asked to support the movement and to assist in the selection of the prize winners. The Director of Public Instruction, it will be noticed, gave prizes at Kadugannawa and Urugala.

32. Each Government school has been supplied with a Union Jack flag which is to be hoisted on stated days. I have also asked Government to secure a popular translation in Sinhalese and Tamil of the verses of "God Save the King" which, one or more of them, could be recited by school children on Empire Day and other public occasions, such as King's Birthday, Accession Day, &c., and so familiarize children throughout the Island with the Imperial instinct and arouse feelings of loyalty to the Crown.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

33. A branch of the Ceylon Agricultural Society was established in Kandy on the 22nd December, 1904, which was duly affiliated with the Parent Society. Branches were also established in Gampola and Nawalapitiya. Lack of funds has hitherto rather restricted the operations of each branch, but it is hoped to arouse more interest in work in 1906 by establishing experimental gardens at recognized centres. One benefit has already resulted in the introduction of improved methods of castration of cattle, which has commended itself to many cattle owners and will certainly be adopted throughout the district in no long time. The Peradeniya leaflets have been widely circulated and much appreciated.

## POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

33*a*. There were eleven cases of murder and four cases of attempted murder in the Province during 1905.

33*b*. The following headmen were punished in connection with the Malgammana murder case :—

Gangapalata Acting Korala by reduction to his previous appointment as Arachchi; Bulumulla Arachchi by dismissal ; Maha Duraya by dismissal.

33*c*. The following headmen were punished in connection with the Ampitiya murder case :—

Gandahaya Korala by a fine ; Ampitiya Arachchi by dismissal.

33*d*. There were 215 cases of house-breaking distributed as follows :—

| | No. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Undetected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandy District .. | 147 | 20 | 38 | 89 |
| Matale District .. | 42 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Nuwara Eliya District .. | 26 | 2 | 8 | 16 |

There were 56 cases of robbery :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandy District .. | 49 | 9 | 38 | 1 |
| Matale District .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Nuwara Eliya District .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | — |

There were 94 cases of cattle stealing :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandy District .. | 55 | 9 | 27 | 19 |
| Matale District .. | 36 | 7 | 20 | 9 |
| Nuwara Eliya District .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | — |

There were 444 cases of theft of over Rs. 20 :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandy District .. | 260 | 51 | 90 | 119 |
| Matale District .. | 80 | 41 | 35 | 4 |
| Nuwara Eliya District .. | 104 | 46 | 58 | — |

33*e*. The conduct of the rural headmen in regard to crime has on the whole, with the exception of the headmen connected with the Malgammana and Ampitiya murder cases, been fairly satisfactory.

33*f*. The regular and rural police have always been ready to co-operate in the suppression and detection of crime, except in the Malgammana murder case where the conduct of the rural police amounted to "passive resistance" to the efforts of the regular police to get at the truth. I attribute the results in this case to the fact that the Ratemahatmaya of Yatinuwara at the time was a stanger to that division and commanded no respect or influence, while the first accused in the case belonged to one of the oldest families in Yatinuwara. The Ratemahatmaya has since been relieved of his duties and appointed a President of Village Tribunals.

33*g*. The koralas have worked well throughout the Central Province in reporting serious crime promptly and producing the accused parties and witnesses before court. The proposal of the Inspector-General of Police to appoint qualified Prosecuting Officers in each Police Court would immensely strengthen their hands and that of the minor headmen in securing the better presentation of evidence before the Magistrates. The koralas' crime reports are examined every division day at the Kachcheri, so that supervision over their criminal work and efficiency is secured not only by the police, but by the Government Agent and his Assistant.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

34. The town of Kandy with its population at last Census of 26,522 is under the administration of a Municipal Council which annually furnishes a report of its affairs. The larger towns of Gampola with a population of 3,791, Nawalapitiya with a population of 3,454, and Hatton and Dikoya with a population of 2,341 are under the administration of a Local Board in each place, of which the Government Agent is *ex-officio* Chairman, the District Engineer, Public Works Department, and the District Medical Officer are Official Members, and three Unofficial Members are elected biennially. Reports of their administration with statements of revenue and expenditure will be found among the annual reports.

35. The following towns, viz., Wattegama, Pussellawa, Norwood, Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Kadugannawa, Lindula, Tillicoultry, Dimbula, Kotagala, Talawakele, Agrapatana, Pundalu-oya, Nanu-oya, Kandapola, Ragala, Padiyapelella, Rattota, and Dambulla are under the direct administration of the Board of Health of the Central Province, consisting of the Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, and the Colonial Surgeon, under the provisions of the Ordinances Nos. 18 of 1892 and 11 of 1900. Accounts of revenue and expenditure of each town are annually published in the *Government Gazette*.

A brief account of the work done during 1905 and of the work it is proposed to undertake in 1906 are annexed. (*Annexure F*.)

The Board met six times during the year at the Kandy Kachcheri.

36. Sanitation is attended to and enforced throughout the villages by the Village Committees appointed under the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 and the rules framed thereunder as well as under the provisions of the Nuisances Ordinance of 1866 and the General Ordinance, No. 15 of 1862. Special outbreaks of contagious and infectious disease are promptly dealt with by the Colonial Surgeon and his subordinate officers.

The Government Agent supervises the proceedings of the Village Committees and sees that effect is given to their resolutions and to his own orders and those of the Medical Department. Vaccination is carried on throughout the year.

37. The Colonial Surgeon of the Province has favoured me with a report (*Annexure G*) on the sanitary condition of the principal towns and bazaars in the Province, and also with a statement (*Annexure H*) showing the civil and district hospitals and dispensaries in the Central Province with the number of patients treated at each during 1905.

38. I look forward to the amendment of the existing Ordinances regulating nuisances and sanitation and their unification in one enactment. I think that the lines on which administration should be conducted should follow those of the Road Ordinance where there is one Committee for the Province, while District Committees regulate the affairs and collect and expend their own rates, subject to control by the Provincial Road Committee. The same principle would be observed in educational affairs, the Governor nominating such persons to each Board who from their position and experience would be of the greatest assistance, and would take the most interest in the administration of local affairs.

IRRIGATION.

39. The surveys of the headworks of the Minipe-ela and the first eleven miles of the channel, the total length of which is over 40 miles, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,179·78, and an estimate for the restoration of the headworks and excavation of the channel with necessary spills and outlet sluices has been prepared amounting to Rs. 70,700. The extent irrigable under these eleven miles is over 2,000 acres, which works out at Rs. 35·35 per acre of land to be benefited. The total acreage under the entire length of the channel is computed to be 45,000 acres in this Province.

40. The survey made has confirmed the expectations I expressed in my report for 1904 as to the certainty of successful results from the development of this irrigation scheme, and I trust that sanction will be given during the present year to proceed with the work for which the above estimate has been submitted. The extension of the road from Nugatenne to the bank of the Mahaveli-ganga opposite Alutnuwara is now rapidly approaching completion, and there remain only four miles for construction through level ground, forest, and paddy fields to reach the resthouse at Weragama.

41. I look forward with confidence to great development of cultivation in this rich Bintenne soil consequent on the completion of this road, only forty-seven miles in length from Kandy, twenty-five of which are already metalled as far as Nugatenne, and on the construction of the Minipe-ela to the boundary of the Kandy and Matale Districts, viz., the Hin-ganga, there is abundance of rich forest land available for European and native capitalists, abundance of water for irrigation, and good facilities for transport. Past experience in other districts proves that malaria will not be a deterrent to labour in such localities after the preliminary operations in opening of land have ceased, and managers of labour are more careful now than in the past of the health of coolies in such localities. It is intended to reserve all the land under the restored ela as far as Handaganawa for the villagers of Uda Dumbara who have so long been dependant on chena cultivation for their food supply, and who have for so many generations looked to the restoration of this ela for restoring to them the means of cultivating paddy lands which their ancestors enjoyed.

42. Sanction has been given during the past year to expenditure on the following minor works of importance to paddy cultivation in the Kandy District:—

(*a*) Construction of an anicut across the *Ganegoda-oya* in *Udapalata* estimated to cost Rs. 1,230, of which the landowners benefited have subscribed Rs. 1,168·99.

(*b*) Construction of an *anicut across the Ruan-oya at Palliyawela in Pata Dumbara* estimated to cost Rs. 2,280, which the landowners have consented to repay in ten instalments while they repair the channel from the ela to their fields. So keen were they to have this old irrigation work restored that they were willing to pay Rs. 5 an acre water-rate The Ordinance however did not permit of a higher rate than Rs. 2 being charged.

(*c*) The restoration of masonry along the course of the *Udugoda Bandara-ela in Pata Dumbara* at a cost of Rs. 5,346·80, the land owners carrying out the earthwork necessary in repairs to banks and removal of silt and agreeing to pay in perpetuity a rate of Rs. 2 per acre for maintenance. This is a very old and valuable work which had been out of repair for several years irrigating over 271 acres.

(*d*) Construction of a new *sluice door at headworks of the Gampolawela Raja-ela in Udapalata* at a cost of Rs. 139, contributed by the landowners.

(*e*) Minor repairs to the *Motamure anicut Uda Dumbara* at a cost of Rs. 30 and to Werapitiya-ela in Pata Dumbara at a cost of Rs. 77·20.

43. Surveys of the *Alutwela Wahala-ela* at a cost of Rs. 75, of the *Teldeniya Wahala-ela* at a cost of Rs. 45, and of the *Dambarawa-wewa* at a cost of Rs. 16, all in Pata Dumbara, were also undertaken by Irrigation Sub-Inspector Mr. Lucas for preparation of estimates for necessary repairs to same, and work will be carried out in 1906 on the landowners agreeing to pay a water-rate per acre for upkeep.

44. An estimate of Rs. 100 for rock blasting and deviation of channel of the Labuwangoda-ela in Uda Dumbara was also sanctioned at the end of the year, and the work is now being carried out.

45. A sum of Rs. 276·76 will be provided by the landowners on completion of the restoration of the *Galabawa Amuna* in Tumpane.

46. The appointment of an Irrigation Sub-Inspector to the Kandy District has been of very great advantage in securing attention to the improvement and restoration of these irrigation works, which, though classed as minor works, are of very considerable importance to the food supply of the villagers, and, though constructed originally by Government, the want of skilled supervision in the past resulted in serious damage to the masonry and consequent diminution in water supply to the fields and benefit to the landowners, who in their turn failed to carry out the annual clearing and earth repairs so essential to the upkeep of these channels.

47. Perhaps the most important progress made in irrigation during the past year has been the thorough revision of the old Paddy Cultivation Ordinances at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor and the preparation of a new Ordinance which in many respects simplifies the old procedure and will greatly facilitate the development of new irrigation schemes in districts where the population is too sparse and poor to embark at once in the asweddumization of new lands. The new Ordinance also gives power to remunerate irrigation headmen, which should enable Revenue Officers to get more and better work from them. Above all, it has settled for all time the question of the responsibility of the landowners for damage to irrigation elas caused by wash and silt from lands opened above such elas. No one can be more pleased than myself that this burning question has been satisfactorily settled. It was not raised by me as assumed in many quarters—the damage caused to elas had been represented by my predecessors—and the provision introduced at their instance into the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 was soon found to be so inadequate that further legislation became necessary. As a matter of fact the necessity for action under the new law will seldom arise, but it is essential to have the powers now given in the few cases that do arise and in such the new provisions of the Ordinance will be most salutary.

48. I invite attention to the remark of my Assistant at Matale under this heading in his report and I would especially urge the restoration of the fine tank at Dewahuwa as of great ultimate benefit to the villagers of the North-Central, North-Western, and Central Provinces.

49. In the Nuwara Eliya District the development of the Lamesuriyagama irrigation scheme continues to make satisfactory progress, and the new scheme initiated by Mr. E. M. de C. Short at Bolagandawela will give great relief to villagers of the Yatipalata korale of Walapane.

50. The restoration of the Bodi-ela still awaits final settlement. It is my hope that some reasonable scheme for utilization of this channel may be adopted in the present year.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

51. The following public works were carried out during the year in the Kandy District :—

Government Civil Hospital, Dikoya.
Post and Telegraph Office, Teldeniya.
Adaptation of old Post Office, Kandy, as Headquarters, Police, Central Province, and Station House.
Alteration of Police Barracks, Kandy.
Repairs to the Pavilion and the Lodge, Kand
Water supply to Madulkele Hospital.
Water supply to Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.

52. The construction of the new bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga at Peradeniya in place of the famous satinwood bridge was commenced.

53. The survey of the proposed road along the side of the Mahaweli-ganga from Getambe to Katugastota, to be known as "Lady Blake's road," was carried out, and at the end of the year the District Road Committee undertook the construction of the first section from Getambe to Halloluwa upon the vote of Rs. 5,000 from Government. The section from Halloluwa to Katugastota will be more expensive. At Katugastota it will join the road being made by the Municipality from Lewella to Katugastota, which will be open to carriage traffic at the end of 1906. The drive when complete will be among the most picturesque and attractive in Kandy, especially below Gannoruwa, where the whole river forces its way through a very narrow and rocky gorge spreading out beyond into numerous channels forming small islets as far as the Halloluwa ferry.

54. The vote of a sum of Rs. 84,500 for the bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga to connect the Dumbara roads with the Haragama road will link up important routes of traffic and dispense with the tedious and often dangerous ferry at Gonawatta.

55. I am anxious to see a bridge for horse and foot traffic thrown across the river at Lewella, and the Municipality has been in correspondence with a firm in England regarding the cost of a suspension bridge. The cost of the bridge would be repaid by the toll in ten years. The crossing is one of the oldest and most frequented near Kandy. The greater part of the vegetables supplied to the Kandy market, all estates coolies and beef boxes from Dumbara, Madulkele, and Rangala districts come to Kandy this way. The ferry is also the most dangerous on the river, and several lives have at times been

lost in the swift current which rushes between the rocks capsizing boats overladen and carelessly manipulated. The road from the ferry to Kandy is too steep for heavy wheeled traffic.

56. I think it is very desirable in the interests of the many visitors to Adam's Peak from all parts of the world that access to it should be facilitated. I have recommended to Government that the present road which terminates at the Laxapana factory should be extended 2¾ miles to a terminus opposite the Delhousie factory, and that a resthouse should be constructed there. From that point a bridle road, eight feet in width, could be continued to the site known as the ambalam, where the real climb to the summit commences. The present path from Laxapana is on the other side of the valley along a bad trace with bridges over streams difficult to keep in repair.

57. The linking up of the several branch roads in the Province is, I am glad to state, receiving attention, and the link between the Deltota and Maturata roads has been the first to be taken up. An estimate has been called for for cost of the construction of the road to link the cart road now terminating at the Kurundu-oya bridge with the cart road at Ragala, which will be of great service to the villages of outcast Walapane. The road now terminating at Riverside known as the Ulapane cart road should also be connected with the cart road to Pundalu-oya at Sangilipalam, and an estimate for survey of this amounting to Rs. 4,000 has been noted for consideration with the estimates of 1907.

58. The vote of Rs. 7,500 to be supplemented by an equal sum from the Provincial Road Committee, for the construction of an ambalam at Kandy will provide a native resthouse, much required by those who attend the minor courts and Kachcheri in Kandy, and will add another picturesque Kandyan building near the esplanade.

59. The following are the works I recommend for attention in the Kandy District :—

1. Police station at Teldeniya in place of the two out-lying stations at Urugala and Udispattu.
2. Police station at Deltota.
3. New approach road to Kandy Hospital.
4. Construction of road from Nanu-oya bridge near Peradeniya junction *via* Daulagala, Lankatilaka, and Gadaladeniya temples to meet the Kandy-Colombo road at 65th milepost
5. Completion of Bintenna road to Weragantota.
6. Linking up of road connections in the Central Province (*vide* list in Administration Report, 1904, and *supra*).
7. Acquisition of land above Kandy lake.
8. Resthouse at Teldeniya, present resthouse being given over to the Medical Department for residence of the Medical Officer, Teldeniya.

In the Matale District early attention should be given to the works Nos. 1, 2, and 4 in my Assistant's list.

In the Nuwara Eliya District to Nos. 4 and 6. I have referred to Nos. 1, 2, 3 already (*vide* paragraph 57).

## FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

60. Under arrangement with the Conservator of Forests the supervision of the Udawattakele reserve, better known as "Lady Hortons," in Kandy has been given over to the Government Agent, a forest overseer on pay of Rs. 20 per month being placed in charge to protect the reserve from the depredations of thieves to supply the Pavilion with fuel. The Municipal Council at the same time places a monthly sum of Rs. 30 at his disposal for the sweeping of the various roads and paths and for keeping open the vistas cut through the forest to open the views over the Dumbara valley and to Madulkele, Knuckles, and Nugatenne hills.

61. The demarcation of the boundary has been attended to during the year—141 chains have been cleared—by clearing the jungle to a width of 3 ft. and cutting a drain 1½ ft. deep and 1 ft. wide and erecting numbered stone pillars at each corner where the line deflects in its course. Sixty of such posts have been already erected. The total cost will be Rs. 647. Considering the number and nature of persons outside this forest who are always ready to extend their lands and the importance of preserving this forest as one of the attractions of Kandy the expense is well incurred. 150 chains remain to be cleared and 160 stone pillars to be erected in 1906.

62. All other reserves in the Central Province are in charge of the Forest Department under the instructions sanctioned by Government.

63. I am most anxious to secure the resumption by Government of the 430 acres of land on the Horton Plains unfortunately alienated by Government at the Ratnapura Kachcheri in 1872 and to constitute the Horton Plains a National Park for preservation of the forest and patana in its primitive and natural beauty, for the better protection of game, and the continuance of pisiculture which has already been so successful in that region. It would be disastrous to the lower districts if the forest on the highest table land in the Island were felled and lands cleared at that elevation, while the healthiest and most attractive parts of the Island would be ruined for ever. Fortunately up to this date none of the lands sold have ever yet been opened, so that the time is still favourable for resumption. I am making proposals to the owners of each block which will I trust receive favourable consideration in view of the enormous importance to the Colony of the preservation of this part of the Island.

I propose that the land when resumed should be placed under the control of a Committee consisting of the Government Agent, the Conservator of Forests, the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, a representative of the Fishing Club, and one or two of the principal sportsmen of the Island.

64. Valuable ebony timber having been found in the lands at Millewana in the Matale District, which had been applied for lease for rubber cultivation, it was decided to remove the timber before the lands were offered for sale, and operations to this end were commenced towards the close of the year under the supervision of Mr. H. F. C. Fyers, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

65. I annex a return showing amount of work done under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 in the different Ratemahatmayas' divisions of the Kandy District. A feature in the administration of the Ordinance last year has been the commutation of labour under the Village Committee rules for the first time. (*Annexure I.*)

66. A uniform set of rules for all the divisions of Kandy District has been adopted by the different Village Councils and submitted for approval of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.

67. New schools were built under the rules during the year at Maratugoda in Harispattu, Wallalagoda in Udapalata, and Mimure in Uda Dumbara.

68. An exchange of duties between the President of Udunuwara, Yatinuwara, and Tumpane (L. B. Ranarajah) and the President of Harispattu and Pata Dumbara (J. E. Pohath Kehelpannala) took effect from the 1st September, 1905, the President of Pata Dumbara also acting as President of Uda Dumbara from 10th October during the absence of Rambukwelle Ratemahatmáya on sick leave.

69. A new appointment of President of Village Tribunals in Udapalata, Uda Bulatgama, and Pata Hewaheta was sanctioned by Government and A. B. Galagoda was transferred to it from his post as Ratemahatmaya of Yatinuwara on a salary of Rs. 1,452 per annum with travelling allowance of Rs. 360 per annum from the 10th August.

70. A return of the number of cases, criminal and civil, dealt with by each Village Tribunal under the Ordinance during the year is annexed. (*Annexure J.*)

71. A sum of Rs. 2,884 was granted in the Supply Bill for expenditure in aid of construction of bridges and culverts in the Village Committee roads in the Central Province—Rs. 270 in the Nuwara Eliya District and Rs. 2,614 in the Kandy District.

72. I annex a return of Kandyan marriages registered and divorced in each division during 1905. The alteration of the law by the Ordinance No. 13 of 1905 has restored to the Office Assistant of the Kandy Kachcheri the power of recording evidence in divorce proceedings, thereby materially expediting the hearing and decision of such cases to the great convenience of the parties. (*Annexure K.*)

73. But little work has been taken up under the Waste Lands Ordinance. Three lands were dealt with, one adversely to the Crown in the District Court in so far that it has decided that action for assertion of the Crown claim should not have been taken under the Ordinance. In the other cases inquiry was still pending at the close of the year.

74. The Cacao Thefts Prevention Ordinance has worked satisfactorily in those parts of the district in which it has been proclaimed. It is intended to introduce it into the divisions of Yatinuwara and Tumpane in 1906.

75. The accompanying statement (*Annexure L.*) indicates the operation of the Tin Ticket System and the amount of additional work thrown on this Kachcheri by its introduction in the recovery of accounts. Statement of recoveries on account of Medical Aid and of Police Tax are also annexed. (*Annexures M1, M2, and M3.*)

76. For reasons stated in my previous report there is but little Crown land left in the Kandy District for sale and settlement, and the revenue from this source shows a falling off again in 1905. I am about to bring forward for sale land in the village Henagehuwela near Teldeniya which is very suitable for rubber and tobacco cultivation and for which I have no doubt there will be keen competition. As stated above I anticipate a demand for Crown land in the immediate future in Bintenne of Uda Dumbara along the Mahaweli-ganga.

## EVENTS OF INTEREST.

77. Her Highness the Princess Louise of Schleswig Holstein arrived at Kandy on her second visit to Ceylon on the 11th December, 1905, and resided as the guest of His Excellency the Governor at the Pavilion with her suite for three weeks.

78. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake paid their first formal visit to the Agras and the Matale District on the 14th January and 4th July respectively, and were entertained on each occasion with the loyalty and hospitality characteristic of the Ceylon planters.

79. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. M. Ashmore, K.C.M.G., and Lady Ashmore took up their residence at The Lodge for some months in the early part of the year. I accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor in a motor car tour to Trincomalee and Polonnaruwa in May.

79(*a*) Prince and Princess Victor Duleep Singh paid a visit to Kandy in January.

80. The following administrative changes in the *personnel* of the Public Service in the Central Province took place during the year:—

(*a*). Mr. E. M. de C. Short was appointed Mayor of Colombo in January and resigned charge of the Nuwara Eliya District to Mr. Frank Bartlett, C.C.S. I repeat here the remark I wrote in my Diary regarding Mr. Short's work while Assistant Government Agent of the Nuwara Eliya District: "I desire to place on record my appreciation of Mr. Short's work as Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya District, during the last five years. It has been greatly to the advantage of Nuwara Eliya itself that it has had Mr. Short to supervise the development of the station during the late administration. The opening of the Park, the Golf Links, the United Club, the levelling of the Cricket, Hockey, and Polo Grounds and precincts of the United Club—all owe much to his taste and constant supervision of the prison and other labour employed in their preparation, while other parts of the town and bazaars show evidence of the care and consideration for the interests of all classes, which has characterized his administration, and control of the Board of Improvement. In the district itself each Ratemahatmaya's division has benefited by his work, especially the Walapane division, in extended irrigation work at Lemesuriyagama and Bolagandawela, in the extension and improvement of roads, and the management of Village Committee finances and labour."

(*b*) Mr. A. N. Galbraith in August succeeded Mr. F. G. Tyrrell, who was seconded for duty as Superintendent of Police, North-Western Province, as Office Assistant in the Kandy Kachcheri.

(*c*) Mr. T. Reid was attached to the Kandy Kachcheri as a Cadet on his appointment by the Secretary of State.

(*d*) Nugawelle Dissawa retired on pension from his appointment as Ratemahatmaya of Harispattu on the 31st December after a loyal and faithful service of forty-five years. He is succeeded by his son, P. B. Nugawela, in recognition of the unbroken service of his family to the British Government.

(*e*) L. B. Halangoda was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Yatinuwara in succession to A. B. Galagoda who was selected to be the first President of the Village Tribunals of Udapalata, Uda Bulatgama, and Pata Hewaheta.

(*f*) Rambukwelle Ratemahatmaya was compelled to take leave for six months to undergo an operation for cataract and failing eyesight. Probationer P.B. Ratwatte was sent to act in his appointment,

81. The native staff of the Kachcheri was strengthened by the appointment of another clerk on Rs. 360 per annum for work in connection with cattle vouchers. T. B. Ellepola was selected for the office after competitive examination. An exchange of duties was sanctioned between Messrs. L. J. Fernando and Weeraratna of the Anuradhapura Kachcheri.

82. The Road Committee lost the services of Mr. H. Walbeoff, Superintendent of Minor Roads, who retired on pension after thirty years' service in the North-Central and Central Provinces, during which he had done much valuable work in the tracing, construction, and upkeep of minor roads. Mr. A. Morley Spaar, an Inspector in the Public Works Department, was appointed in his place.

83. In January I visited the Dimbula and Dolosbage districts, in February Pussellawa and Dumbara, walking across country in the latter from Madugoda through Talagune and Hanwella to the Nitre Cave district and reaching Mimure, the *ultina thule* of Uda Dumbara below Lakkegala—an interesting but difficult march. In March I visited the Maskeliya district. In August I made a long tour in the Matale District visiting the Dewahuwa and Kalawewa tanks, and in the Nuwara Eliya District in September, including a visit to Pattipola to open the new resthouse, and to the Horton Plains.

84. A very successful Agri-Horticultural Exhibition was held at Nuwara Eliya on the 25th and 26th of April, which His Excellency the Governor kindly opened. It is intended to make this an annual Easter event at Nuwara Eliya.

85. The extension of the Waterworks at Gampola was very successfully carried out during the year under the supervision of Mr. J. A. Powell of the Public Works Department, and on his departure on leave by Mr. Armitage of Brown & Co., Nawalapitiya. The scheme adds another reservoir above the town on Sinhapitiya estate, holding up 14,000 gallons and supplements when necessary the present reservoir on Mount Temple.

Additional street fountains were provided throughout the town, and Sir W. Gregory's fountain was erected near the Police Court and is now assured a constant supply. The cost was Rs. 25,000 raised upon loan under sanction of the Secretary of State repayable in twenty years, 3½ per cent. being interest and 2 per cent. for Sinking Fund.

86. I regret to record the retirement from the Public Service from ill-health of Mr. Leonard Creasy of the Public Works Department, who had held the appointment of Provincial Engineer of the Central Province for eight years and served altogether 31 years in the Public Works Department. In his devotion to the duties of his office and to the best interests of Government he set a very high example in the Public Service. The roads in the Central Province were never in such excellent order as when he resigned charge, and his work in other directions was equally good.

87. A fire took place at Hatton on the 20th August, resulting in the total destruction of 22 houses. The Local Board has found the greatest difficulty in securing a proper water supply for the town, although two of the most important river systems of the Island take their rise in its centre.

88. The Supreme Court held its quarterly Assize Session in Kandy in January, March, August, and December. At the opening of the last session the Chief Justice gave expression from the bench to his regret at the enforced retirement by ill-health of Mr. Sproule, Proctor of the Supreme Court—the regret is shared by all classes in Kandy where Mr. Sproule has so long and zealously identified himself with its Municipal administration.

89. The Education Commission, of which I was Chairman, held meetings in Kandy in May and July.

90. The Head Clerk, Mr. James A. Hunter, has fully sustained his past reputation for energy, assidous attention to his own work, and efficient supervision of the large staff of the Kachcheri. Many of the clerks in the Kandy Kachcheri constantly work overtime, and I am much indebted to them for the zeal evinced in carrying through their work.

Kandy Kachcheri, March 29, 1906.

H. WACE,
Government Agent.

## ANNEXURES.

### ANNEXURE A.

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the Central Province during 1904 and 1905,

| Heads of Revenue. | Total collected for Twelve Months. 1904. | 1905. | Increase from the Commencement of the Year. | Decrease from the Commencement of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Licenses.* | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy .. .. | 525,256 92 | 666,476 0 | 141,219 8* | — |
| Sundries .. .. .. | 152 50 | 100 0 | — | 52 50 |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | |
| Paddy .. .. .. | 12 50 | — | — | 12 50 |
| *Rents exclusive of Lands.* | | | | |
| Road Tolls .. .. .. | 29,687 61 | 31,320 57 | 1,632 96 | — |
| Bridge Tolls .. .. .. | 15,314 39 | 14,579 77 | — | 734 62‡ |
| Ferry Tolls .. .. .. | 204 0 | 217 25 | 13 25 | — |
| *Stamps.* | | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) .. .. | 91,563 36 | 91,967 47 | 404 11 | — |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | |
| Supreme Court .. .. .. | — | 300 0 | 300 0 | — |
| District Courts .. .. .. | 212 83 | 451 38 | 238 55 | — |
| Police Courts .. .. .. | 18,934 32 | 20,568 4 | 1,633 72 | — |
| Government Agents .. .. | 46 58 | 30 25 | — | 16 33 |
| Other Departments .. .. | 1,143 39 | 986 59 | — | 156 80 |
| Forest Offences .. .. .. | 677 94 | 503 1 | — | 174 93 |
| Carried over .. | 683,206 34 | 827,500 33 | 145,441 67 | 1,147 68 |

* Rent sold to advantage.
† Arrears of 1904 recovered in 1905.
‡ Rents for 1905 sold for less than for 1904.
§ Increase chiefly in Kandy Court.
‖ Decrease at Matale and Kandy.

| Heads of Revenue. | Total collected for Twelve Months. 1904. | 1905. | Increase from the Commencement of the Year. | Decrease from the Commencement of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Brought forward .. | 683,206 34 | 827,500 33 | 145,441 67 | 1,147 68 |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps .. .. .. | 53,010 53 | 54,828 48 | 1,817 95 | — |
| Survey Fees .. .. .. | 1,234 30 | 2,906 60 | 1,672 30 | — |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works .. .. | 1,451 43 | 1,416 29 | — | 35 14 |
| Hospital Stoppages .. .. | 2,156 65 | 4,147 20 | 1,990 55† | — |
| Refund of Hospital Expenses .. .. | 115 42 | 71 50 | — | 43 92 |
| Collections at Dispensaries .. .. | 4,051 92 | 4,309 71 | 257 79 | — |
| Medical Aid Dues .. .. .. | 36,503 6 | 41,365 73 | 4,862 67 | — |
| Sale of Drugs .. .. .. | 6,794 64 | 7,460 82 | 666 18 | — |
| Maintenance of Prisoners .. .. | 633 89 | 370 91 | — | 262 98 |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts .. | 24,345 81 | 24,844 34 | 498 53 | — |
| Storage of Gunpowder .. .. .. | 406 50 | 250 50 | — | 156 0 |
| Value of Prison Labour .. .. | 156 45 | 273 71 | 117 26 | — |
| School Fees .. .. .. | 611 33 | 651 69 | 40 36 | — |
| School Books and Stationery .. .. | 642 2 | 553 7 | — | 88 95 |
| Value of Tools lost .. .. .. | 19 65 | 139 47 | 119 82 | — |
| Preparation of Leases .. .. | — | 60 0 | 60 0 | — |
| Record Room Collections .. .. | — | 2,179 56 | 2,179 56 | — |
| Fees for Title Deeds .. .. | 323 36 | 652 1 | 328 65 | — |
| Sundries .. .. .. | 1,251 55 | 1,682 82 | 431 27‡ | — |
| Total .. | 133,708 51 | 148,164 41 | 15,042 89 | 586 99 |
| POST AND TELEGRAPH. | | | | |
| Postage Stamps .. .. .. | 90,814 74 | 100,146 69 | 9,331 95§ | — |
| GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. | | | | |
| Goods .. .. .. | 1,665,075 34 | 1,697,541 16 | 32,465 82 | — |
| Passengers .. .. .. | 927,993 8 | 999,183 94 | 71,190 86 | — |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. | 9,587 71 | 8,749 52 | — | 838 19 |
| Total .. | 2,602,656 13 | 2,705,474 62 | 103,656 68 | 838 19 |
| RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses .. .. | 835 21 | 948 37 | 113 16 | — |
| Rent of Lands .. .. .. | 4,911 28 | 4,341 93 | — | 569 35 |
| Total .. | 5,746 49 | 5,290 30 | 113 16 | 569 35 |
| INTEREST. | | | | |
| On Bank Balances .. .. .. | 3,318 9 | 3,339 45 | 21 36 | — |
| On Arrears of Revenue .. .. | 146 96 | 319 8 | 172 12 | — |
| Total .. | 3,465 5 | 3,658 53 | 193 48 | — |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores .. .. .. | 80 20 | 125 99 | 45 79 | — |
| Unclaimed Deposits .. .. .. | 2,348 45 | 1,859 4 | — | 489 41 |
| Sundries .. .. .. | 277 27 | 203 51 | — | 73 76 |
| Total .. | 2,705 92 | 2,188 54 | 45 79 | 563 17 |
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Timber .. .. .. | 48,756 71 | 53,916 71 | 5,160 0‖ | — |
| Produce of Botanic Gardens .. .. | 20,495 70 | 15,678 52 | — | 4,817 18¶ |
| Crops on Crown Lands .. .. | 430 62 | 441 74 | 11 12 | — |
| Sale of Sand and Stones .. .. | 3 10 | 17 80 | 14 70 | — |
| Other Forest Produce .. .. | — | 43 35 | 43 35 | — |
| Sundries .. .. .. | 331 69 | 55 35 | — | 276 34 |
| Total .. | 70,017 82 | 70,153 47 | 5,229 17 | 5,093 52 |
| LAND SALES. | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold .. .. .. | 9,158 35 | 27,523 43 | 18,365 8** | — |
| Premia on Leases .. .. .. | — | 250 0 | 250 0 | — |
| Total .. | 9,158 35 | 27,773 43 | 18,615 8 | — |
| Grand Total—Rs. | 3,601,479 35 | 3,890,350 32 | 297,669 87 | 8,798 90 |
| | | | Nett Increase—Rs. | 288,870 97 |

* Demand at Matale for land for rubber.
† Prompt payments.
‡ *Vide* Land Sales.
§ More sales of Stamps.
‖ Increased sales chiefly at Nuwara Eliya.
¶ Special receipt in 1904 of Rs. 5,259·04 on August 12.
** Demand for land for cultivation of rubber.

ANNEXURE B.

## REPORTS BY THE RATEMAHATIMAYAS.

### HEALTH AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Udunuwara.*—Sanitary condition was good and there was nothing to state about it. The people obtained treatment for their sickness from the native medical men, who are found at one per each village or two. English medicine was taken for some of the serious cases from the Medical Officers of Kandy and from the Government dispensaries of Gampola and Kadugannawa,

Measles and chickenpox prevailed here and there, but not so extensively. No cholera, plague, &c., were prevalent. Houses were whitewashed and their premises kept clean, consequently the preservation of the health of the population was much improved.

*Yatinuwara.*—The general health of the people has been good throughout the year. There has been no epidemic of any serious kind in the division during the year under review. There are two small towns, Kadugannawa and Peradeniya. The former is under the Board of Health, Central Province. The sanitary condition of the villages continues to be good. They are clean and well kept. Outside Kandy town there is only one dispensary, and it is unfortunately opened at Kadugannawa—a town on the boundary instead of at a village in the heart of the division. An institution of this kind is much needed at Murutalawa, and I recommend this to the favourable consideration of the Hon. the Government Agent. The town of Peradeniya has suddenly sprung up into great importance. A dispensary at this station will be a boon not only to the inhabitants of Yatinuwara but also to several villages of Udunuwara.

The headmen of the division are under orders to report at once all cases or suspected cases of any infectious disease, so that steps may be taken promptly by the proper authorities to arrest the spread of the disease. The inhabitants of the division are well protected from smallpox. Vaccination is strictly carried on in every village and town.

*Tumpane.*—The sanitary condition of the people of this division was satisfactory. There were no outbreaks of cholera, smallpox, or any other plague during the year. Chickenpox, measles, and sore-eyes have been prevailing here and there to some extent, but an attack of measles was prevailing throughout the whole villages of Galabawa and Kannadeniya during March, 1905. There were a few cases of malarial fever here and there in the villages in the middle and latter part of the year.

There is only one dispensary at Galagedara from which the people can obtain treatment when necessary.

The sanitary condition of the town of Galagedara and the villages is also good. The headmen have been directed to see that all bazaars, houses, and premises are kept clean. I inspect Galagedara bazaars once a month. The precautions taken against the introduction and spread of cholera, &c., are whitewashing of houses and cleaning of premises and wells,

*Harispattu.*—The district was free from epidemic of any virulent character. There had been a few cases of chickenpox reported. I consider the health of the people has been very satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the bazaars has been well maintained ans there had been no necessity for the adoption of any precautionary measures to prevent the introduction of any contagious disease. The sanitary condition of the villages has been well looked after by the headmen.

I may observe that the facilities afforded for the supply of medical aid is, comparatively speaking, less abundant than in other districts. There is no kind of dispensary within the limits of the district. People have to migrate to foreign territory to have their medical requirements supplied. The necessity of an outdoor dispensary in a central spot is keenly felt.

*Pata Dumbara.*—The sanitary condition of the people on the whole was satisfactory during the past year, with the exception of an outbreak of enteric fever in the town of Wattegama, due chiefly to bad water, and some deaths occurred in the village Mahagama consequent on the deceased having consumed the meat of a diseased dead bull.

Government hospitals and dispensaries in the different parts of the division are within easy reach of the inhabitants and every facility has been made to obtain treatment for sickness.

With a view to prevent the introduction of cholera, plague, and other epidemics, the smaller towns in the division are worked under the Sanitary Ordinance, under the immediate supervision of the village headmen, who see that the streets and the premises of dwelling-houses are daily swept and the houses whitewashed twice a year. The more important towns of Wattegama and Katugastota are worked by the Board of Health. I make my periodical visits in inspecting the sanitary conditions of the towns every month, and the working is kept in steady progress.

*Uda Dumbara.*—The general health of the people of this division for the year 1905 has been good. There were no cases of contagious or infectious diseases of the more serious type. With the exception of the usual and annually recurrent outbreaks of malarial fever and parangi in some of the low-lying villages, only a few cases of measles and chickenpox occurred.

At present the Government dispensaries at Madugoda and Rangala and the Government hospital at Teldeniya are the only sources whence medicine and medical treatment could be obtained by the large population of this division. The only fault with regard to the hospital is its non-centrality of position in regard to the division as a whole, and in the interests of the inhabitants of the remoter parts of the division I would beg leave to suggest the conversion of the Madugoda dispensary into a hospital as well on a small scale which would result in inconsiderable benefit to a large number of the people.

With regard to the precautionary measures taken to prevent the introduction of plague, cholera, or such diseases orders were issued for the whitewashing of all houses. The towns and villages were kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and the sites selected whereon to build plague camps, if necessary, have been kept ready for use and occupation as such at a moment's notice.

*Pata Hewaheta.*—The health of the people throughout the year was good. 38 cases of chickenpox and three cases of measles occurred ; all recovered. The bazaars and private houses in villages with the surroundings were kept clean. The people go to the Deltota, Hanguranketa, and Kandy hospitals for treatment when required. The common and ordinary cases were treated by native vedaralas in the district.

*Udapalata.*—The general health of the inhabitants of the villages and towns was good throughout the year. There was an outbreak of smallpox at Moneragala and Mariawatta in August last, a Tamil cooly boy having brought the infection from the coast. Thanks to the energy of Drs. Schokman and Cooke, the disease was stamped out in the estates themselves. The superintendents of these two estates rendered every possible assistance to check the spread of the disease in the estates.

The sanitary condition of the towns has been very fair. In Pussellawa, which is under the control of the Sanitary Board, there has been no epidemic of any kind. In Gampola there has been a few cases of chickenpox and measles.

The district is very well provided with medical aid.

Twice in the year the villagers were compelled to whitewash their houses. Wells were cleared out as often as six times in the year. Two wells, the owners of which contumaciously refused and neglected to keep clean, were filled up. Waste lands close to houses were cleared.

The water supply of Gampola has been increased and with it the sanitary condition improved.

Whilst on the subject of the health of the people, I might take this opportunity of suggesting the desirability of appointing trained midwives to each hospital, whose services should be at the disposal of villagers free of charge, and this will prevent the child-birth mortality to a great extent.

*Uda Bulatgama.*—The sanitary condition of the towns and villages has been very satisfactory throughout the year, and the health of the people was also satisfactory. Though a few cases of smallpox prevailed at Darawala estate, owing to the prompt action taken by the authorities its spread was prevented. The people have the means of obtaining medical treatment in case of sickness, as hospitals and dispensaries are established throughout the district within their easy reach. The sanitary condition of each town and village is also satisfactory, and in case of plague, &c., building sites and building materials are in readiness to put up temporary hospitals within 24 hours.

## FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

*Udunuwara.*—Paddy, kurakkan, yams, sweet potatoes, &c. Paddy was grown on an extent of about 3,522 acres and a yield of about 126,792 bushels is expected; the value thereof is about Rs. 158,490 at Re. 1·25 per bushel. About 85 acres in extent of high lands have been sown with kurakkan and the yield of about 850 bushels is expected; the value thereof is about Rs. 850 at Re. 1 per bushel. It is impossible for me to give the acreage of the lands which have been planted with yams, sweet potatoes, &c., as they have been grown by people commonly on their residing lands. Only a small number of people could hardly live upon this plantation during the year. The others were using the imported rice. It is difficult for me to give the total value thereof (imported rice). They were plentiful, and a bushel of rice was sold from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4·50.

*Yatinuwara.*—Rice and vegetables form the principal item of food of the native population of the division. The villagers grow enough for their consumption. The inhabitants of the town depend on imported rice. There was no scarcity of food in any village. On the whole the food supply throughout the division and its prices were normal, the price of a bushel of locally-grown rice being Re. 1·50.

*Tumpane.*—There has been no scarcity of food during the year 1905. Rice, dry grain, and vegetables are the principal items of the food supply. The locally-grown grain is insufficient for the population and has to be supplemented by imported rice annually. The price of a bushel of paddy is Re. 1·50, that of rice Rs. 4 to Rs. 4·50, and kurakkan Re. 1·25.

*Harispattu.*—There had been no famine or scarcity of food during the year. The locally-grown grain is insufficient for consumption. The imported rice is largely used, and this has been supplemented by sweet potatoes and other yams mostly found in the jungle. Garden produce, such as breadfruits, plantains, and jak, have constituted to some extent the food supply of the people. Prices of food stuffs remained normal, but towards the end of the year there had been a slight increase in the price of rice. The following are the average rates for food stuffs:—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Paddy, per bushel | 1 50 |
| Rice, do. | 4 50 |
| Hill paddy, do. | 1 12 |
| Amu, do. | 1 0 |
| Kurakkan, do. | 1 25 |
| Cocoanut, per 100 | 4 0 |
| Chillies, per lb. | 0 22 |
| Dry fish, per lb. | 0 40 |

*Pata Dumbara.*—The staple food of the people of this division consists chiefly of rice, kurakkan, el-vi, and amu. About two-thirds of the native population depend upon the produce of the country and the rest on imported rice.

| The price of a bushel of— | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Rice was | 4 50 |
| Kurakkan | 1 50 |
| El-vi | 2 0 |
| Amu | 1 25 |

*Uda Dumbara.*—The staple food of the people of the division is, of course, rice, which food is supplemented with kurakkan, Indian corn, el-vi, &c. These grains are grown in the division itself and in sufficient quantities to meet the actual demands of the population. But as a good deal of these foods is sold or bartered by the growers for the procurement of other necessaries of life, including cloths, wearing apparel, &c., from outside traders, imported rice has also to be used and is used.

*Pata Hewaheta.*—There was no scarcity of food during the year. 2,856 acres of paddy fields and 120 acres of chenas were cultivated, which yielded 95,976 bushels of paddy and 960 bushels of kurakkan, which were not sufficient for their consumption and which had to be supplemented by imported rice. People earn money to buy imported food by working on tea estates, by sale of firewood, and by trade in vegetables. The price of a bushel of rice was Rs. 4·50 and a bushel of kurakkan Re. 1·25.

*Udapalata.*—The principal staple food, as stated in my previous report, is rice, which is supplemented by kurakkan, yams, breadfruits, jak, and vegetables. The area cultivated with paddy is 3,807 acres and the estimated crop was 114,210 bushels. 263 acres of land were brought under hill grain cultivation, which gave a crop of 5,260 bushels. About two-thirds of the rice consumed in the district come from outside, and the tea industry has found them means for the purchase of the imported rice. So they have been free from want. The price of rice remained Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·75. The cultivation of vegetables has been carried on more extensively this year than in any other previous years.

*Uda Bulatgama.*—This chiefly consists of rice, kurakkan, grains, and yams. Rice imported feeds about three-fourths of the population, who are composed of immigrant coolies and foreigners. Rice grown in the district is consumed by the remainder, who are natives.

## AGRICULTURE.

*Udunuwara.*—The cultivators having cleared the elas and amunas as usual cultivated their paddy fields.

*Yatinuwara.*—I append below the number of acres under the chief products cultivated in this division:—Paddy 3,562, tea 2,411, cocoanut 419, vegetables 27. Rubber is being introduced into the division. There is a good lot of land suitable for rubber, and it is hoped that this product will be greatly cultivated in the division.

*Tumpane.*—In this division paddy fields are cultivated twice a year for the maha and yala season. El-vi is sown (in chenas) only for the maha season, but kurakkan is sown during maha and yala seasons in

chenas. The crop is always good if the weather is favourable. Sometimes the paddy plants die in dry weather. 1905 was a favourable year for paddy crop. The planting of vegetables is not carried on in separate gardens as in Dumbara and other places, but are planted in el-henas together with the paddy plants; so that vegetables can be only obtained when the el-henas are under cultivation. Except a very few the villagers cannot be made to open separate vegetable gardens. They say it is not the practice of this division and take no interest about it. I have brought to the notice of several villagers that tobacco cultivation will be a profitable thing in this division. I think several experiments will be made in 1906. The villagers who have sufficient means are planting cacao, cocoanuts, arecanuts, and plantains in the villages. The villagers have now learnt the good results of rubber cultivation, which I think will induce them to try it in 1906.

*Harispattu.*—There is no trace of any material development in this direction. There is no improved method of cultivation pursued by villagers. The instructions imparted by the Agricultural Society will no doubt be availed of by the people. Cultivation of vegetables in gardens is noticeable.

*Pata Dumbara.*—The people of this division have of recent years given themselves up to agricultural pursuits, especially in growing vegetables and tobacco apart from paddy and chena cultivation, and have taken to trade which has rendered them free from famine and the scarcity of other necessaries of life.

*Uda Dumbara.*—Agriculture is the mainstay of the inhabitants of this division. The cultivation of paddy, el-paddy, kurakkan, &c., is carried on systematically throughout the division with varying attention to cultivation, sometimes owing to the matter of the distribution of water according to plentifulness or scarcity at the usual seasons.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco, which was recently introduced into this division has been taken up eagerly by a very large number of private landowners and others who can afford to prospect in this enterprise, with benefit to the district in the additional employment of native labour, &c.

Cardamoms.—The cultivation of this product is at present somewhat slack owing to the price having fallen in the market of late. A large number of villagers used to do a very good business in this product.

*Pata Hewaheta.*—Tobacco and vegetable cultivation was carried out to a certain extent. 169 acres of tobacco were cultivated and 902 acres of vegetables. The practice of chena cultivation, since of late, on Crown land was not allowed in this dsitrict. 120 acres of private chenas were cultivated.

Ground nuts.—The two bushels of ground nuts received were distributed among the villagers, who planted them and got a crop, but they say it is not sufficient for the trouble they took to plant and take care of them; but this being the first time they undertook the cultivation they cannot find a real profit. They will continue to cultivate the product and the result will be reported in the next year's administration report.

### THE PRACTICE OF CHENA CULTIVATION.

*Yatiniwara.*—Very little chena cultivation is done in this division, viz., a few acres were cultivated with kurakkan and amu during the year.

*Tumpane.*—The villagers cultivated their own chenas with el-vi, kurakkan, amu, &c. No chena permits were granted to cultivate Crown lands in this division.

*Harispattu.*—This cultivation is vigorously pursued. Kurakkan and hill paddy are mostly cultivated. The latter gives good returns.

*Pata Dumbara.*—The practice of chena cultivation is gradually dying out, its place being taken by tobacco cultivation. Kurakkan is sown to a large extent on abandoned tobacco fields.

*Uda Dumbara.*—There are a very large number of blocks being ground specially set apart as being only suitably fitted for chena cultivation. These are leased in bits of various sizes to applicants at a rate of Re. 1 per annum per acre. The land thus set apart in the district is sufficient for this particular purpose and has been usually eagerly taken up. Last year, however, chena cultivation was slack owing to want of rain.

*Udapalata.*—No regular chena cultivation is carried on in the district. The villagers cultivated scattered bits of land here and there, and the total extent cultivated is estimated at 263 acres.

*Uda Bulatgama.*—Except the cultivation of private chenas by the villagers no other practice of chena cultivation exists in this division.

### EDUCATION.

*Udunuwara.*—There are four Gansabhawa schools, 2 Buddhist schools, and 3 Mission schools in this division. Gansabhawa schools and Buddhist schools are improving. The Hon. the Government Agent and the Lieutenant-Governor having visited the division at the beginning of 1905, prizes were distributed among the school children after they were examined; consequently the children are very much encouraged to improve in their education.

*Yatinuwara.*—I am glad to report that this division is exceptionally lucky as regards facilities for the education of children. In the town of Kandy alone there are three colleges, two high schools, two industrial schools for boys and girls, two Mohammedan schools (one for boys and one for girls), three girls' schools, besides several others. Outside the town there are two good anglo-vernacular schools for boys, one at Peradeniya and the other at Kadugannawa, and several schools managed by Missionary bodies. The want of a non-sectarian school for girls is greatly felt by the inhabitants of this division.

*Tumpane.*—There are four Government schools, viz., Galagedara, Hataraliyadda, Uduwa, and Galabawa, and two Mission schools in this division, viz., at Eramuduliyadda and Medagama. Galagedara is an anglo-vernacular boys' school; Hataraliyadda and Eramuduliyadda are mixed vernacular schools; Uduwa and Galabawa are vernacular boys' schools; Medagama is a vernacular girls' school. Besides these there are Pansala and Mohammedan schools. Therefore the facilities afforded for education is satisfactory.

*Harispattu.*—Abundant facilities have been provided for the education of the village youths. Schools have been established in every korale. The children are well housed in substantially constructed school bungalows. It may be stated that education is making good progress in the district.

*Pata Dumbara.*—Government schools are opened in central places at a radius of three miles from each school, and there are Mission, Pansala, and private schools in addition, and thus all facilities for education are afforded.

*Uda Dumbara.*—There are nine schools in the division. Of these five are Government vernacular schools and the rest are worked by the Church Missionary Society. The system of compulsory education has caused the better maintenance of a steadier and more regular attendance of children. The average attendance I understand at the schools is as satisfactory as could be expected under the condition. The construction and completion of the Pallegaladebokka school in the Kandapahala korale is anxiously awaited by the people. I have forwarded the estimates for the building and for the school furniture, &c.

*Pata Hewaheta.*—There are three Government schools, two boys' and one girls'. Five Christian Mission schools and three Theosophical schools give education to the children of the district.

*Udapalata.*—There are five Gansabhawa schools and twelve Mission schools belonging to different denominations, but yet nearly half of the children in the district are left without education, either owing to the aversions of the children to attend school or the parents refusing to send their children. The attendance at the Gansabhawa schools has been very satisfactory, and if not for the Gansabhawa rules these too might have had to share the same fate as some of the Mission schools. Two new schools, one at Kahawatte and the other at Doluwa, have been sanctioned.

*Uda Bulatgama.*—The villages and towns are well supplied with Government, Mission, and private schools.

### IRRIGATION WORKS.

*Tumpane.*—No new irrigation work was done in 1905. The old elas and amunas were repaired by the cultivators as usual. Tellangitella-amuna at Galabawa is to be repaired shortly. No water-rate was levied or recovered during 1905.

*Harispattu.*—There was no irrigation work of any magnitude undertaken during the year. Welikukulgoda-amuna is in a bad state of disrepair. Several irrigation cases have been taken up and tried under the rules. Out of the 17 cases instituted 11 have been settled amicably and in others fines have been inflicted. A total fine of Rs. 48·75 has been recovered.

*Pata Dumbara.*—The irrigation channels in the Palispattu korales are kept in fairly good order, and sufficient water was conveyed for the usually irrigated fields. Surveys have been made of Udugoda, Bandara-ela, Alutwela and Teldeniya Wahala elas with a view to improving their condition, and with the kind assistance of the Hon. the Government Agent the sanction of Government has been obtained to restore the Palliya-wela-amuna, which was greatly wanted by the field owners. Water-rate is recovered only from fields watered by Werapitiya-ela and the same has been recovered without any arrears. There are no cases of sale of lands under the ela, and water is distributed by the respective wel-muladeniyas with a view to economy of use.

*Uda Dumbara.*—This year two channels or amunas were improved, viz., Motamure-ela and Labuwan-goda-ela. The repairs of the former have been already completed, but the work of the latter is yet in progress. A few lands under the Siyambalagastenne-ela were asweddumized. The restoration of the Minipe-ela, the survey of which is so fairly near completion, will be a boon if not the satisfying of an actual want to the inhabitants of the korales of Kandapahala, Gandeka, Gampaha East, &c.

*Pata Hewaheta.*—No new irrigation works were undertaken by Government in this district during the year. A very important ela known as "Murapola-ela" was surveyed in the year 1889 on my recommendation, but the work has not yet been undertaken. In case the ela is opened a large extent of land could be asweddumized and the people will be greatly benefited. The irrigation works now kept up by the villagers are those opened during the Kandyan Government. These are under the supervision of the vel-vidanes, who are the proper headmen to be in charge of them.

*Udapalata.*—I am able to report that there has been a decided improvement in the clearing of the irrigation channels and the repairing of bunds. This satisfactory state of things was brought out by the personal inspection of the elas by the Hon. the Government Agent, and his persistence in compelling headmen to enforce irrigation rules. At first when the villagers saw that they had to do a great deal of earthwork they grumbled, but when they saw that their fields were continually irrigated, that they did not run short of water as before, and that the crop has been an exceptionally good one, they seemed to realize the importance of carrying out the Government Agent's instructions. Elpitiya fields, which the owners had decided on cultivating by rotation yearly, was cultivated twice in the year. Their complaint was that they had not sufficient water to cultivate the whole range, but when the ela was cleared of all silt and proper sluices or navats were placed they found water sufficient not only to cultivate the whole range once but twice in the year. The Hon. the Government Agent promised to get cement pipes to regulate the water to each field, and as soon as these are furnished there will be very little trouble over the distribution of water.

A new sluice has been erected at the headworks of the Gampolawela Raja-ela at a cost of Rs. 139. A permanent amuna for the Ganegoda range of fields has been sanctioned. Hindagala-ela and Kohiladeniya-ela were repaired by the field owners interested under the supervision of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector Mr. Lucas. The rates due on account Ganegoda-amuna were collected and the accounts closed. Those due on account Gampolawela sluice are being collected.

### CRIME.

*Udunuwara.*—Twenty-two crimes have been committed during the year, but there was only one serious crime which was tried before the Supreme Court, and the accused in that case was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused in five cases were punished in the lower courts. Some of the remaining cases were dismissed owing to the weak points of the statements of the complainant. Some were false cases and of the others the accused were not found.

The headmen have generally in my division vigorously co-operated in the prevention and detection of crime, and I am glad to note here that the three Koralas in my division have zealously and most actively discharged their duties regarding crime.

Cattle stealing was not very extensive. Only two head of cattle were slaughtered during the whole of last year and two more animals have been lost.

*Yatiniwara.*—I am glad to report that crime is on the decrease, especially during the last quarter of the year. I visited almost every village; made surprise visits to places noted for gambling dens. These visits of mine, I am glad to say, have had their desired effect. The people of the division, both the law-abiding and the lawless, now understand under what sort of a Government they are on account of the strict orders issued by me. The illicit sale of toddy and gambling have to a very great degree been suppressed. Many convictions have been obtained by the headmen in these offences and a large amount for fines has been credited to revenue.

There have been very few serious cases during my time, and I am happy to say that in true cases convictions have been obtained.

The Malgammana murder case which occurred during my predecessor's time met with acquittal of the accused charged. The responsible headmen have been duly dealt with by the Hon. the Government Agent.

*Tumpane.*—Almost all the headmen have co-operated in the prevention and detection of crime, but no one had the chance of distinguishing himself in this respect. This division has been free from murders or even attempts to murder. There is a vast decrease of crime in 1905. In 1904 thirty crime reports were submitted from Udapalata korale, 8 from Pallepalata, and 6 from Ganatapalata, including false cases, &c. But in 1905 21 from Udapalata, 14 from Pallepalata, and 5 from Ganatapalata, including the false one, and the necessary reports submitted for accidents, &c.

Out of the Udapalata 21 reports, 3 unnecessary and several false cases; Pallepalata 14: 2 unnecessary reports, 1 a cattle stealing case of the Kurunegala District, and some false cases. Ganatapalata 5: 2 false cases. In Udapalata there were four convictions, Pallepalata three, and Ganatapalata two.

With regard to cattle stealing 10 reports were submitted in 1905: six from Udapalata, three from Pallepalata, and one from Ganatapalata korales. Out of these in two cases the animals were found dead accidentally, one was a case from the Kurunegala District, and three were false cases. Therefore there were only four cases of cattle stealing actually during 1905 as compared with six in the previous year. Out of these four there was one conviction; in two cases the accused were discharged; in one there was no clue. In the Kurunegala case above referred to the four accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months each.

*Harispattu.*—There were no cases of murder or grievous hurt during this year. The headmen have been actively employed in repressing crime. There is no headman deserving of any special mention here. There had been four cases of cattle stealing and conviction secured in one only. Three out of four occurred in Udagampaha korale.

*Pata Dumbara.*—I have no special complaints of neglect of duty by the headmen under this head. On the whole they have put forth their best endeavours to detect and suppress crime. There was only one case of homicide in Palispattu West in which too, as in all other cases, the accused was promptly arrested and on conviction was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 in the Panwila Police Court. There were no murders in the division during the year. Cattle stealing is on the decrease. There were six cases during the year, out of which convictions were obtained in two, one acquittal, two untraced, and one falsely charged.

*Uda Dumbara.*—I am glad to be able to report that, considering the population and importance of this district, crime has been extremely little. There was one case at Haliela in the Gampaha West Korale. In another instance a Moorman of Urugala was shot at, and two Sinhalese men were charged with the offence, but after trial in the Supreme Court, Kandy, the latter were discharged. There were three cases of cattle stealing during the year. In the first instance the accused was prosecuted, but the case was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. In the second alleged case the accused was not detected and in the third the case was referred to a civil action.

*Pata Hewaheta.*—Fourteen cases were reported during the year, of which—

One was hurt with knife—amicably settled.
Three arson, of which two are false. In one the accused being a small girl was acquitted.
Five thefts, of which three were false, two no clue obtained.
Two cattle stealing cases. In one no clue obtained. In the other the animal is believed to have been washed down the Mahaweli-ganga.
One highway robbery case—accused were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.
Two murder cases. One at Ampitiya on the 10th of June last and the other at Uduwela on 15th December.

The headmen vigorously co-operated in the detection and prevention of crime. The Arachchies of Ududeniya and Marssena and Hewawissa korale deserve to be rewarded for detecting the thieves in the Mailapitiya highway robbery case. It was committed near the 13th milepost on two Tamil travellers. Immediately on receipt of the information these three headmen worked up the case and found out the actual perpetrators, who were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

*Udapalata.*—The headmen have done their best to prevent and detect crime, but I know of no one who has particularly distinguished himself in this respect. There has been a regular epidemic of theft of fowls and these were attributed to a class of wandering Tamil basket makers called "Korawans," who generally led an idle life but occasionally made a few rattan baskets as an ostensible means of livelihood.

There were seven cases of theft of cattle reported. Of these in two cases the cattle lost were found in the patanas. In one the accused was committed to the District Court, where he was acquitted and discharged

*Uda Bulatgama.*—The headmen have vigorously co-operated in the prevention and detection of crime, which has been much less than in the previous year. Cattle stealing is very rare in this district and no murder was committed in the villages during the year.

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ANNEXURE C.

## Prices of Food Supply.

| | Rs. | c. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy, country, per bushel | 1 | 50 | |
| Rice, country, per bushel | 3 | 50 | |
| Imported or Coast paddy, per bushel | 2 | 25 | |
| Imported or Coast rice, per bushel | 5 | 50 | against Rs. 4·50 ruling in 1904. |
| El-vi or hill rice, per bushel | 3 | 25 | against Rs. 2 ruling in 1904. |
| Kurakkan, per bushel | 1 | 25 | |
| Amu, per bushel | 1 | 0 | |
| Indian corn, per bushel | 4 | 50 | |
| Chillies per lb. | 0 | 25 | |
| Cocoanuts, per 100 | 5 | 0 | against Rs. 4·50 ruling in 1904. |

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ANNEXURE D.

## School Attendance for the Year 1905.

| No. | Name of School. | No. in the Roll. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Udunuwara Division.* | | |
| 1 | Talawatura | 233 | 147 |
| 2 | Handessa | 172 | 126 |
| 3 | Wattappola | 190 | 136 |
| | *Yatinuwara Division.* | | |
| 4 | Peradeniya | 203 | 133 |
| 5 | Kadugannawa | 332 | 196 |
| | *Tumpane Division.* | | |
| 6 | Uduwa | 127 | 95 |
| 7 | Galabawa | 83 | 65 |
| 8 | Madawalatenna | 248 | 116 |
| 9 | Hataraliyadda | 184 | 159 |

| No. | Name of School. | No. in the Roll. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Harispattu Division.* | | |
| 10 | Nugawela Boys' | 242 | 172 |
| 11 | Nugawela Girls' | 103 | 72 |
| 12 | Pujapitiya | 178 | 129 |
| 13 | Alawatugoda | 180 | 119 |
| 14 | Maratugoda | 174 | 139 |
| 15 | Ankumbura | 134 | 86 |
| 16 | Idamegama | 173 | 121 |
| 17 | Hedeniya | 105 | 72 |
| | *Pata Dumbara Division.* | | |
| 18 | Naranpanawa | 103 | 85 |
| 19 | Gunnepana | 241 | 176 |
| 20 | Teldeniya | 209 | 153 |
| 21 | Paranagama | 146 | 109 |
| | *Uda Dumbara Division.* | | |
| 22 | Udagammedda | 70 | 56 |
| 23 | Udispattu Boys' | 149 | 102 |
| 24 | Udispattu Girls' | 51 | 66 |
| 25 | Hanwella | 103 | 53 |
| 26 | Urugala | 142 | 99 |
| 27 | Mediwaka | 128 | 73 |
| 28 | Mimure | 27 | 21 |
| | *Pata Hewaheta Division.* | | |
| 29 | Talatu-oya | 191 | 136 |
| 30 | Marassana Boys' | 193 | 125 |
| 31 | Marassana Girls' | 84 | 55 |
| | *Udapalata Division.* | | |
| 32 | Hindagala | 82 | 55 |
| 33 | Udahentenne | 114 | 58 |
| 34 | Atabage | 117 | 74 |
| 35 | Giraulla | 77 | 58 |
| 36 | Wallahagoda | 88 | 56 |
| | *Uda Bulatgama Division.* | | |
| 37 | Rambukpitiya | 83 | 46 |
| 38 | Yatiganhula | 88 | 39 |
| | Total ... | 5,547 | 3,778 |

ANNEXURE E.

## Prize Distribution.

1. *Udunuwara.*—On May 30th the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government Agent proceeded to Talawatura, being conducted there in a perahera by the Ratemahatmaya and the headmen of Udunuwara. After the sports prizes were distributed by Mrs. Ashmore, and the children were fed. There were present 536 children of Talawatura, Handessa, Wattappola, and Ganhate schools. Cost incurred Rs. 56·88.

2. *Pata Hewaheta.*—The school prize-giving in this division took place on July 26th at Marassana school. The girls and boys of the Marassana schools and the boys of Talatu-oya schools, in all 408, were present. The prizes were distributed by the Government Agent, and the children fed. Cost incurred Rs. 23·02.

3. *Yatinuwara.*—Sports were held on October 14th in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya, followed by the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Wace. There were present the Government Agent, the Ratemahatmayas of Udunuwara and Yatinuwara, and the minor headmen, as well as 504 children of the Peradeniya and Kadugannawa schools. Cost incurred Rs. 50·80.

4. *Uda Bulatgama.*—Prizes were distributed by the Government Agent at Rambukpitiya on October 17th, after which the children were fed. No sports being possible owing to the bad weather the children were drilled. There were present 148 children of Rambukpitiya and Yatiganhula schools. Cost incurred Rs. 20.

5. *Udapalata.*—The 391 boys and girls of Hindagala, Udahentenna, Wallahagoda, Atabage, and Giraulla schools met at the Sports Club grounds, Gampola, on October 20th. After the sports, prizes were distributed by Mrs. Wace, and the children fed. There were present the Government Agent, Mrs. Wace, the Director of Public Instruction, and several ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Cost incurred Rs. 68.

6. *Pata Dumbara.*—On the 27th October the Government Agent met the children, but was unable to stay for the distribution of prizes, which were given away by the President of the Village Tribunal. After games and sports, tea and sweetmeats were given to the children. There were present 493 children of the Naranpanawa, Gunnepana, Teldeniya, and Paranagama schools. The ground for the occasion were kindly placed at the disposal of the Ratemahatmaya by the Superintendent of Pallekele estate (Mr. G. Murray). Cost incurred Rs. 32·96.

7. *Uda Dumbara.*—On the 30th October the Office Assistant (Mr. Galbraith) distributed the prizes at Urugala. There were present 395 children of Udispattu (boys' and girls' schools), Hanwella, Urugala, Mediwaka and Udagemmedda schools. After the prize-giving sports were held. Cost incurred Rs. 60.

8. *Tumpane.*—On November 25th the school prize-giving was held at Galagedara. There were present 625 children of Madawalatenna, Uduwa, Galabawa, and Hataraliyadda schools. The proceedings were opened with sports and drill, after which food was supplied. Prizes were then distributed by the Cadet (Mr. Codrington). Cost incurred Rs. 60.

ANNEXURE F.

## Works carried out under directions of the Board of Health, Central Province.

1. *Conservancy.*—During the year the Horbury latrines at Wattegama, Pussellawa-Norwood, Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Lindula, Tillicoultry, Talawakele, Agrapatana, Pundalu-oya, Nanu-oya, Padiyapelella, and Rattota were repaired and new latrines sanctioned for Kadugannawa at a cost of Rs. 500 and Ragala at a cost of Rs. 950. The former, however, has not been erected yet, a claim having been made to the site selected.

2. *Drains.*—Rs. 79·80, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500 were spent on construction of cement concrete drains at Norwood, Maskeliya, and at Kotagala respectively.

3. *Slaughter-houses.*—The exposure shed at Kadugannawa was repaired at a cost of Rs. 6·18. Estimates and plans have been submitted for the construction of a slaughter-house at Pundalu-oya at a cost of Rs. 395·69, which will be erected in 1906. The slaughter-house at Ragala was taken over by the Board of Health on payment of an annual rental of Rs. 12, and has been proclaimed as a public slaughter-house.

4. *Water supply.*—Rs. 45 were spent on surveys for the proposed water supply scheme at Nanu-oya. In all cases the work has been carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department

5. *Scavenging.*—Scavenging was carried out at all the towns by local contractors under the supervision of the resident Medical Officers.

6. *Loans for further works.*—The following loans have been applied for from Government and the sanction of the Secretary of State is now awaited :—

Rs. 12,500 for water supply at Talawakele.
Rs. 950 for construction of cement concrete drains at Agrapatana.
Rs. 2,000 for water supply at Agrapatana.
Rs. 3,700 for construction of cement concrete drains at Nanu-oya.
Rs. 1,016 for construction of cement concrete drains at Norwood.
Rs. 1,070 for construction of cement concrete drains at Lindula.
Rs. 2,000 for construction of cement concrete drains at Pundalu-oya.
Rs. 3,550 for construction of cement concrete drains at Wattegama.

7. *Health.*—There was an outbreak of enteric fever at Wattegama in November, but in the other towns under the operation of the Ordinance the public health has been good.

*Balances to the Credit of the Board of Health Towns on December 31, 1905.*

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wattegama | 632 98 | Talawakele | 3,564 2 |
| Pussellawa | — | Agrapatana | 574 12 |
| Norwood | 672 94 | Pundalu-oya | 441 44 |
| Bogawantalawa | 117 34 | Nanu-oya | 474 70 |
| Maskeliya | 1,044 77 | Kandapola | 361 63 |
| Kadugannawa | 483 44 | Rangala | 112 2 |
| Lindula | 326 19 | Padiyapelella | 509 34 |
| Tillicoultry | 394 4 | Rattota | 59 35 |
| Dimbula | 48 97 | Dambulla | 273 6 |
| Kotagala | 45 55 | | |

ANNEXURE G.

## Sanitary Report of the Central Province for the year 1905.

*Kandy.*—Although some improvements have been effected in the general sanitary condition of the town, there is yet a great deal of room for further improvement... The drainage remains the same as last year. The water supply is abundant and wholesome. Conservancy has improved by the closure of several cesspits, but a considerable number still remain to be abated. It would be an improvement if all the night-soil were incinerated instead of being buried, as such large deposits must sooner or later affect the general health of the neighbourhood.

Enteric fever appears to be endemic. Thirty-two cases were treated in hospital, 26 arising from local causes ; and from the return furnished by the Health Department it does not appear to have been confined to any particular locality.

The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily done.

*Matale.*—The sanitary condition of the town has been improved and the drainage extended. Scavenging and conservancy were properly attended to. The water supply is good, but insufficient for a population of 4,500. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 7,000 gallons. Another reservoir of the same capacity should be constructed.

Two cases of enteric fever were reported during the year from the Convent school. One of these proved fatal.

*Nawalapitiya.*—There is a town water supply which is sufficient and wholesome. The drainage and improvements to the slaughter-house and exposure shed, recommended in my last report, were carried out. Latrine accommodation is insufficient. Butcheries were clean and well kept. A mutton stall and vegetable market were built during the year. The two swamps situated between the Gampola-Kotmale and Ambegamuwa roads should be drained or filled up.

*Gampola.*—The most noteworthy improvement during the year was the introduction of a water service for the town. General sanitary condition is good.

*Pussellawa.*—No improvements were effected during the year. Drainage of the bazaars requires extension. Latrine accommodation, water supply, bakeries, and butcheries satisfactory.

*Hatton.*—More drains are required. A water supply for the town is very desirable. Latrines sufficient. Scavenging satisfactory. Butcheries, bakeries, dairies, clean and tidy.

*Dikoya.*—Drainage satisfactory. Latrines sufficient and clean. Water supply bad.

*Norwood.*—New drains were constructed during the year. Water supply satisfactory. Latrine accommodation sufficient. Scavenging well done.

*Maskeliya.*—Water supply good. Drainage good, but the drains at the back of the houses should be cemented. Streets swept and kept clean.

*Bogawantalawa.*—Water supply is plentiful but liable to contamination. The bazaars at Kotiyagala, Tientsin, and Campion are well kept. Scavenging done daily. Latrine accommodation sufficient.

*Dimbula.*—Bazaars kept clean. The drains require cementing. There are no public latrines; two at least should be erected.

*Lindula.*—Sanitary state of the bazaars good. Drainage defective. The drains in the backs of the houses in Lindula and Tillicoultry require cementing. A scheme for supplying water to Talawakele has been sanctioned and the work will be taken in hand this year. Some steps should be taken to improve the water supply to Lindula and Tillicoultry.

*Agrapatana.*—Sanitary state good. Water supply plentiful but liable to contamination. Paved drains and Horbury latrines are required for the bazaars situated at Glenlyon, Agra-ouva and Diyagama.

*Nanu-oya.*—Water supply and drainage very unsatisfactory. The supply of water is impure. Latrines sufficient and are kept clean.

*Nuwara Eliya.*—The town is under a special Board of Improvement which employs its own sanitary officer. The water supply is pure and ample. The drainage of the back streets of the old town is still very defective. The latrines are insufficient and the grounds which surround the latrine at the back of the native quarter of the town should be acquired by the Board in order to prevent their being utilized as vegetable gardens. Five cases of enteric fever, arising from local causes, occurred in the town. Most of the cases were in the old town.

*Uda Pussellawa.*—Sanitary state of Ragala satisfactory. Water supply plentiful but of doubtful quality. Markets clean.

*Kandapola.*—Drains are badly required for the bazaars.

*Deltota.*—Scavenging, water supply, and drainage good. There are no latrines.

*Teldeniya.*—Sanitary condition unsatisfactory. Drainage and public latrines required. A scheme for a water supply has been sanctioned.

*Madulkele.*—Drainage defective. There are no surface drains. No latrines. Water supply ample. Scavenging satisfactorily done. Water supply at Hulu-ganga ample. Two Horbury latrines are very necessary as there is a large gathering on Sunday market. Slaughter-house kept clean. Bakeries satisfactory.

*Pundalu-oya.*—No improvements affected during the year. Water supply, latrines, and scavenging satisfactory.

*Wattegama.*—This is the most insanitary town. Enteric fever is endemic here, and at times assumes an epidemic form. An outbreak occurred in the month of October. There were 17 cases, of which four proved fatal. A water supply for the town has been sanctioned and the drainange will also be attended to. An additional latrine will soon be erected.

*Katugastota.*—The people drink river water and use it for cooking also. A public well is now being sunk. Drainage bad. Latrine accommodation insufficient, there being only one latrine for this populous town.

*Kadugannawa.*—Water supply good. Two latrines are required; there are none at present. Drainage bad.

*Galagedara.*—Water obtained from two wells. Drainage bad. A public latrine and slaughter-house are required.

*Padiyapelella.*—There are two public latrines which are well kept. Butcheries, bakeries, and bazaars kept clean. Scavenging properly done. Drainage requires attention. Water supply plentiful.

*Dambulla.*—Sanitary condition of bazaars satisfactory. Drains are required. At least one public latrine should be erected.

GEORGE P. SHOCKMAN,
Colonial Surgeon,
Central Province.

ANNEXURE H.

List of Civil and District Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Central Province giving the Number of Patients treated during the Year 1905.

| Institution. | No. Treated in Hospital. | No. Treated in Dispensary. | No. Treated on Estate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Hospital, Kandy | 4,192 | 716 | 858 |
| Do. Gampola | 796 | 16,523 | 1,142 |
| Do. Matale | 1,366 | 10,457 | 1,994 |
| Do. Katugastota | 144 | 6,407 | — |
| Do. Nuwara Eliya | 601 | 2,949 | 152 |
| Do. Mulhalkele | 281 | 3,333 | 60 |
| Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla | 680 | 5,134 | — |
| Jail Hospital, Kandy | 1,048 | — | — |
| Do. Nuwara Eliya | 31 | — | — |
| Civil Dispensary, Kandy | — | 8,371 | — |
| Do. Galawela | — | 8,118 | — |
| Do. Madipola | — | 1,466 | — |
| Do. Omaragalla | — | 365 | — |
| Do. Kongahawela | — | 2,770 | — |
| Do. Elahera | — | 204 | — |
| Do. Opalgala | — | 550 | — |
| Do. Kambarawewa | — | 225 | — |
| Do. Nayakumbura | — | 93 | — |
| Do. Nalanda | — | 3,530 | — |
| Do. Paldeniya | — | 5,677 | — |
| Do. Golahanwatta | — | 1,126 | — |
| Do. Nildandahena | — | 3,152 | — |
| Do. Lamasuriyagama | — | 378 | — |
| Do. Padiyapelella | — | 2,699 | — |
| Do. Hanguranketa | — | 2,429 | 2 |
| Do. Mailapitiya | — | 398 | — |
| Do. Gonagama | — | 339 | — |
| Do. Mausaheriya | — | 1,304 | 94 |
| Do. Pallegama | — | 708 | — |
| Do. Aluwihare | — | 1,622 | — |
| Do. Madugoda | — | 2,130 | 4 |
| Do. Udathawa | — | 395 | — |

| Institution. | | No. Treated in Hospital. | No. Treated in Dispensary. | No. Treated on Estate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Dispensary, | Hataraliyadda | — | 33 | — |
| Do. | Erewela | — | 855 | — |
| Do. | Dambulu-oya | — | 716 | — |
| Do. | Inamaluwa | — | 668 | — |
| District Hospital, | Dikoya | 1,087 | 4,009 | 1,362 |
| Do. | Lindula | 1,028 | 3,212 | 1,630 |
| Do. | Kelebokka | 564 | 2,274 | 610 |
| Do. | Uda Pussellawa | 482 | 2,187 | 341 |
| Do. | Maskeliya | 280 | 2,589 | 558 |
| Do. | Deltota | 349 | 3,009 | 795 |
| Do. | Teldeniya | 559 | 6,837 | 59 |
| Do. | Ramboda | 321 | 1,055 | 164 |
| Do. | Nawalapitiya | 937 | 7,711 | 1,846 |
| Do. | Maturata | 517 | 4,413 | 551 |
| Do. | Dimbulla | 480 | 2,895 | 638 |
| Do. | Pussellawa | 352 | 2,933 | 1,038 |
| District Dispensary, | Elkaduwa | — | 6,924 | 423 |
| Do. | Imbulpitiya | — | 478 | — |
| Do. | Agrapatana | — | 2,609 | 469 |
| Do. | Watawala | — | 3,248 | 752 |
| Do. | Bogawantalawa | — | 2,914 | 783 |
| Do. | Dolosbage | — | 1,222 | 1,420 |
| Do. | Rattota | — | 3,192 | 492 |
| Do. | Kotmale | — | 1,215 | 457 |
| Do. | Galagedara | — | 7,690 | 428 |
| Do. | Rangalla | — | 1,528 | 288 |
| Do. | Gammaduwa | — | 1,691 | 269 |
| Do. | Kosgolla | — | 305 | — |
| Do. | Watagoda | — | 497 | 84 |
| Do. | Kadugannawa | — | 3,961 | 256 |
| Do. | Pundalu-oya | — | 925 | 317 |
| Do. | Nanu-oya | — | 1,672 | 331 |
| Do. | Wattegama | — | 4,474 | 431 |

ANNEXURE

Statement of Work done under the provisions of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.

| Kandy District. | Gansabhawa. Roads. | Ambalams. | Bridges. | Edandas. | Patahas. | Wells. | Spouts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Udunuwara :— | | | | | | | |
| Gangapalata korale | 68 | 13 | — | 9 | 10 | 16 | 1 |
| Medapalata korale | 110 | 24 | 1 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 5 |
| Kandupalata korale | 54 | 13 | — | 1 | 6 | 25 | 3 |
| Total | 232 | 50 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 53 | 9 |
| Yatinuwara :— | | | | | | | |
| Gangapalata korale | 53 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Medapalata korale | 23 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Kandapalate korale | 21 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Total | 97 | 9 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 4 |
| Tumpane :— | | | | | | | |
| Udapalata korale | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| Pallepalata korale | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ganatapalata korale | 32 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Total | 43 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 5 | — |
| Harispattu :— | | | | | | | |
| Kulugammanasiya-pattu korale | 54 | 17 | — | — | — | 39 | 9 |
| Medasiyapattu korale | 58 | 13 | — | — | 8 | 42 | 1 |
| Galasiyapattu korale | 39 | 7 | — | 2 | — | 4 | 1 |
| Pallegampaha korale | 55 | 15 | — | 4 | 1 | 64 | — |
| Udagampaha korale | 39 | 9 | — | 1 | — | 51 | — |
| Total | 245 | 61 | — | 7 | 9 | 200 | 11 |
| Pata Dumbara :— | | | | | | | |
| Pallegampaha korale | 68 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Udagampaha korale | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Palispattu East | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Palispattu West | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wendaruwa korale | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 211 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Statement of work done, &c.—*Continued.*

| Kandy District. | Gansabhawa Roads. | Ambalams. | Bridges. | Edandas. | Patahas. | Wells. | Spouts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uda Dumbara :— | | | | | | | |
| Udispattu North .. | 12 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Udispatta South .. | 11 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Medasiya pattu .. | 11 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gampaha West korale | 17 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gampaha East korale | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kandapahala korale | 25 | 6 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 121 | 23 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Patahewaheta :— | | | | | | | |
| Gandahaya korale .. | 76 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hewawissa korale .. | 67 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 143 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Udapalata :— | | | | | | | |
| Ganga Ihala korale .. | 57 | 15 | — | 12 | 1 | 47 | 22 |
| Ganga Pahala korale | 42 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 30 | 5 |
| Kandukara pahala korale .. | 48 | 10 | — | 5 | — | 84 | 9 |
| Kandukara Ihala korale .. | 49 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 47 | 41 |
| Total .. | 196 | 41 | 2 | 39 | 5 | 208 | 77 |
| Uda Bulatgama :— | | | | | | | |
| Pasbage korale .. | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ambagomuwa korale | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

ANNEXURE J.

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1905.

KANDY DISTRICT.

| | Udunuwara. | Yatinuwara. | Tumpane. | Harispattu. | Pata Dumbara. | Uda Dumbara. | Pata Hewaheta. | Uda-palata. | Uda Bulatgama. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| Criminal .. | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 9 | 21 | 1 | 36 |
| Instituted during the year : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | 342 | 331 | 353 | 623 | 892 | 183 | 33 | 27 | 34 | 2,818 |
| Criminal .. | 615 | 515 | 551 | 1,094 | 1,605 | 328 | 413 | 347 | 139 | 5,607 |
| Total number of cases : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | 342 | 331 | 353 | 623 | 892 | 187 | 33 | 28 | 34 | 2,823 |
| Criminal .. | 615 | 515 | 551 | 1,094 | 1,605 | 333 | 422 | 368 | 140 | 5,643 |
| Breach of V. C. Rules : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal .. | 398 | 296 | 348 | 754 | 1,186 | 182 | 356 | 345 | 138 | 4,003 |
| DECISIONS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Money .. | 295 | 299 | 337 | 606 | 842 | 186 | 26 | 24 | 34 | 2,649 |
| Land .. | 47 | 32 | 16 | 17 | 50 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 165 |
| Criminal : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assault .. | 99 | 92 | 53 | 83 | 226 | 56 | 1 | 6 | — | 616 |
| Theft .. | 41 | 25 | 47 | 56 | 102 | 27 | 5 | 3 | — | 306 |
| Malicious injury .. | 58 | 97 | 75 | 176 | 57 | 15 | — | — | — | 478 |
| Cattle trespass .. | 19 | 5 | 28 | 25 | 34 | 53 | 36 | 4 | 2 | 206 |
| Total Decisions : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | 342 | 331 | 353 | 623 | 892 | 187 | 28 | 24 | 34 | 2,814 |
| Criminal .. | 615 | 515 | 551 | 1,094 | 1,605 | 333 | 398 | 358 | 140 | 5,609 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions" :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | 24 | 15 | 33 | 22 | 68 | 36 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 217 |
| Criminal .. | 81 | 63 | 69 | 98 | 286 | 59 | 271 | 109 | 31 | 1,067 |
| APPEALS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil : Confirmed .. | 10 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 21 | 8 | — | 1 | — | 71 |
| Set aside .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| Criminal : Confirmed .. | 24 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 49 | 7 | 9 | 3 | — | 152 |
| Set aside .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 18 |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil : Confirmed .. | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Criminal : Confirmed .. | — | — | 1 | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Set aside .. | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Pending on December 31, 1904 :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | — | 8 |
| Criminal .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | 10 | — | 34 |

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

| | Udahewaheta. | Walapane. | Kotmale. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | — | — | 8 | 8 |
| Criminal | 2 | — | 4 | 6 |
| Instituted during the year :— | | | | |
| Civil | 584 | 470 | 190 | 1,244 |
| Criminal | 246 | 215 | 297 | 758 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | | |
| Civil | 584 | 470 | 198 | 1,252 |
| Criminal | 248 | 215 | 301 | 764 |
| **DECISIONS.** | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | | |
| Criminal | 171 | 133 | 222 | 526 |
| Irrigation | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Civil :— | | | | |
| Money | 572 | 455 | 192 | 1,219 |
| Land | 9 | 13 | — | 22 |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Assault | 48 | 48 | 36 | 132 |
| Theft | 25 | 32 | 18 | 75 |
| Malicious injury | 1 | 1 | 13 | 15 |
| Cattle trespass | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Total Decisions :— | | | | |
| Civil | 581 | 468 | 192 | 1,241 |
| Criminal | 246 | 214 | 292 | 752 |
| Amicable settlement under section 23 included under head "Decisions" :— | | | | |
| Civil | 77 | 43 | 22 | 142 |
| Criminal | 35 | 45 | 116 | 196 |
| **APPEALS.** | | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | |
| Civil :— | | | | |
| Confirmed | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Confirmed | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Set aside | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| Criminal | 2 | 1 | 9 | 12 |

MATALE DISTRICT.

| | Matale North. | Matale East. | Matale South. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | 1 | 5 | 80 | 86 |
| Criminal | 6 | 9 | 76 | 91 |
| Instituted during the year :— | | | | |
| Civil | 305 | 98 | 619 | 1,022 |
| Criminal | 515 | 222 | 1,313 | 2,050 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | | |
| Civil | 306 | 103 | 699 | 1,108 |
| Criminal | 521 | 231 | 1,389 | 2,141 |
| **DECISIONS.** | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | | |
| Criminal | 366 | 144 | 942 | 1,452 |
| Civil :— | | | | |
| Money | 278 | 93 | 667 | 1,038 |
| Land | 27 | 10 | 17 | 54 |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Assault | 69 | 30 | 233 | 332 |
| Theft | 32 | 13 | 105 | 150 |
| Malicious injury | 13 | 4 | 36 | 53 |
| Cattle trespass | 34 | 40 | 40 | 114 |
| Total Decisions :— | | | | |
| Civil | 305 | 103 | 684 | 1,092 |
| Criminal | 514 | 231 | 1,356 | 2,101 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions" :— | | | | |
| Civil | — | 21 | 36 | 57 |
| Criminal | — | 45 | 251 | 296 |

MATALE DISTRICT—*contd.*

APPEALS.

| | Matale North. | Matale East. | Matale South. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | |
| Civil :— | | | | |
| Confirmed | 19 | 1 | 16 | 36 |
| Set aside | 33 | 1 | 4 | 38 |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Confirmed | 7 | 6 | 58 | 71 |
| Set aside | 8 | — | 6 | 14 |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Confirmed | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | 1 | — | 15 | 16 |
| Criminal | 7 | — | 33 | 40 |

ANNEXURE K.

Return of Kandyan Marriages registered and divorced in each Ratemahatmaya's Division in Kandy District during 1905.

| Name of Division. | Marriages registered. | Divorces granted. |
|---|---|---|
| Udunuwara | 96 | 15 |
| Yatinuwara | 108 | 29 |
| Tumpane | 46 | 17 |
| Harispattu | 178 | 32 |
| Pata Dumbara | 183 | 26 |
| Uda Dumbara | 147 | 22 |
| Pata Hewaheta | 90 | 10 |
| Udapalata | 101 | 14 |
| Uda Bulatgama | 46 | 1 |
| Total ... | 995 | 166 |

ANNEXURE L.

Tin Ticket System.

The tin ticket system came into operation during 1902. The statistics for the Kandy District are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of bills issued, 1902 | No. 999 |
| Value of bills issued, 1902 | Rs. 17,214 67 |
| Amount collected, 1902 | Rs. 14,210 7 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1902 | Rs. 3,004 60 |
| Number of bills issued, 1903 | No. 3,017 |
| Arrears of 31st December, 1902 | Rs. 3,004 60 |
| Value of bills issued, 1903 | Rs. 54,909 16 |
| | Rs. 57,913 76 |
| Amount collected during 1903 | Rs. 53,243 30 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1903 | Rs. 4,670 46 |
| Number of bills issued on account 1904 | No. 4,609 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1903 | Rs. 4,670 46 |
| Value of bills issued on account 1904 | Rs. 80,529 6 |
| | Rs. 85,199 52 |
| Amount collected during 1904 | Rs. 74,233 70 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1904 | Rs. 10,965 82 |
| Number of bills issued on account 1905 | No. 8,601 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1904 | Rs. 10,965 82 |
| Value of bills issued on account 1905 | Rs. 198,950 64 |
| | 209,916 46 |
| Amount collected during 1905 | Rs. 193,219 56 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1905 | Rs. 16,696 90 |

Out of the amount of Rs. 16,696·90 shown as arrears a sum of Rs. 12,015·01 has since been collected. Bills on account of 1905 to the value of Rs. 4,042·95 have been received and issued in 1906.

ANNEXURE M 1.

## Return of Medical Aid Dues for 1905 (Kandy District).

Number of Estates dealt with, 480.

| No. of Bills issued. | Total Values of Bills issued. | Medical Aid dues recovered in 1905 (including Drugs . | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1905. | 1905. | 1905. | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 1st quarter ... 422 | 1st quarter ... 5,058 75 | January ... 2,448 99 | Arrears on 31st December, 1905, amounted to Rs. 9,204·03. Of this a sum of Rs. 8,075·38 was for fourth quarter, 1905, bills for which quarter were received from the Medical Officers during January and February, 1906. Deducting the latter sum, the actual amount which was in arrear on 31st December, 1905, was Rs. 1,128·65, for recovery of which seizure authorities were sent to the Ratemahatmayas. |
| 2nd do. ... 447 | 2nd do. ... 7,819 30 | February ... 2,390 60 | |
| 3rd do. ... 469 | 3rd do. ... 7,890 46 | March ... 1,170 8 | |
| 4th do. ... 485 | 4th do. ... 8,075 38 | April ... 1,541 32 | |
| | | May ... 2,501 4 | |
| Total ... 1,823 | Total—Rs. 28,873 89 | June ... 1,069 86 | |
| | | July ... 2,973 63 | |
| | | August ... 3,501 14 | |
| | | September ... 1,067 16 | |
| | | October ... 2,950 2 | |
| | | November ... 3,142 99 | |
| | | December ... 1,750 26 | |
| | | Total—Rs. 26,507 9 | Medical Aid Dues...Rs. 22,307·77<br>Drugs ... „ 4,199·32<br>Rs. 26,507·09 |

ANNEXURE M 2.

## Return of Medical Aid Dues from 1901 to 1905 (Kandy District).

| Year. | No. of Estates dealt with. | No. of Bills issued. | Amounts recovered. Rs. c. | Total Values of Bills. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 ... | 880 ... | 3,404 ... | 51,489 53 ... | 49,201 79 |
| 1902 ... | 868 ... | 2,097 ... | 36,450 63 ... | 28,236 2 |
| 1903 ... | 444 ... | 1,696 ... | 23,227 22 ... | 22,500 97 |
| 1904 ... | 464 ... | 1,698 ... | 22,961 71 ... | 23,151 42 |
| 1905 ... | 480 ... | 1,823 ... | 26.507 9 ... | 28,873 89 |

REMARKS.—Since 1902 dues from estates in the Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts are credited in the local Kachcheries.

ANNEXURE M 3.

## Statement of Recoveries of Police Tax for 1905.

| | Kandy. | Nuwara Eliya. | Matale. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904. | | | | |
| One year's assessment, 1904 ... ... | Rs. 13,107 | Rs. 8,776 | Rs. 2,827 | Rs. 24,710 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1903 ... ... | Rs. 2,335 | Rs. 2,106 | Rs. 568 | Rs. 5,009 |
| Percentage on one year's assessment, 1904 ... | 17 | 24 | 20 | 20 |
| Collections, &c., in 1904 ... ... | Rs. 13,132 | Rs. 8,721 | Rs. 2,703 | Rs. 24,556 |
| Percentage on one year's assessment, 1904 ... | 100 | 99 | 95 | 99 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1904 ... ... | Rs. 2,312 | Rs. 2,161 | Rs. 691 | Rs. 5,162 |
| Percentage on one year's assessment, 1904 ... | 17 | 24 | 24 | 21 |
| 1905. | | | | |
| One year's assessment, 1905 ... ... | Rs. 13,310 | Rs. 8,976 | Rs. 2,915 | Rs. 25,203 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1904 ... ... | Rs. 2,310 | Rs. 2,161 | Rs. 691 | Rs. 5,162 |
| Percentage on one year's assessment, 1905 ... | 17 | 24 | 23 | 20 |
| Collections, &c., in 1905 ... ... | Rs. 13,863 | Rs. 8,667 | Rs. 2,898 | Rs. 25,428 |
| Percentage on one year's assessment, 1905 ... | 104 | 96 | 99 | 101 |
| Arrears on 31st December, 1905 ... ... | Rs. 1,760 | Rs. 2,470 | Rs. 708 | Rs. 4,938 |
| Percentage on one year's assessment, 1905 ... | 13 | 28 | 24 | 19 |

ANNEXURE N.

## Railway Receipts during the last Five Years.

| Year. | Amount. Rs. c. | Year. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 ... ... | 2,553,559 37 | 1904 ... ... | 2,602,656 13 |
| 1902 ... ... | 2,476,296 92 | 1905 ... ... | 2,705,474 62 |
| 1903 ... ... | 2,461,112 42 | | |

ANNEXURE O.

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the Kandy District only from 1896 to 1905 (Ten Years).

| Heads of Service. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue ... ... | 686,528 39 | 770,390 36 | 773,948 36 | 772,528 79 | 790,850 85 | 694,421 83 | 655,648 48 | 826,976 44 | 660,446 81 | 803,863 55 |
| Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements ... ... ... | 78,030 12 | 81,935 84 | 90,291 64 | 93,146 77 | 78,285 75 | 80,206 13 | 89,039 67 | 91,607 83 | 92,876 49 | 102,019 45 |
| Post and Telegraph ... ... ... | 50,100 41 | 50,262 50 | 50,708 5 | 49,711 58 | 40,952 94 | 51,351 77 | 58,627 61 | 60,082 53 | 65,934 69 | 73,594 54 |
| Government Railways ... ... ... | 2,344,282 70 | 2,490,446 99 | 2,489,856 40 | 2,383,167 53 | 2,491,525 29 | 2,553,559 37 | 2,476,296 92 | 2,403,591 17 | 1,906,570 23 | 2,526,645 57 |
| Rent of Government Property ... ... ... | 3,662 69 | 4,363 94 | 1,993 89 | 1,330 80 | 1,472 94 | 1,788 85 | 2,270 13 | 1,886 28 | 2,068 24 | 2,022 13 |
| Interest ... ... ... ... | 2,472 10 | 2,297 17 | 2,559 82 | 3,747 19 | 4,353 18 | 4,929 30 | 4,531 53 | 3,766 69 | 2,996 37 | 3,346 39 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... ... ... | 1,690 19 | 1,318 62 | 3,083 5 | 1,348 15 | 5,130 73 | 577 39 | 1,004 41 | 611 27 | 1,614 11 | 1,846 31 |
| Sale of Government Property ... ... ... | 30,620 58 | 38,633 46 | 39,698 70 | 38,489 29 | 18,135 78 | 10,456 60 | 8,451 39 | 25,349 72 | 23,002 54 | 15,573 70 |
| Land Sales ... ... ... ... | 14,505 89 | 9,736 33 | 6,523 25 | 18,721 96 | 18,542·55 | 6,236 4 | 3,306 39 | 7,318 25 | 4,996 15 | 4,815 24 |
| Total—Rs. ... | 3,211,893 07 | 3,449,385 21 | 3,458,663 16 | 3,362,192 6 | 3,449,250 01 | 3,403,527 28 | 3,299,176. 53 | 3,421,190 18 | 2,760,505 63 | 3,533,726 88. |

# REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1905.

I ASSUMED duties as Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, on the 7th February, 1905, succeeding Mr. Short, who after four and half years' tenure of office left amid general regret.

In April, after an interval of eight years, an Agri-Horticultural Show was held at Nuwara Eliya. It was on the whole a success, the exhibits in the classes of vegetables and native products being specially good. It is hoped to make the Show an annual event.

A local Agricultural Society was inaugurated. Through its means interest in the culture of silkworms, ground nuts, and various other products has been encouraged in the district and proposals considered for improving the breed of cattle.

Mr. Crabbe, District Engineer, was succeeded by Mr. Sproule, who was himself at the end of the year relieved by Mr. Carte.

Revenue and expenditure are shown in the appendix annexed.

## CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There was no actual distress in the district though, owing to drought, the chena crops in Walapane were inferior in yield. Chena cultivation is still largely depended on by the people of Walapane and Uda Hewaheta. There has been an increase in the number of tobacco gardens in Uda Hewaheta, and in some cases handsome profits were obtained. I understand that the advice of cultivators in the Negombo District was obtained and the crops have been thereby improved. About 1,017 acres in Kotmale are under cardamoms; the crops were good but the average prices bad. Vegetable cultivation is still increasing, and I am sorry to say so appears to be the cabbage disease known as club-root. The cause of this appears to be exhaustion of the soil by too frequent planting. Government have leased 40 acres of land in Uda Pussellawa for the purposes of a fruit and dairy farm. There is I think every prospect of its success. It would supply a long felt want in Nuwara Eliya. About the main industry of the district—tea—there is little to record except that its prosperity has been continued.

## HEALTH, &c.

There were ten cases of smallpox among estate coolies in various places; the disease was however dealt with promptly in each instance and an epidemic averted. As usual there were a number of cases of chickenpox and measles, but not of a serious character. In other respects the health of the district and of the town has been good, except that in the latter there have been ten cases of enteric fever, of which at least four were imported from elsewhere.

Improvement of the water supply in the various towns and villages is being gradually effected. A loan was obtained for the installation of a water supply at Talawakele, and the work will, it is hoped, be shortly put in hand.

At Teripehe in Walapane an ample supply of water has been secured: a natural lake in the hills has been tapped and the water brought to a reservoir in the village.

Many of the rivers in the district now contain trout. The Ceylon Fishing Club engaged a pisiculturist from England in the early part of the year in order to start a trout hatchery and advise generally on trout culture. His untimely death was a great loss to the Club. His place after some months' delay was ably filled by Mr. H. C. Wilson, and a trout hatchery has been constructed and will shortly be in working order.

A new school was opened at Arukwatta in Walapane. The good attendance of children shows that it is appreciated by the villagers. Arrangements have been made to open a new school in 1906 at Madulla, where there is a considerable population without a school.

I would repeat my predecessor's recommendation to keep the Mulhalkele hospital open throughout the year. It was opened a month earlier than usual in 1905 owing to the number of persons desiring treatment. The average number of indoor patients increased from 14·52 in 1904 to 18·40 in 1905.

## POLICE

There were three cases of murder; in two convictions were obtained, in the third the murderer committed suicide. There were three serious cases of house-breaking; in two convictions were obtained and in one the accused were discharged. There were sixteen cases in which knives were used; in all the accused were arrested; there were seven convictions, and two cases are still pending. There were ten cattle theft cases in the district; in four of these there were convictions, of the other cases the truth of two or three is doubtful. Illicit sale of toddy still continues to require checking, especially in Kotmale. The regular police force in Nuwara Eliya has somewhat suffered from frequent changes of officers. There were several cases in which complaints, more or less justified, were brought against the police. I hope, however, and believe that the conduct of the present force is satisfactory. The town was again free from house-breaking cases—a fact, I think, attributable to the regular working of the patrol system.

The Maturata police were brought down from Marigold estate to Maturata Fort. The station is now in close proximity to the telegraph office.

## BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA.

The constitution of the Board was modified and three additional members were appointed, two unofficial and one official.

Government has consolidated the various loans to the Board and has allowed easy terms of repayment, thus releasing some Rs. 3,000 annually for purposes of improvement of the town.

By-laws were sanctioned which give the Board increased powers in connection with markets.

Some progress—though slow—was made in the work of filling up the swamp opposite the railway station.

No new works could be undertaken as all available funds were required to complete payments due on account of the erection of the Town Hall.

### THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE

The total collected was—in money, Rs. 20,014·50; in labour, Rs. 21; total Rs. 20,035·50, as against Rs. 20,359·50 collected in 1904. The reduction is attributable to the large number of labourers employed in the Uda Pussellawa Railway, who left the district in the latter part of 1904. After providing for the upkeep for the 320 miles of road for which the District Road Committee are responsible there is little available for any works of improvement. However, two much-needed bridges were constructed on the Kurunduoya–Nildandahinna road.

### KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

The working of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance has been satisfactory. The figures for the last two years are :—

| | Marriages Registered. | Dissolutions. |
|---|---|---|
| 1904 .. | 256 .. | 55 |
| 1905 .. | 455 .. | 20 |

### VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

Commutation for labour by money payment continues to be popular. The tax was collected with road tax, and paid readily. In no single instance was labour performed even in cases where labour was performed instead of road tax. 387 miles of road, besides spouts, wells, and ambalams, are maintained by Gansabhawa funds.

### IRRIGATION

The extension of the Lamasuriagama-ela was completed. This renders 120 acres' additional extent irrigable.

One hundred and twenty-seven acres of land at Bolagandawela-ela in Walapane were allotted on easy terms to deserving persons from the neighbouring villages. This land, after being chenaed, will be asweddumized on completion of the work of restoration of the Bolagandawela-ela proper. An Irrigation Inspector has already commenced work; and by restoration of the above-mentioned ela and of the Moragolle-ela which forms part of the same scheme, some 500 acres at least should be rendered irrigable. The one difficulty to contend with is the prevalence of a virulent type of malaria, but I hope that after the land has once been cleared and asweddumized this will abate, as was the case at Lamasuriagama.

It was determined by the Irrigation Committee of Uda Hewaheta that Ele-vidanes should receive payment of huwandiram. Hitherto they have been paid nothing and have consequently had no inducement to perform their duties satisfactorily. The most unsatisfactory ela in the district is the Waduwawela-ela. The cultivators have always refused to pay for repairs, and if their present attitude is maintained I believe that before very long the ela will be a ruin.

The cultivators of the Mulahal-ela, who till recently adopted the same attitude, have realized their mistake and are now anxious to have the ela repaired by Government and to bear the cost.

I have not abandoned hope that some day the ruined Bodi-ela may be restored by repairing the slips which occurred on it over eleven years ago. Minor irrigation channels are kept up by the villagers using them.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

The new infectious paying ward at the Nuwara Eliya hospital was completed. Additions to the Uda Pussellawa hospital were completed. Great progress was made with the Brookside High Forest road.

New quarters for the Nuwara Eliya jail guards were completed

For Nuwara Eliya town the public works which I consider most desirable are :—

(1) Extension of the surface road drains.
(2) Electric light.
(3) Public wash-houses.
(4) Paying ward, at cheaper rates than the Baker's ward, for non-infectious patients.
(5) Road to connect Under Bank with St. Andrew's road, which would form an additional circular drive, and open up fresh building sites.

*For the District.*

(1) Cart road from Sangilipalam to Nugawela.
(2) Extension of the Kurundu-oya road to Ragala.
(3) Extension of the Deltota road to join the Rahatungoda road
(4) Bridge over the Madulla-oya.
(5) Bridges over Kotmale-ganga at Kosgolla and Kadadora.
(6) A light road to connect the Agras with the Nanu-oya road.

Nuwara Eliya Kacheheri,
February 10, 1906.

F. BARTLETT,
Assistant Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

Comparative Statements of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri for the years 1904 and 1905

REVENUE.

| HEAD OF SERVICE. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | | | | |
| Sundries | 50 0 | 50 0 | — | — |
| Stamps, Revenue (various services) | 9,081 25 | 9,846 25 | 765 0 | — |
| FINES AND FORFEITURES. | | | | |
| Police Courts | 663 15 | 637 4 | — | 26 11 |
| Other Departments | 21 37 | 85 31 | 63 94 | — |
| Forest Offences | 65 40 | 171 96 | 106 56 | — |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN A | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps | 1,638 80 | 1,834 88 | 196 8 | — |
| Survey Fees | 157 50 | 117 0 | — | 40 50 |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works | 965 45 | 966 14 | 0 69 | — |
| Hospital Stoppages | — | 384 48 | 384 48 | — |
| Refund of Hospital Expenses | 115 42 | 71 50 | — | 43 92 |
| Collections at Dispensaries | 406 91 | 508 24 | 101 33 | — |
| Medical Aid Dues | 13,372 47 | 14,798 92 | 1,426 45 | — |
| Sale of Drugs | 2,077 14 | 2,321 20 | 244 6 | — |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts | 8,541 84 | 8,667 26 | 125 42 | — |
| School Books and Stationery | 22 11 | 4 45 | — | 17 66 |
| Fees for Title Deeds | 42 82 | 40 80 | — | 2 2 |
| Sundries | 545 82 | 493 92 | — | 51 90 |
| Fees for preparation of Leases | — | 40 0 | 40 0 | — |
| POST AND TELEGRAPH. | | | | |
| Postage Stamps | 18,932 34 | 19,271 57 | 339 23 | — |
| GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. | | | | |
| Goods | 493,148 77 | 118,160 59 | — | 374,988 18 |
| Passengers | 197,904 20 | 59,338 46 | — | 138,565 74 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,032 93 | 1,330 0 | — | 3,702 93 |
| RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses | 470 66 | 451 67 | — | 18 99 |
| Rent of Lands | 2,668 42 | 2,189 73 | — | 478 69 |
| INTEREST. | | | | |
| On Bank Balances | 466 48 | 304 58 | — | 161 90 |
| On Arrears of Revenue | — | 0 10 | 0 10 | — |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores | 0 75 | 75 30 | 74 55 | — |
| Unclaimed Deposits | 266 54 | 51 57 | — | 214 97 |
| Sundries | 20 3 | 128 42 | 108 39 | — |
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Timber | 46,491 59 | 52,002 96 | 5,511 37 | — |
| Produce of Botanic Gardens | — | 833 84 | 833 84 | — |
| Crops on Crown Lands | 51 25 | 133 15 | 81 90 | — |
| Sale of Sand | 0 60 | — | — | 0 60 |
| Sundries | 31 6 | 23 11 | — | 7 95 |
| LAND SALES. | | | | |
| Crown Lands Sold | 1,221 5 | 1,559 40 | 338 35 | — |
| Premia on Leases | — | 250 0 | 250 0 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 804,474 12 | 297,143 80 | 10,991 74 | 518,322 6 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments* | 14,384 21 | 14,008 11 |
| Other Charges | 8,244 91 | 27,750 92 |
| Total Expenditure | 22,629 2 | 41,759 3 |
| Total Revenue collected | 804,474 12 | 297,143 80 |
| Excess of Revenue | 781,844 92 | 255,384 77 |

* Exclusive of salary, exchange compensation, and station allowance of the Assistant Government Agent, which are paid by the Treasurer.

# REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| Area | 928⅝ square miles. |
| Population (last Census):— | |
| General | 66,067 |
| Immigrant | 26,136 |

THE revenue brought to account in the Matale Kachcheri in 1905 amounted to Rs. 59,479·64, or Rs. 22,980·04 more than in 1904. Land sales account for Rs. 18,207·64 of this increase.

2. In order to show the progress of the district as regards Revenue I eliminate the recoveries under Crown Land Sold, Survey Fees, and Fees for Title Deeds for the last five years. The result is :

| Year. | Rs. c. | Year. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 38,807 78 | 1902 | 30,877 22 |
| 1904 | 33,103 10 | 1901 | 29,966 5 |
| 1903 | 32,833 75 | | |

3. Thus the year under review shows an increase of receipts from what I may call ordinary sources of Rs. 5,704·61 over last year. The sub-heads of service chiefly responsible are Postage Stamps, which account for Rs. 1,332·87 of the increase ; Sale of Timber Rs. 1,320 ; Hospital Stoppages Rs. 170·94 ; Medical Aid Dues and Sale of Drugs Rs. 245·60 and Rs. 67·32 respectively—indications of the large influx of Tamil labour into the district.

4. There is a falling off in collections at dispensaries due, there is reason to hope, to the improved health of the district. Unclaimed deposits show a large decrease of Rs. 591·27, rather a matter of account than of revenue, an accumulation of deposits having been credited in 1904.

5. Revenue collected elsewhere on account of the district shows an increase of Rs. 8,046·54, due to large timber sales. Tolls have fallen off, as the result of the opening of the railway to Jaffna and the closing of the Trincomalee dockyard. The North road ceased to be the route of transport to the former important town. As regards Jaffna, the revenue from tolls has of course been diverted to the railway.

6. The expenditure for 1905 was Rs. 19,425·75, as against Rs. 22,378·93 in 1904.

Comparative statements of revenue and expenditure will be found in Appendix A.

7. The demand for land for the cultivation of rubber led to several applications for Crown land in this district. These were dealt with as promptly as circumstances allowed, and a number of large valuable lots was placed on the market. At the same time I undertook a systematic examination of the survey plans available and brought forward lots that had been offered for sale years ago without finding purchasers, and lots that had long ago been placed under reserve for reasons which I found on inquiry no longer held good. The result was the sale of 544 acres 1 rood and 27 perches to Europeans at an average price of Rs. 45:27 per acre, almost entirely for the cultivation of rubber. Natives bought 120 acres and 9 perches at Rs. 24·14, mainly in small plots, to convert into paddy fields and village gardens.

8. Not unimportant features in the history of the district for the year were the opening of the railway to Jaffna, the closing of the dockyard at Trincomalee; and the reduction of the Military establishment there. The North road, running through the whole length of the district, had ever since its construction been the main artery of communication between the south, south-west, and central portions of the Island on the one hand and the Northern Province and Trincomalee District on the other. The sudden cessation of this heavy traffic caused, as already mentioned, a decrease in the toll rents for the year, and the loss will probably be still greater at the next sale. The prosperity of the district was not however otherwise affected.

9. The disappearance from the North road of the long strings of heavily laden carts is tending to render it a very favourite resort for motorists. The cave temples of Dambulla and the ruins of Sigiriya are powerful attractions which repay a halt on the way to Anuradhapura or Trincomalee. The well-appointed resthouses at both places are now seldom without visitors in the dry season, while for the convenience of the motoring public, a motor car garage, with pit, has been constructed at the Dambulla resthouse.

10. On 4th July, 1905, His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Blake paid his first formal visit to Matale. All communities gladly united to decorate the town and to offer their Excellencies a loyal welcome. The chiefs were introduced at the Kachcheri, a leveé ensued, and the Matale Planters' Association entertained the visitors at lunch. In the afternoon Their Excellencies met the residents of the district at the Park ; fireworks and native dances at night brought to a close a memorable day for Matale.

11. All parts of the district were visited by me in the course of the year. Complaints were personally inquired into and the work of the headmen supervised. These officers were carefully drilled in their duties, especially in connection with crime.

12. In August I accompanied the Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province, on an extended tour through part of Matale South and Matale North ; in September he visited Matale East. The conduct of the headmen received his special attention ; there were a few dismissals for bad work ; good service was suitably rewarded.

13. Among other important subjects that occupied me during the year may be mentioned,—

(*a*) Injury to irrigation channels and paddy fields by wash and silt from the numerous new clearings. I visited the scenes of damage, and in most cases found the Superintendents of the estates involved willing to do what was in their power to assist the cultivator, and satisfactory settlements were made. Unfortunately it sometimes happened that engineering difficulties were presented which would be very costly to overcome. The law as it stands does not help these cases, and at least one tract of paddy land has gone out of cultivation in consequence.

(*b*) Sales of whole chenas by some of the shareholders only. Many of these transactions occurred years ago ; the chenas were recently cleared by the purchasers, and the co-owners who did not join in the sale found themselves compelled to accept such compensations (if any) as the purchasers chose to offer,

or to enter upon a costly action at law against perhaps a wealthy Company. This involved hardship on poor people. I did what I could to promote fair settlements.

(*c*) The sale by individuals of blocks of chena alloted by former revenue officers for the inalienable use of the villagers. Unfortunately these conditions were not embodied in any legal document. An attempt is being made to bring such lots under the Waste Lands Ordinance with a view to settling them legally, and really inalienably, on the villagers.

(*d*) In some remote parts of the district served by Receiving Offices only for purposes of postal communication, I found that the people could not obtain postage stamps locally; in other places village boutique-keepers sold 5-cent stamps for 6 or 7 cents according to the distance from the nearest Post Office; a small matter perhaps, but of importance to a large number of persons who count their cash in cents. I could see no reason why the receiving officer, generally a schoolmaster, medical officer, headman, or boutique-keeper should not be required to keep a small stock of the stamps most in demand for sale at their face value. I represented my views through the proper channel, and the Postmaster-General was good enough to formulate a scheme which will, I hope, remove all cause for complaint.

14. The Kachcheri had been without a head clerk since July, 1904. On 1st March, 1905, Mr. E. H. Silva from Puttalam assumed duties in that capacity.

15. On 16th September, 1905, this district lost an able Assistant Colonial Surgeon in Dr. Van Rooyen, who was promoted to Colombo as Judicial Medical Officer, and was succeeded in Matale by Dr. Brohier.

## II.—FOOD, HEALTH, INDUSTRIES, &c.

16. The published returns of the Planters' Association show the tea season to have been somewhat unsatisfactory. The acreage under this product is given as 19,156 (in bearing 18,726), the crop 8,513,844 lb.

17. The extent under cacao is 9,835 acres (exclusive of natives' gardens), crop 16,928 cwt., a slight increase on 1904.

18. There was a very short crop of cardamoms, viz., 133,562 lb. from the 1,595 acres planted with this product.

19. Many new clearings have been opened for rubber during the year, but the planted extent is very difficult to estimate. The figures given by the Planters Association, with the reservation that they are probably much below the mark, are 1,359 acres of rubber interplanted with cacao and 539 acres in rubber alone. The Ratemahatmaya of each division was instructed to make careful calculations, and their reports show 11,302 acres of rubber planted with other products and 2,214 acres rubber alone. Rubber planting is being gradually taken up on a small scale by the villagers.

20. The permanent population grows almost all the food it consumes: rice and kurakkan, tana, meneri, and vegetable. The area cultivated with rice is estimated at 15,250 acres, with fine grain at 5,407 acres. Fish caught in the restored tanks of Matale North now form an important article of diet of the people of that division. Rice is largely imported for the use of immigrants.

21. The rainfall was below the average, but crops were good and the food supply ample throughout 1905, save in portions of Matale North, where the chenas and paddy crops failed for want of rain early in the year. In February acute distress from these causes was reported in Inamalawa korale. A village-to-village visitation disclosed the fact that many people were suffering from influenza and others were debilitated by its effects. Medical comforts and good nursing were more wanting than actual nourishment. Serious scarcity of food was however found to prevail in five villages, and I cast about for a small relief work on which to employ the able-bodied. This was furnished by Mr. Buultjens, District Engineer, Maradankadawala, who consented to employ any number of villagers in cutting back jungle and cleaning side drains on the North road, which runs through the korale, at 33 cents per day. I left the Ratemahatmaya to notify all the destitute who were able and willing to work, and to see them handed over to the overseer appointed by the District Engineer to receive them. Not one individual turned out; all decided that the pay was too low, and preferred to subsist on such nourishment as the jungle afforded rather than earn a living wage by a fair day's work. A week later rain partially revived the dying chenas and the crisis passed.

22. Eighty-seven permits to chena were issued covering 393 acres and 3 roods compared with 100 permits and 596½ acres in 1904. Many villagers found work on the new estate clearings, which probably explains the decrease. No high forest was cleared on permit.

23. Although cultivation is the mainstay of the population, certain minor industries deserve mention. Gold and silver jewellery and brasswares are made by villagers of Hapuwida, Marukona, Hulangomuwa, Dumbukola, and Matale town, all in Medasiya and Udasiya and Kohonsiya pattus of Matale South: there is a family of painters and ivory workers at Guralawela; Nilagama still contains the decendants of the artists who adorned the ancient vihara and monuments; but the latter-day productions are comparatively of little merit. Ornamental whips, fly-whips, ropes, &c., are made by small Rodiya settlements, at Asgiriya and Kalalpitiya; mats and hackery-reins, by Kinnaria caste people at Malhewa; fans and sunshades at Unaweruwa; lacquerwork at Hapuwida. These arts and hand works are handed down from father to son and are confined to a few families only, who practise them in the intervals between the seasons of cultivation. They are, I fear, decaying rather than prosperous industries; articles are made to order only and little energy or enterprise is shown. The Kandy Art Museum contains some five specimens of local work and has done something to encourage the artists. My aim is to bring these productions more prominently before the general public, in the hope of increasing the demand. I intend to form classes for them at the Agri-Horticultural Show to be held here next August.

24. Pottery is largely manufactured in all three divisions of the district; good bricks and tiles are made, chiefly by low-countrymen and Tamils.

25. *Health, &c.*—Chickenpox was very prevalent throughout the district: 870 cases were reported; also 94 cases of dysentery in a mild form. Many of the patients sought treatment at the hospitals and dispensaries. It was found impossible to segregate the sick to any appreciable extent; the nature of the disease did not justify the heavy expense which active measures in this direction would have involved. Infected houses were however cleaned and whitewashed. Apart from this disease, the health of the district was good and caused another fall in the revenue derived from collections at dispensaries.

26. There was an outbreak of smallpox in the cooly lines on Ratwatte estate in March. The disease first appeared in a new arrival from the Indian Coast and other inmates of the hut occupied by

him. Prompt measures were taken to isolate the patients in a temporary hospital far from other buildings. A force of police was employed to segregate the coolies of the infected lines, who were worked in an isolated part of the estate. Special vaccinators visited the surrounding villages and communications were cut off between the latter and the estate. There were in all 6 cases among the coolies, and 2 deaths. The disease did not reach the villages.

27. In April a similar outbreak ocurred in two sets of cooly lines on a portion of Wiharegama estate. Here again the infection was brought from India. Everything possible was done to prevent the spread of the disease. A temporary hospital was erected to accommodate the sick and contacts; police patrolled the road and vaccinators were busy. There were 5 cases and 2 deaths on the estate. One villager who had frequented the infected lines before the outbreak was discovered contracted the malady; he was promptly isolated in a temporary hospital and was tended by his wife. He recovered, but his wife caught infection and died in spite of every care of the Medical Officer.

28. My thanks are due to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Dr. VanRooyen, whose untiring energy and professional skill probably saved the district from a grave epidemic.

29. There was an isolated case of smallpox in Lauragalla estate in August, another importation from India.

30. The Assistant Colonial Surgeon writes: "The general health of the district during 1905 was on the whole very satisfactory. There were no cases of cholera treated during the year. There were however some cases of smallpox. In all other respects the year has been a healthy one. There was no epidemic of malarial fever, such as, I understand, prevailed in previous years."

31. There is a hospital in Matale and one at Dambulla. The district contains seven dispensaries, and 13 sub-dispensaries visited regularly by itinerating medical officers. The popularity of these institutions is shown by the number of persons treated—54,998 in 1905 and 45,270 in 1904. The increase is due to the prevalence of chickenpox above referred to.

32. Rs. 500 from a Government vote was allotted to this district for sinking wells, and was carefully expended in villages in which good drinking water was a conspicuous want. In Matale East, Kinigama was given a planked well at a cost of Rs. 140; in Matale North at Madipola a well was sunk and lined with stone at a spot conveniently near the large school and the site of the proposed new Gansabhawa; the well at Pollattewa was deepened and planked; the one at Talakiriyagama was improved and walled in, and the ground round it paved.

## III.—EDUCATION.

33. There are 25 Government vernacular schools in the district, at which, during 1905, 1,755 boys received instruction, calculated on the daily average attendance. Of these schools, Matale South possesses 8, Matale East 6, Matale North 11. In addition there are 21 Mission schools, scattered throughout the district. The Village Committee rule rendering compulsory attendance by boys between the ages of 7 and 16 was vigorously enforced and a considerable number of parents were prosecuted under it. The only excuses accepted were sickness of the child or attendance at a Mission school. The examinations show the work of the year to have been fairly satisfactory notwithstanding the many absences due to the epidemic of chickenpox to which the children were especially liable.

34. No new school was opened in 1905, but towards the end of the year, on the application of the villagers, steps were taken to establish one at Mahalakotuwa in Matale East and one at Inamalawa in Matale North; it is hoped they will be opened in 1906. A new school house was built at Galewela at a cost of Rs. 950, of which Rs. 758 was raised by compulsory contribution, under the Village Committee rules, by the villages benefited, and the balance voted from Village Committee funds.

35. I visited the schools when on circuit as opportunity offered. At the close of the year the Village Committee voted a small sum for prizes, which were distributed by me. On the same day the headmen treated the boys to tea and cakes, in honour of the occasion, and this little function seemed to be much appreciated.

36. The work done in some of the school gardens deserves special mention: those of Tenna and Madipola present quite a display of flowers and vegetables, with experimental plots of cotton, ground nuts, &c. I was able to render some assistance in this direction by obtaining an adjacent lot for the use of the Ratmala-ela *alias* Palapothwela school, and by taking on long lease at a nominal rent half acre of land next to the Naula premises, thus enlarging the gardens of these schools, the teachers of which had shown themselves able and anxious to carry on the work of instructive cultivation on a rather large scale than the school enclosures permitted. Steps were also taken to sink wells in or near the Galewela and Naula school gardens, which are now liable to destruction by drought at certain times of the year.

37. Nothing has so far been done to commence female education locally, so far as the Kandyans are concerned. Prejudice is so strong that I do not think people would send their daughters voluntarily even if separate schools with female teachers were provided; and compulsion is not desirable at present. Education which deals only with one sex is a maimed and halting agent of civilization; but little more can be done at present to overcome the difficulty than to endeavour, by discussing the question with the villagers, to gradually overcome their opposition, and so pave the way in time to a little wholesome pressure.

## IV.—CRIME, POLICE, &c.

38. There were 2 cases of homicide during the year, as against 3 in 1904, and none in 1903. The first, at Galahitiyagama, was the outcome of a drunken quarrel. The perpetrator was convicted under section 297 and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The second was at Udupehilla; jealousy is believed to have been the motive; the case was *sub-judice* at the time of writing. The accused in each case was quickly arrested by the headmen, and investigation was prompt and thorough, both the regular and the rural police taking part in it.

39. The use of the knife seems to be on the increase; of 39 reported cases 30 were found to be true as against 16 in 1904. There were 20 convictions under sections 315 and 317, compared with 11 in 1904.

40. There were two true cases of robbery in each of the years 1904 and 1905; 27 of house-breaking in the former, 34 in the latter; outrages against modesty, 7 in 1905, none in 1904; thefts from dwellings 27 as against 7; cattle stealing does not increase, there were but 7 true cases in the year. Kohonsiya and

Gampahasiya pattus of Matale South, the most populous divisions of the district, again show the worst record as regards crime. (See Appendix B.)

41. A portion only of Matale town is assessed for police tax. The strength of the regular police is 10 constables and 2 sergeants; their chief duties are to guard the Treasury and keep order in the bazaar. The conduct of the local force has not been satisfactory during the year under review. There have been too many offences against discipline, such as sleeping on beat, absence from duty, &c. A serious accusation against the head sergeant by some constables was found to be false and led to the dismissal of 4 of the latter. Others were removed for inefficiency.

42. No other part of the district pays police assessment tax, and the regular police are sent out of the town only in cases of emergency. For extraordinary work, such as smallpox duty, special police drafts were requisitioned. Thus the district, outside the narrow police limits, relies almost entirely on the rural police: the koralas who draw a small quarterly salary on account of police work and the arachchies who are allotted shares of fines and rewards for good service from the headmen's remuneration vote. Their work has been carefully guided and watched. In all ordinary cases their conduct, with some few exceptions which were severely dealt with, has been uniformly satisfactory. They rarely failed to make an arrest, given a reasonable clue; their treatment of cases and their own action in the witness box has appeared to me to be honest. Each headman gives me verbally a full account of each case with which he has been concerned and explains failure or success. The diary, in which he is required to enter all complaints made to him and action taken by him, is another useful check. Naturally enough, the headman fails where detective ability becomes necessary, hence a considerable number of undetected cases of house-breaking and theft.

43. The regular and rural police have co-operated readily whenever they were brought into contact, as in homicide cases and the outbreaks of smallpox.

44. The three Village Tribunals have worked well during the year. Appendix C contains a statement of the cases dealt with by them.

45. One Village Tribunal of Matale South had exercised jurisdiction over the town, to the exclusion of that of the Police Court in petty thefts, &c. It was found to be an anomaly that bazaar pickpockets, &c., should be taken to a Gansabhawa two miles distant, while a Magistrate was sitting close by. This was remedied by a re-adjustment of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Village Committee.

## V.—LOCAL BOARD, &c.

46. The general prosperity of the district is reflected in the increase of the revenue of the Local Board, notwithstanding the adverse influence of the Jaffna Railway and the closing of Trincomalee dockyard, already referred to. The revenue for the year was the highest on record—Rs. 13,755·04 as against Rs. 13,151·65 for 1904.

47. 1905 has seen the commencement of the extensive scheme of town drainage referred to by me in my last report. The cost, Rs. 36,000, is to be paid partly by the Government. One section has been completed and the improvement to the health, comfort, and appearance of the town is very marked. The casual visitor will perhaps deprecate the removal of the double row of shade trees throughout the long bazaar, but the residents cannot fail to appreciate the increased accommodation for wheeled traffic and the comparative neatness of the roadway.

48. Much consideration was given to the question of improving the present inadequate water supply of the town, and a scheme was evolved which I think, if carried out, will remove all causes for complaint. It includes the acquisition of three acres of paddy land which now absorb much of the drinking water that should be reserved for town use, and the construction of a reservoir of 50,000 gallons' capacity to replace or supplement the present miniature one of 7,000 gallons. The authority of Government to survey the fields for acquisition has been obtained; and my application for the services of an expert officer to advise as to the site of the reservoir and frame estimates of cost is under consideration. I believe the spring which now serves the town to be quite sufficient, with reasonable storage accommodation.

49. The Local Board lights and scavenges the town and performs the conservancy of the seven public latrines, for one of which the Railway Department pays the contractor. The health of the town has been good throughout the year, save for the prevalence of chickenpox.

50. Rattota and Dambulla are the only places brought under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance. The rates provide a small but increasing revenue—Rs. 164·04 and Rs 126·50 in 1905 as compared with Rs. 156·56 and Rs. 124·60 in 1904.

51. Rattota has a public latrine, the conservancy of which is paid from the rates. Improved side drains and scavenging are measures for the future when funds are available.

52. Dambulla's revenue does little more than pay a scavenger Rs. 7·50 per month. I hope in time to have a public latrine there, which the size and situation of the place renders highly desirable.

53. Both these small towns possess a wholesome and sufficient water supply in the form of wells.

54. The Village Committees are entrusted with the sanitation of the villages, where little can be done beyond clearing and keeping clean the prescribed space round the houses, periodical whitewashing and thatching, cleaning and protection of wells and spouts.

## VI.—SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION.

55. The results of the working of the Throughfares Ordinance afford further proof of the satisfactory progress of the district. In 1905, 14,725 persons commuted by paying Re. 1·50; 91 paid Rs. 3; 64 worked 6 days, against 14,396, 77, and 49 in 1904. This result was not obtained by increased severity in refusing exemptions, for 538 were exempted in 1905 and 397 in 1904. These figures are eminently satisfactory, and enable the Committee to show a corresponding good record of work done.

56. A wire bridge was erected over the Pal-oya on the Elkaduwa road, towards which the Ratwatte estate contributed in proportion to the benefit it derived. Four culverts were built on the Yatawatta-Mahawela road, rocks on the sidedrains were blasted, the road was raised in places, and otherwise improved. An important culvert was constructed on the Kaikawala-Kongahawela road. Ten culverts were built on the Maningomuwa road, rendering this useful loop road, connecting several large villages with the Palapathwela–Galewela road, practicable for wheeled traffic throughout.

The old bridge on the Etipola road, which was swept away in 1904, was replaced by a new one, the Etipola estate paying half the cost. Six culverts, one 5-ft. span, bridge, retaining walls, and other improvements were constructed on the Berediwela–Dewille road.

57. Matale East, which is cut off from communication with Matale in wet weather, was given three wire bridges in place of those washed away by floods, care being taken to erect the new ones above the reach of the branches of trees swept down when the rivers run high.

58. The Ordinance for the prevention of thefts of cacao was described in my report for 1904. It has now been in force through two complete seasons, and I have bestowed much care on its administration, endeavouring to give the large grower all the benefits of its provisions, while interfering as little as possible with the small cacao garden owner and the local trade in the commodity. Sixty-one licenses to deal in cacao were issued in 1905, as against 42 in 1904; eight of the sixty-one were taken out by the Superintendents of cacao estates. Five licenses were cancelled for misconduct, six were surrendered. The licensed dealers who have to enter all transactions in a register were strictly supervised by Police Sergeant Rodrigo (seconded for duty under the Ordinance). Every suspicious entry was reported to me, and the dealers' explanation taken and duly considered. Since the law came into operation on 11th November, 1904, to the end of 1905 there were fourteen prosecutions under the Ordinance for dealing without licenses, illegal possession of wet cacao, and irregular conduct on the part of dealers; there were twelve convictions, the fines varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.

59. During the season 1905–1906 now closing (February) twenty-four thefts were reported; there were ten convictions, five acquittals, and in nine cases the thieves were unknown. In the course of the previous season there were nineteen cases, nine convictions, two acquittals. The crop of 1905–1906 was much the heavier one, but prices ruled low in both seasons, and consequently the inducement to steal was small. There was no theft on a large scale in either season.

60. I am of opinion that the Ordinance provides a useful check on the dealer and complicates the disposal of stolen produce to some extent. The difficulty still remains of detecting thefts by the small owner from the neighbouring estate, though the quantities of cacao sold by him are carefully noted by the inspecting officer and compared with the possible yield of his trees. I fear a quantity of cacao is carried into the neighbouring districts and sold there, both by small owners and by thieves who own nothing.

61. *The sale of illicit toddy.*—This is an evil of which nearly every planter in the district has complained to me, on account of the effect of the cheap adulterated intoxicant on the estate labourer. I have used the powers given by the Ordinance to their fullest extent in my endeavours to suppress the illegal traffic. There were one hundred and ninety-five prosecutions, and one hundred and fifty-seven convictions, as compared with one hundred and seventy-six prosecutions and one hundred and fifty-five convictions in 1904. I must repeat what I have written before, viz., that if the courts would realize the gravity of the offence and inflict higher penalties on convictions, the trade might be checked to a great extent. The fines in the one hundred and fifty-seven convictions in 1905 aggregated Rs. 1,270–an average of about Rs. 8 per conviction. The maximum penalty is Rs. 50 for a first offender. I would advocate an amendment of the law making Rs. 50 the *minimum* fine; the trade would then cease to be so profitable as it now is in this district, and I think I could suppress it almost completely. However, the complaints became less frequent towards the close of the year, so there is reason to hope that some good has been done.

62. *The working of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance* is shown by the annual statement (D) of marriages and divorces during the last ten years. Special attention was given to the registration of existing unions; while on circuit I repeatedly explained to the villagers how disastrously non-registration might affect the children of such families, and the results are satisfactory—a far larger number of registrations than in any one of the previous four years, while divorces show an increase of one only.

63. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—Of the four cases pending in court at the end of 1904 two were decided during 1905, viz.:—

(1) Hunuketa-ela, 186 acres 1 rood, were declared Crown land and 30 acres 3 roods 11 perches private land.
(2) Hadugama, 23 acres 3 roods 35 perches, were declared private and 66 acres 3 roods 18 perches were declared Crown land.

The other two cases were postponed for 1906:—

(3) Usattewa, because a fresh survey was necessary.
(4) Nugahapola, owing to the evidence of Mr. C. R. Cumberland, Assistant Government Agent, who was away on long leave.

64. Preliminary inquiries were made, and surveys recommended, of the following lands with a view to action under the Waste Lands Ordinance:—

| | Acres. | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ataragallewa .. .. | 317 | 3. Dikkumbura .. .. | 200 |
| 2. Ambana .. .. | 800 | 4. Vilakatuwa .. .. | 150 |

## VII.—IRRIGATION.

65. A Sub-Inspector of Irrigation is in charge of the restoration of village tanks and the upkeep of the Government tanks at Pelwehera and Karawilahena, the Elahera anicuts, the Bowetenna channel, and five minor works.

66. There were 150 village tanks on this officer's list, an increase of one over last year. He reports that 8,660 cubes of earthwork were cut, as against 9,280 in 1904, the decrease being caused by the exemption of the vel-muladeniyas from work due on account of their inherited land. The number of defaulters was small. They were prosecuted before the Village Tribunals and a reasonable time was then allowed them to work off arrears. The method of completing sections of bunds adopted in the previous year was continued, and the completed portions were turfed and fenced.

67. Two ball and spindle sluices were converted into the cement pipe and block type; the latter will be further introduced, as the former are defective, liable to damage; costly to procure and to keep in order.

68. No tank was breached during the year under review; but the one at Pelwehera caused anxiety, and but for the prompt strengthening of the bund and stopping of a large leak considerable damage would have been done.

69. Among the schemes for the future, the restoration of Dewahuwa tank in Matale North takes a prominent place. This great work would irrigate a large extent of land in three Provinces, and applications of would-be purchasers are numerous. The question has been repeatedly postponed for various reasons, and is, I fear, shelved for the present on the ground of cost. I have however initiated inquiries as to the number of persons willing to do earthwork against a promise of a proportionate acreage of irrigable land, and if the portions to be benefited of the three Provinces co-operate to carry out a plan of action on these lines, the cost would be so far reduced as to obviate further objection. The remarkable improvement in the health and general well-being of the people of Matale North; brought about by the irrigation works already done there, compels me to do all I can to extend the system which has saved the population of nearly one-third of the district from decimation.

70. The desirability of raising the masonry spill of Ereula-wewa was brought before Government and the close of the year saw action taken in this direction.

71. The unsatisfactory condition of the Bowetenna channel was similarly brought forward for consideration, and I hope to see the whole work shortly inspected and overhauled by the Irrigation Department.

72. Suitable quarters for the Sub-Inspector of Irrigation at Dambulla are required. At present the only available house for residential and office purposes is a built-up boutique barely large enough for a family and unhealthily situated.

73. Mr. Caspersz, who held this post for several years and left a record of good work, was transferred in July to Matara, and was succeeded by Mr. Van Houten.

## VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

74. The roads and bridges were kept in good order ; steps were taken to strengthen the latter to meet the increase motor car traffic.

75. The new bridge at Pallepola on the Galewela road was finished and completes the bridging of this important route, which connects a populous part of the district with Matale on the south and Dambulla and Kurunegala on the north. The trace of the road was also improved at its worst point, between Wahakotte and Galewela. Land was acquired for this and also for the widening of the road in places in the same section.

76. The Matale-Udupehilla road, recently taken over by the Public Works Department, was metalled from the town to the Purijjalaoya, and the bridge over the latter was nearly finished. It is hoped that the metalling of the second section from the oya to the Kandy road will be taken up in 1906.

77. Land was acquired for the widening of the turn to the Kalalpitiya–Ukuwela road and for the deviation of the same where it is at present threatened by an accumulation of water.

78. The road from Inamalawa (North road) to Sigiriya was raised and gravelled, and stables were built at the resthouse of the latter place.

79. The police barracks at Matale were enlarged and improved and the town fountain was removed from the compound to a suitable site on the Esplanade near the Police Court, the cost of removal and re-erection being paid by the Local Board.

80. I am still in search of a good trace for a cart road to form an outlet from the remote portions of Matale East. The question is a most difficult one and I hope shortly to obtain the opinion of an expert road officer. The undertaking would be costly no doubt, but a block of 5,000 acres of excellent surveyed land, probably suitable for rubber, would I believe be promptly taken up if there was a good prospect of improving communications, and the sale would go far towards covering the cost of the road.

81. Other works required are :—

(1) A permanent dispensary at Pallegama.
(2) A female parangi ward at Dambulla hospital.
(3) Drains in Rattota, Madawala, Lenadora, and Dambulla bazaars.
(4) The metalling of the Palapatwela–Galewela road from Golahenwatta junction at least as far as the Pallepola bridge.
(5) The metalling of the cart road from Golahenwatta junction to the Kurunegala boundary *viâ* Yatawatta. I have been in correspondence with the Superintendents of the estates served by this important road; an application has been frowarded to bring the first four miles under the Estate Roads Ordinance; indeed an estimate has I believe already been framed. The next two miles benefit one large estate. The scheme promises to be of great service to this and the Kurunegala District.
(6) Official quarters for the Ratemahatmaya of Matale East in or near Puwakpitiya and for the Ratemahatmaya of Matale North at Dambulla. These Chiefs now live on the very edge of their respective divisions, to reach the interior of which each must cross a high mountain pass or travel by a long circuitous route.

## IX.—FORESTS.

82. The district contains the following reserved forests :—(1) Campbell's land ; (2) Arangala forest ; (3) Andawela forest ; which are in charge of the Forest Department.

83. Departmental reorganization has relieved me of the control of subordinate forest officers. A considerable amount of work is however done through the headmen, such as the issue of chena licenses, inquiries into alleged illicit clearing of Crown land and felling of Crown timber, and the punishment of the offenders.

84. The large scale on which the Forest Department has conducted felling operations in the district is shown by my statements of revenue.

## X.—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

85. Mention of this Society was made in my report for 1904, at the close of which year it was formed. It now comprises ninety members. Nine meetings were held during 1905. Experiments were

made in cultivation of cotton, ground nuts, tobacco, ginger, curry stuffs, vegetables, chillies, and onions. Seeds were distributed to the villagers, and results are being watched by the headmen who will report to to the Committee.

86. A beginning was made with the castration of weakly village bulls. Mr. Hoole of the Government Veterinary Department visited Dambulla in February and conducted fourteen operations. In September he undertook a more extended tour in Matale South and East, and successfully dealt with 139 animals. On both occasions he imparted instruction to selected persons to be hereafter employed in this work. I have obtained a set of instruments for the use of the Village Committees and proposed that these bodies shall co-operate with the Society in the attempt to improving the breed of native cattle.

87. In December a meeting was called to consider the advisability of holding an Agri-Horticultural Show in Matale in 1906. A Committee of Management was elected, and August was decided to be the most favourable month.

February 7, 1906.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Assistant Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

A.—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Matale Kachcheri for the Years 1904 and 1905.

REVENUE.

| Head of Service. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decreass. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | | | | |
| *Stamps.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Revenue (various Services) | 9,132 33 | 9,082 5 | — | 50 28 |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | |
| Police Courts | 3,381 15 | 3,460 37 | 79 22 | — |
| Government Agents | 7 13 | 7 25 | 0 12 | — |
| Other Departments | 25 0 | 55 0 | 30 0 | — |
| Forest Offences | 332 75 | 241 55 | — | 91 20 |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps | 3,235 20 | 3,295 96 | 60 76 | — |
| Survey Fees | 313 30 | 2,381 20 | 2,067 90 | — |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works | 342 3 | 258 3 | — | 84 0 |
| Hospital Stoppages | 51 90 | 222 84 | 170 94 | — |
| Collections at Dispensaries | 915 76 | 703 94 | — | 211 82 |
| Medical Aid Dues | 4,013 40 | 4,259 4 | 245 64 | — |
| Sale of Drugs | 872 98 | 940 30 | 67 32 | — |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts | 2,703 84 | 2,898 93 | 195 9 | — |
| School Books and Stationery | 355 28 | 360 38 | 5 10 | — |
| Fees for Title Deeds | 90 34 | 487 12 | 396 78 | — |
| Fees for preparation of Leases | — | 20 0 | 20 0 | — |
| Sundries | 51 71 | 68 43 | 16 72 | — |
| POST AND TELEGRAPH. | | | | |
| Postage Stamps | 5,947 71 | 7,280 58 | 1,332 87 | — |
| RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Rent of Lands | 539 17 | 626 77 | 87 60 | — |
| INTEREST. | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue | 2 20 | 7 46 | 5 26 | — |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores | 0 68 | 17 25 | 16 57 | — |
| Unclaimed Deposits | 659 27 | 68 0 | — | 591 27 |
| Sundries | 144 54 | 1 69 | — | 142 85 |
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | |
| Timber | 87 80 | 1,408 0 | 1,320 20 | — |
| Crops on Crown Lands | 54 85 | 149 47 | 94 62 | — |
| Sale of Sand | — | 17 0 | 17 0 | — |
| Sundries | 298 13 | 12 24 | — | 285 89 |
| LAND SALES. | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold | 2,941 15 | 21,148 79 | 18,207 64 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 36,499 60 | 59,479 64 | 24,437 35 | 1,457 31 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments* | 14,070 28 | 11,771 10 |
| Other Charges | 3,330 26 | 3,571 24 |
| Pensions | 4,978 39 | 4,083 41 |
| Total Expenditure | 22,378 93 | 19,425 75 |
| Total Revenue collected | 36,499 60 | 59,479 64 |
| Excess of Revenue | 14,120 67 | 40,053 89 |

* Exclusive of salary and exchange compensation of the Assistant Government Agent, which are paid by the Treasurer.

B.—Serious Crime in the Matale District for 1904 and 1905.

| Name of Korale. | Year. | Murder or Homicide. | Grievous Hurt. | Hurt with Knife. | Robbery. | House-breaking. | Arson. | Rape or Outraging Modesty. | Abduction. | Cattle Stealing. | Theft from Dwellings. | Thefts over Rs. 20. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Matale South.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kohonsiya Pattu .. .. | 1904 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 12 |
| | 1905 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 21 |
| Medasiya Pattu .. .. | 1904 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 5 |
| | 1905 | — | 1 | 5 | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | — | 18 |
| Udasiya Pattu .. .. | 1904 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| | 1905 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 8 |
| Gampahasiya Pattu .. | 1904 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 6 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| | 1905 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 9 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 1 | 24 |
| Asgiri Udasiya Pattu .. | 1904 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | 1905 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| Asgiri Pallesiya Pattu ... | 1904 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| | 1905 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | 10 |
| *Matale North.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Udugoda Udasiya Pattu .. | 1904 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 1905 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 11 |
| Udugoda Pallesiya Pattu .. | 1904 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | 1905 | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 7 |
| Kandapalle korale .. .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 1905 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Inamaluwa Korale ... .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | 1905 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wagapanaha Pallesiya Pattu .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| | 1905 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 5 |
| Wagapanaha Udasiya Pattu .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | 1905 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| *Matale East.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pallesiya Pattu .. .. | 1904 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| | 1905 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 9 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| Ambanganga Korale .. .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | 1905 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Laggala Udasiyapattu .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 1905 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Laggala Pallesiya Pattu .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gangala Udasiya Pattu .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1905 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Gangala Pallesiya Pattu .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 1905 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matale Town .. .. | 1904 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | 1905 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| Grand Total .. .. | 1904 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 27 | 3 | — | — | 8 | 7 | 4 | 73 |
| | 1905 | 2 | 21 | 27 | 3 | 42 | 7 | 3 | — | 10 | 32 | 8 | 155 |

C.—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1905.

| | Matale North. | Matale East. | Matale South. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | 1 | 5 | 80 | 86 |
| Criminal | 6 | 9 | 76 | 91 |
| Instituted during the year :— | | | | |
| Civil | 305 | 98 | 619 | 1,022 |
| Criminal | 515 | 222 | 1,313 | 2,050 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | | |
| Civil | 306 | 103 | 699 | 1,108 |
| Criminal | 521 | 231 | 1,389 | 2,141 |
| DECISIONS. | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | | |
| Criminal | 366 | 144 | 942 | 1,452 |
| Civil :— | | | | |
| Money | 278 | 93 | 667 | 1,038 |
| Land | 27 | 10 | 17 | 54 |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Assault | 69 | 30 | 233 | 332 |
| Theft | 32 | 13 | 105 | 150 |
| Malicious injury | 13 | 4 | 36 | 53 |
| Cattle trespass | 34 | 40 | 40 | 114 |
| Total Decisions :— | | | | |
| Civil | 305 | 103 | 684 | 1,092 |
| Criminal | 514 | 231 | 1,356 | 2,101 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions" :— | | | | |
| Civil | — | 21 | 36 | 57 |
| Criminal | — | 45 | 251 | 296 |
| APPEALS. | | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | |
| Civil :— | | | | |
| Confirmed | 19 | 1 | 16 | 36 |
| Set aside | 33 | 1 | 4 | 38 |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Confirmed | 7 | 6 | 58 | 71 |
| Set aside | 8 | — | 6 | 14 |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Confirmed | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | 1 | — | 15 | 16 |
| Criminal | 7 | — | 33 | 40 |

D.—Statement of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces for 1894 to 1905.

| Year. | Marriages. | Divorces applied for. | Divorces allowed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | 505 | 57 | 14 |
| 1895 | 656 | 62 | 24 |
| 1896 | 290 | 47 | 24 |
| 1897 | 387 | 46 | 26 |
| 1898 | 304 | 42 | 20 |
| 1899 | 1,297 | 147 | 125 |
| 1900 | 1,023 | 82 | 47 |
| 1901 | 623 | 77 | 59 |
| 1902 | 267 | 55 | 39 |
| 1903 | 363 | 74 | 49 |
| 1904 | 371 | 53 | 32 |
| 1905 | 603 | 79 | 33 |

# NORTHERN PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

### I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE gross revenue of the Province shows a very large increase over that for 1904, the difference being over one and a half million rupees. The actual figures are as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gross revenue in 1904 .. .. .. | 1,984,498 |
| Gross revenue in 1905 .. .. .. | 3,528,172 |
| Increase—Rs. | 1,543,674 |

2. These figures, however, include the proceeds of large pearl fisheries, and the greater part of the revenue and of the increase is owing to the fishery, which yielded—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| In 1904 .. .. .. .. | 1,066,433 |
| In 1905 .. .. .. .. | 2,508,854 |
| Increase—Rs. | 1,442,421 |

Excluding the pearl fishery, the figures stand thus :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| In 1904 .. .. .. .. | 918,065 |
| In 1905 .. .. .. .. | 1,019,318 |

A comparative statement of revenue (detailed) is annexed.*

Thus *for the first time* the ordinary revenue of the Province exceeds a million rupees, the increase in it during the last year being about Rs. 100,000.

3. The revenue derived from the Customs has remained practically stationary. A small decrease in the receipts from grain and other goods has been compensated for by the increase in revenue derived from cotton imports and kerosine oil, and from the export of chanks.

The proceeds of the arrack rents show a large increase, but the figures include Rs. 2,000 of arrears of 1904.

Though the salt rent brought in a smaller revenue than in 1904, yet the salt retail shows a large increase, fictitious really, for the salt sold in 1904 was Madras salt and the proceeds could not be credited to revenue. Mere comparison with the revenue last year is therefore worthless. But as compared with the revenue of 1903 and 1902 the amount realized is fair.

The Government reserved to itself the right of selling salt wholesale to fishers, and this brought in a new item of Rs. 1,500.

Salt was sold to released districts to the value of over Rs. 45,000, and the whole of that item goes to swell the increase.

Tolls remained stationary, but the re-entry by Government on the Upparu toll for a month or two resulted in a small profit after all expenses were paid.

The sale of revenue stamps (possibly the surest test of progress) goes on increasing from year to year, and the year 1905 is no exception.

Police Court fines show an increase of over Rs. 7,000, or 50 per cent. of the whole amount realized in 1904. This increase is not easy to account for, but it looks as if criminals were having an unhappy time. Or, on the other hand, it may mean that they are having an easier time than formerly, paying fines where in former years they would have gone to jail.

Judicial stamps continue to contribute an increasing sum to revenue, probably owing to the rise in the value of property as well as to increased litigation.

An increase in the sale of lands during the year caused a corresponding increase in survey fees.

More postage stamps were disposed of at the Kachcheri, as there were more vendors than in 1904.

From the date of the opening of the railway to through traffic to Colombo railway receipts ceased to be credited at Jaffna, and hence an apparent decrease of Rs. 6,000 in that item of revenue.

These are the only heads calling for comment, but the state of the provincial revenue is very satisfactory.

4. *Expenditure.*—This was as usual, and calls for no remarks.

* Annexure A.

## II.—CUSTOMS.

5 The total value of the imports and exports shows a slight diminution as compared with 1904. The total value of imports was—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Beyond sea .. .. .. | 3,829,784 .. | 3,786,900 |
| Coastwise .. .. .. | 1,780,588 .. | 1,558,736 |

and of exports—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beyond sea .. .. .. | 1,200,852 .. | 1,245,374 |
| Coastwise .. .. .. | 3,210,195 .. | 3,009,404 |

6. The quantity of paddy, rice, and other grain was about the same as that imported in 1904, the ports of Masulipatam, Cocanada, Porto Novo, and Akyab supplying by far the greater part of it.

There was a large increase in the coastwise import of paddy, Batticaloa alone supplying about 40,000 cwt. of paddy, and 64,000 cwt. were imported from other places. About two-thirds of the grain was imported through the ports of Kayts and Kangesanturai.*

7. The trade in palmyra timber was not quite so brisk as in 1904, but the value of the timber exported amounted to over Rs. 30,000. Point Pedro as usual led the way in this trade, Kayts being a fair second. There was also a fair export from Pesalai, Vankalai, and Mullaittivu. The best price obtained was at Point Pedro, where a length sold for about 40 cents. At the other ports the average was about 30 cents.

8. There was a slight increase in the value of the *avaram* bark exported. The value in 1904 was Rs. 3,440, while in 1905 it reached Rs. 4,170.

9. The traffic in cattle, sheep, and goats with India through Kayts was considerably less than that in 1904, both exports and imports showing a falling off, chiefly owing to the rise in the price of cattle. The number of animals imported was as under :—

| | Cattle. | Sheep and Goats. |
|---|---|---|
| 1904 .. .. .. | 3,760 .. | 7,356 |
| 1905 .. .. .. | 639 .. | 6,515 |

and the number exported—

| | Cattle. |
|---|---|
| 1904 .. .. .. .. | 756 |
| 1905 .. .. .. .. | 381 |

The falling off was in some degree compensated for by the importation of 2,838 sheep and goats through the Port of Pukulam for the Pearl Fishery Camp.

10. The export of palmyra fibre was also considerably less, being 202 cwt. in 1905 as compared with 444 cwt. in 1904, the value being Rs. 3,085 in 1905 as against Rs. 9,206 in 1904. As pointed out last year, there is nothing to be deplored in the decrease of this trade, as the collection of the fibre is disastrous to the palms.

11. The general trade in oils showed but little difference as compared with 1904. About 5,000 gallons of castor oil were imported from abroad, while over 3,000 gallons of cocoanut oil were imported coastwise. But these two oils are fast being superseded as illuminants by kerosine oil, the importation of which reached 100,000 gallons in 1905. Of this quantity 20,000 gallons were imported under bond from Colombo, while the rest paid duty there.

12. The chief article of trade, if paddy be excluded, is tobacco. This is the one industry by which the Peninsula can earn a little money, and the general prosperity of the proprietors of gardens depends upon it.

There was a brisker export beyond sea (South India) for the year, but the coastwise export showed a greater decrease than the over-sea trade showed increase.

The figures for the two years are—

| | Beyond Sea. | | Coastwise. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity in Cwt. | Value in Rs. | Quantity in Cwt. | Value in Rs. |
| 1904 .. | 38,586 .. | 924,296 .. | 38,064 .. | 574,809 |
| 1905 .. | 41,230 .. | 989,216 .. | 41,597 .. | 453,454 |

It will be observed that the coastwise tobacco is worth only about half as much per cwt. as that exported to South India. The difference in price is owing to the difference in quality, the choicest leaves being sent to South India for cigars and chewing, while the coarse leaves are shipped to Colombo for sale on the tea estates.

There was an import of over 10,000 cwt. of unmanufactured tobacco, valued at over Rs. 200,000. This is brought coastwise from Negombo, Trincomalee, and Kandy. It is leaf of a more delicate kind than that produced in the Peninsula, and is used as the outer leaf in rolling cigars. The price of these cigars has been gradually rising and a large trade has sprung up in them, numerous parcels being sent away by post almost daily.

13. As regards the only other important import, viz., curry stuffs, there was a decrease in the quantity imported from India, accompanied by a corresponding increase in the coastwise import.

The annual total value of curry stuffs imported amounts to nearly Rs. 70,000, and it is to be regretted that such a large sum is spent yearly in what might, one would think, be produced locally.

14. The trade in salt fish showed a small, but not serious, decrease, there being a falling off of about 3,000 cwt., valued at Rs. 5,000, on an export of Rs. 35,000 in 1904.

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* Annexure B.

15. There was, as usual, a large import of cotton goods during the year. It is noteworthy that though the number of yards imported is considerably smaller, yet the value remains about the same. The quantity and value is shown below :—

| | 1904. | | 1905. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yards. | Value. Rs. | Yards. | Value. Rs. |
| Cotton .. .. | 1,993,181 .. | 324,383 .. | 1,667,012 .. | 320,483 |
| | lb. | | lb. | |
| Cotton thread and twist | 26,390 .. | 16,486 .. | 29,534 .. | 18,426 |

16. The export of bêche-de-mer during the year was far in excess of that of 1904, being 607 cwt. as against 127 cwt. in 1904, and in value Rs. 18,150 as against Rs. 6,775.

17. The export of chanks shows no diminution, and in spite of the small export duty levied (2 cents per 1,000) the revenue received from this source was over Rs. 5,200.

18. There was also an increase in the trade in jaggery, the value of the 1,260 cwt. exported being about Rs. 4,200.

## III.—THE NORTHERN PORTS AND INDIAN TRAFFIC.

19. *The Port of Kayts.*—This is the third port in point of importance in the Island, and unlike the other ports of the Peninsula, is, owing to its sheltered position, open in both monsoons.

During the south-west monsoon vessels come to it from ports on the east coast of India south of Cocanada, such as Devipatam, Tondi, Ammapatam, Kollapattanam, Adrampattam, Muttupet, Point Calimere, Topputurai, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Porto Novo, Masulipatam, Kottapatam,* and from Cocanada itself. They bring paddy, rice, other grains, piece goods, earthenware, cattle, sheep and goats, and sundries.†

During the north-east monsoon its trade is with the South Indian ports and ports on the western coast, such as Quilon, Kolochel,‡ Alippay, Ponani, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Kilakkarai.

The same articles are imported.

The trade with India is almost equally divided between the two monsoons. During the last six years 1,273 vessels from India arrived during the south-west monsoon and 1,271 during the north-east (see table annexed). Vessels from Paumben can come in both monsoons.

Coastwise trade, however, is more active during the south-west monsoon, the number of vessels from Ceylon ports being 512 and 279 respectively in the two monsoons. They come from Mannar, Point Pedro, Valuvedditurai, Mullaittivu, Pesalai during the south-west, and from Galle, Beruwala, Negombo, Kalpitiya during the north-east monsoon.

This does not include vessels which, in accordance with the plague regulations, had to pass the quarantine period at Kayts and obtain pratique before proceeding to other ports in the Northern Province.

The tables annexed§ show that there was a considerable diminution in the number of vessels from Indian ports in 1905 in both monsoons with a corresponding diminution in the Customs revenue at Kayts of nearly Rs. 50,000. But though the number of vessels from India calling at the Jaffna ports in 1905 was smaller than in any previous year of the century, the Customs revenue was larger than in any of those years.

This decrease in the number of vessels is attributed to the fact that there was a scarcity of paddy and rice in Southern India owing to the failure of the crops in 1905, and to the occurrence of the pearl fishery, which took away most of the boats and thereby deprived vessels arriving of facilities for landing their cargo, with the result that they sailed for other ports.

The number of vessels from Ceylon ports may be said to be double the number from India, but as regards tonnage the advantage would probably be on the side of India.

20. As regards Kangesanturai, it is a port at which steamers can call, and in this respect has an advantage over Kayts. It has superior facilities over Kayts for landing large cargoes, as well as in the matter of obtaining water and provisions; and merchants and shippers prefer it as a port of landing.

The ss. "Prah" arrived at Kangesanturai from Akyab in April and discharged 52,339 bags of paddy and 694 of rice, of which 13,571 bags of paddy, equivalent to 916 tons, were sent into Jaffna by rail. Only 17 trucks were available, and it took nineteen days to transport the 13,571 bags. Double this quantity would have gone in by rail but for the want of trucks.

She arrived again towards the end of May, but unfortunately had called at Madras, and there was some difficulty in arranging for the landing of her cargo of paddy at Kangesanturai owing to the plague regulations. In the end she was allowed to land it in strict quarantine. On this occasion she discharged 33,432 bags, of which 17,000 bags, equivalent to 1,225 tons, went in to Jaffna by rail, the rest being deposited in the Chetties' godowns at Kangesanturai.

The Chetties asked that this permission should be extended to sailing vessels as well, which after obtaining pratique at Kayts could then land their cargoes at Kangesanturai.

In 1903 it had been decided to open both ports to both passenger and goods traffic from India, but in 1904 this decision was rescinded as regards Kangesanturai. I strongly recommended that for the sake of the Railway, as exemplified above, Kangesanturai be opened to goods traffic at least, and I am glad to say that it has since been decided to adopt this course.

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* A port on a river near Masulipatam.

† White cattle come from Topputurai and Ammapattam, cattle for slaughter from Paumben. The latter go to Matale. Paddy comes from Akyab and Masulipattam. In 1904 paddy came from Paumben and Kottapattam for the first time. Pots and pans come from Pondicherry, Kudulur, and Porto Novo, pans only from Ammapattam. The Pondicherry pottery is the most durable of any, and next to it is that from Kottaiyar in the Eastern Province, which is better than any made in Jaffna. Fuller's earth comes from Kilakkarai and Adirampattam. Tiles and timber come from Ponani. The timber is kaltekku, which is used for boat building. It is very pliable, but unbreakable. Cowdung for manure is actually imported from Mannar.

‡ A port near Quilon, noted for nettali fish, which are largely imported into the Jaffna peninsula.

§ Annexures C, D, and E.

## IV.—SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, FOOD SUPPLY, &c.

21. Paddy cultivation is the main industry of the people, and in the Peninsula great care and attention are bestowed on it. The fields are thoroughly manured in the months preceding the cultivation, old cadjans and palmyra leaves being turned to account for the purpose as well as seaweed and the leaves of the tamarind and margosa. The paddy plants in this part of the Province depend entirely on rain water, as, owing to the flatness of the land, it is devoid of tanks and channels for irrigation purposes, such as are found in the Vanni. The wet weather usually lasts for three or four months in the year, but when the weather is very dry attempts are made to water the paddy from the wells which are found in some of the paddy fields and by scoops from ponds or tanks. This, however, can only be carried on to a very limited extent.

22. Next to paddy the cultivation of dry grains is perhaps the most important agricultural occupation of the people. It is extensively carried on during the dry months in gardens irrigated with water raised from wells 20 to 35 feet deep by means of well sweeps worked by men—generally the farmer on the well sweep, his wife at the water basket (palmyra baskets take the place of buckets in Jaffna), and their son or daughter or other relative looking after the channels.

The dry grains chiefly cultivated are sami (*Panicum miliacum*), kurakkan (*Eleusine Coracana*), tinai or millet (*Setaria italica*), varaku (*Pasepalum Scrobiculatum*), uluntu (*Phaseolus max.*, var. *radiatus*) and in Delft mondi (*Andropogan Sorghum*).

23. Tobacco is also extensively cultivated in gardens from December to April and is irrigated in the same way as the dry grains. Vegetable and fruit cultivation is carried on in the Peninsula side by side with the dry grains. Karaveddi and the neighbourhood of Point Pedro are celebrated for onion cultivation, and Kopay for plantains. Grapes are cultivated chiefly at Matakal and to a small extent in the Jaffna Pettah and in Vadamaradchi West. The cultivation in the Peninsula of grafted mangoes is decidedly on the increase, and grafted mango plants are now being sent to Colombo by rail. Oranges and limes are also grown, but do better in the Vanni.

24. The vegetables usually found are brinjals, peas (payaru), snake gourds, and drumsticks. There are many jak trees in the neighbourhood of Chavakachcheri, which is also celebrated for pine apples.

25. Manioca is cultivated extensively in Valikamam North and West, and to a less degree in the other more thickly populated divisions of the Peninsula. On the mainland, with the exception of a little in the Mullaittivu District, due to efforts made to introduce it in 1885, it is unknown. The cultivation appears to be increasing.

26. Cocoanut cultivation is extending, and large areas have recently been planted. The cocoanut estates are chiefly in Pachchilaipalli and Punaryn divisions. In Valikamam North full-grown cocoanut trees have to be watered every other day in the dry season, and this is done. In the other divisions cocoanut plants have to be watered until they are four or five years old.

27. *Palmyras.*—Although the numerous groves of palmyra trees are perhaps the most characteristic, though perhaps a depressing feature in the scenery of the Jaffna Peninsula and Islands, the cultivation of this tree requires so little care that it can hardly be called an agricultural occupation of the people. All that is necessary is to bury the fruit in holes, to plant them out when they have sprouted, and to surround the enclosure of young plants with a fence of some kind, live sticks, cactus, prickly pear, or coral stones. In some places in the Peninsula the palmyra is being superseded by the cocoanut. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the palmyra will flourish everywhere in the Northern Province, as some correspondents of the newspapers suppose. It requires a soil which is a mixture of clay and sand, and the hard soil which is found over a great part of the Vanni is not suited to it, as has been found by experience at Madu and in other villages, where palmyras planted many years ago are quite stunted. The proposal to plant palmyras along the whole length of the North-Central road, for instance, is a panacea that looks very well on paper, but in practice would be found delusive.

28. Apart from cultivation, the principal industries of the people of the Peninsula and Islands are the manufacture of mats and baskets (chiefly in the Islands and Vadamaradchi West), cigar-making, weaving, and dyeing cloth, the making of bricks and tiles and earthenware (neighbourhood of Point Pedro) and of coir yarn, and the extraction of various oils and of salt from salt water. To the people engaged in these occupations must be added a number of jewellers, carpenters, and blacksmiths, and of carters and coolies employed in the transport of goods and in the tobacco trade in sorting and bundling the leaves.

29. There are also the boatmen and fishermen of the towns and villages bordering the lagoon who use vattais and ballams, the chank and bêche-de-mer divers and fishers, and the fishermen of the northern coast, who fish in catamarans in the roughest of weather. The manufacture of jewellery appears to be steadily increasing.

The people of Nainativu devote themselves to chank-fishing and furnish some divers for the pearl fisheries, and there are a number of Arab divers in the Punaryn division and Moor street, Jaffna, who follow the same occupation and have married women belonging to the place.

Punkudutivu and Analativu are like pieces of the more cultivated part of the Jaffna peninsula, *e.g.*, Valikamam West, cut out and made into Islands. They are the Jaffna peninsula in miniature, both as to cultivation and appearance.

The Eluvativu people are almost entirely taken up with basket-making, the whole Island being covered with palmyra trees.

Mat-making is the chief industry of the women and old men of Delft. For a mat they get two measures of paddy or 12 cents. These mats fetch about 15 cents each at Jaffna.

30. About 50 candies of copra, 20,000 cocoanuts, and 10,000 cadjans were exported from Delft to the Jaffna peninsula during the year, also 6 boat loads of coral, 4 boat loads of suriya tree timber, and cowdung. There is so much cowdung in Delft (the seashore at Delft Centre is covered with it) and it is so absolutely wasted that it is desirable that the export of it to Jaffna and the other Islands, where it is in demand, should increase. The Mandativu people collect it in Punaryn, to which the Punaryn people object.

31. There is no pottery made in Delft, and the small quantity which is imported is taken great care of. The Maniagar reports that a Delft man would spend 3 or 4 measures of grain in stopping a hole

in a pot or chatty. "Holes in pots and pans are closed with two pieces of iron plates fixed together by a leaden nail rivetted on both sides." He bought a pot so mended for 25 cents, about twice its ordinary price.

32. On the mainland, besides the cultivation of paddy and fishing, there are practically no other industries. The paddy cultivation is carried out in the most primitive and least laborious manner possible. There is no manuring, no transplanting, and little weeding.

*Food Supply.*

33. As regards the food supply, first of course comes paddy, but the paddy produced in the Province has to be supplemented by large imports from the Madras Presidency and Burma. This was especially the case in 1905 owing to the failure of the paddy crops due to the drought. The price of rice and paddy was considerably enhanced in consequence. It is noteworthy that imported is cheaper than locally grown paddy. The former was in December Re. 1·87 a bushel, the latter Rs. 2.

34. The following is an estimate of the grain crops of the Province in 1905 made by the headmen :—

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Paddy .. .. .. .. | 487,461 |
| Other grains .. .. .. .. | 90,117 |

The grain imported amounted to—

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Paddy .. .. .. .. | 2,135,171 |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 326,307 |
| Other grains .. .. .. .. | 34,215 |

and the grain exported was—

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Paddy .. .. .. .. | 97 |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 4,357 |
| Other grains .. .. .. .. | 182 |

The consumption of grain, home-grown and imported, was therefore—

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Paddy .. .. .. .. | 2,622,535 |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 321,950 |
| Other grains .. .. .. .. | 124,150 |

35. There was a general failure of local crops owing to the prolonged drought, which affected the cocoanut crops as well.

The extent to which the crops failed may be realized from the following figures :—

The paddy crop in the Jaffna division was in 1904 24,565 bushels ; in 1905 it was 5,520 bushels. In Valikamam North the crop was 127,456 bushels in 1904 and 71,840 in 1905. About the same quantity of seed was sown in each year.

The dry grain crop in the Jaffna division was in 1905 less than half what it was in 1904. In Valikamam North it was a little more than two-thirds.

36. Manioca now holds a prominent position in the food supply of the lower classes, who suffer most from a failure of the crops. In fact it has acquired the name of "famine preventive," and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that if not for this tuber the people would have suffered much more than they have done from the periodic failure or partial failure of the paddy crops. It is gradually taking the place of *pinaddu* and palmyra *odiyals* as a food of the poorer classes in some parts of the Peninsula, such as Valikamam West and Vadamaradchchi West. These products of the palmyra seem to be losing their attractions, which circumstance gives rise to the surmise that they were extensively used as food merely because the people had no choice.

The yield was satisfactory. A large quantity of the roots, dried and prepared as *odiyals*, was sent to the Vanni.

37. The failure of crops necessitated the opening of relief works in the Punaryn division of the Jaffna District and in the Vavuniya North and South divisions of the Mullaittivu District.

A sum of about Rs. 1,982 in the former division and of Rs. 3,560 in the latter were spent during the year.

38. Fish is, next to rice, pinaddu, and grain, the most important article of food of the population. The fishing industry is extensively carried on round the coast and in the Jaffna lagoon, and the supply is greater than the local demand. The surplus is salted and exported, chiefly from the northern coast of the Peninsula. The supply was as plentiful as usual.

39. Fruits and vegetables were not so plentiful as in previous years, but notwithstanding this, a large proportion of the supply was sent to Colombo by train during the latter half of the year.

40. In Delft the dry grain crop was not sufficient for the food of the people for more than a quarter of the year, and 18,000 bushels of paddy were imported. There were about 2,440 acres cultivated with dry grains, and the crop amounted to 10,060 bushels, of which half were used for seed, leaving half available as food. The palmyra crop was not as good as in 1904, but it furnished the chief food of the people during the year. About 30 baskets of pinaddu were exported, but as large a quantity had to be imported from Jaffna in December, as the villagers ran short of their supplies. The people were in that month on the verge of famine.

41. The opening of the railway has resulted in the despatch to Colombo, Kandy, and other places of some of the local produce such as vegetables, especially *murunga* or drumsticks, and eggs, and the prices have consequently risen. The price of an egg in Jaffna has, since the opening of the railway in August, gone up to 3 cents. It was previously 2 cents, twenty years ago half a cent.

## V.—TOBACCO CULTIVATION AND TRADE.

42. The area of cultivation under tobacco in the Province during 1905 was :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Jaffna .. .. .. .. | 6,880 |
| Mannar .. .. .. .. | 240 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. .. .. | 236 |
| | 7,356 |

The outturn on the whole was—

| | Cwt. |
|---|---|
| Exported to India .. .. .. .. | 41,230 |
| Exported coastwise .. .. .. .. | 41,596 |
| Consumed in the Province (roughly) .. .. .. | 25,000 |
| | 107,826 |

The tobacco crops were satisfactory, the cultivation not having been damaged by heavy rains or strong winds. The price was also not disappointing as in previous years, owing to an increased demand for Jaffna tobacco in the Indian markets.

The tobacco industry of Jaffna cannot, however, be said to have gained a firm footing until it finds other markets than the Indian, where the Jaffna product is threatened with keen rivalry from Coimbatore and other places in India.

It is therefore a matter for serious consideration whether endeavours should not be made to find other markets for Jaffna tobacco.

It would appear that in the early years of British rule, and probably also under the Dutch Company, there was a market for Jaffna tobacco outside India, in spite of the fact that a duty of 25 per cent. per candy with an additional charge of ten fanams for brokerage was levied under the latter Government and for a time under the former.*

The Collector, Colonel Barbut, writing to Government in October, 1798, states that "tobacco purchased here last year at 30 rix-dollars the candy was sold by merchants at Nagore at a profit of 50 per cent. including every charge," and adds: "I leave you to judge on the profits that must arise from sending the Jaffna tobacco to Acheen and Pulo Pinang, where I am informed the Malays over-rate it so greatly that they will not purchase any other tobacco so long as there is a pound of it to be had."

"The high price which the commodity brings in Pinang and the Malay Islands" is also shortly afterwards referred to by Governor North.

Colonel Barbut further informs Government that he is "formulating a plan which he hopes will induce Government to make a monopoly of that article" (letter of 11th October, 1798). This plan he did not apparently complete or submit to Government, as there is no further mention of it before his departure on the expedition to Kandy in February, 1803, in returning from which he died in May of that year.

The price of Jaffna tobacco then was, generally speaking, 30 rix-dollars a candy. The price nowadays is ten times as much.†

I find it stated that "Nagore and Porto Novo merchants come to Jaffna in March and April. They bring paddy and sometimes ready money. Travancore and other merchants come in September and October and bring different kinds of tobacco, coir, and pepper, which they advance to farmers and brokers at the rate of from 20 to 25 rix-dollars per bahr or candy of tobacco."

It is curious that Travancore merchants should bring over tobacco when there was an export trade to Travancore in tobacco. It was evidently intended to foster the export trade with Travancore. It is stated by the Collector in January, 1799, that "a duty of 2½ Porto Novo pagodas has long been established on every bale of tobacco exported to the Travancore market." This bale weighed 280 lb., whereas the bale exported to Colombo and Point de Galle weighed 144 lb. only.‡

The Governor was of opinion that tobacco for Travancore should be exempted and only Penang, &c., be made to pay the 7½ rix-dollars duty per bahr, which tobacco exported to all other places out of Ceylon had to pay.

By Proclamation of 12th June, 1802, it was ordered that the duty on tobacco exported from Jaffna was to be paid in kind and in quantity one-fourth. The Customs share was to be sold by auction. From 1st August the duty was to be 33⅓ per cent.

The merchants, headed curiously enough by two Englishmen (the Hon. George Turnour and Captain George Laughton) and two Dutchmen (Messrs. Verwyk and W. Kroon), memorialized against this enhancing of the duty, and it was subsequently ordered that the duty to be levied should be one-fourth of the quantity exported. The Proclamation of 30th December, 1802, establishing a duty of

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* The Collector remarks in 1798 that this had been the duty for the last thirty years. He had previously informed the General Commanding that the Dutch Government collected 3 Porto Novo pagodas, 22 fanams, and 8 cash for every candy of tobacco "of the first sort" and half that sum for the second quality. He made this equivalent to seven rix-dollars per candy on tobacco of the first quality. The Committee of Revenue, however, stated that he had been misled with respect to the duty on tobacco; that in the 33rd article of the conditions under which the Customs were farmed for 1794-1795 it was stated that Porto Novo pagodas should be received at the rate of 102 stuivers, "which reduces the fanam to the value of 3 stuivers." How the Committee arrived at this last conclusion is not apparent. 25½ fanams or 102 stuivers to the Porto Novo pagoda was the rate fixed by the Dutch Government, which would make the fanam equal to four, and not three, stuivers as stated by them. The rix-dollar was equal to 48 stuivers, and the East India Company adopted the same rate for it as the Dutch Company, "which has never varied in Ceylon." In 1798 the sea Customs on tobacco sold for 116,100 rix-dollars, from which it may be inferred that not less than 16,585 candies were exported, probably a good many more, say 20,000 at least.

Later it is stated by the Collector that a duty of 7½ Porto Novo pagodas per bahr and 10 fanams "Makelary" is paid "on tobacco exported to the Coromandel Coast and to the Eastward," whereas that exported to Travancore and the Malabar Coast paid only 2½ Porto Novo pagodas per bahr of 280 pounds and 10 fanams "Makelary."

"Bahr"=Tamil *páram*.

† From Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per candy of tobacco of the first quality and half these prices for tobacco of the second quality.

‡ The bale now weighs 75 lb. on an average, and the weight is uniform, or meant to be so.

§ Mr. Turnour was trading in tobacco this year at Cochin and Jaffna.

one bale in four on export, was however eventually cancelled by Proclamation of 23rd July, 1804, establishing a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Notwithstanding all these duties, the trade flourished.

In 1804 some Jaffna merchants, including Mr. Turnour, entered into a contract to supply the Rajah of Travancore with 4,500 bales at Quilon, 3,000 at "Porca,"* and 1,000 at Aleppei, each bale to consist of 150 Dutch pounds of "Galle Madere" or "first sort"† and 16 lb. Dutch of "Patnam Madere," at 13½ pagodas delivered at these ports, or at Jaffna at 8½ pagodas or 34 rix-dollars.

It naturally occurs to one whether means might not be taken to improve the curing and develop the trade in a tobacco at one time so much thought of in neighbouring countries. There is still a trade with Travancore, though it is uncertain ; there is none with the Straits Settlement and the Malay States.

## VI.—COTTON CULTIVATION.

43. The acreage under cotton and the quantity grown in the Northern Province in 1905 were estimated at—

| | Acres. | Quantity. lb. |
|---|---|---|
| The Islands .. .. .. | 10 .. | 1,200 |
| Delft .. .. .. | 25 .. | 3,500 |

The only place in the Islands at which there is any cultivation is Karaitivu. The cultivation is more or less haphazard, and there is little trade in the product, people growing it chiefly to supply their own needs. All the cotton grown seems to be of the Sea Island variety degenerated.

About 5 acres of land in Delft were newly brought under cotton during the year.

I annex an interesting account of cotton cultivation in Delft written by the Maniagar :—

No one knows at present when or by whom cotton was first introduced into the Island of Delft. The centenarians of the place, of whom there are about half a dozen at the present day, assert that they were growing the "Oor-Parutti" (indigenous cotton) till the time when Mr. Atherton introduced a new variety from Colombo, which came to be known as the "Colombo cotton." The cotton grown here in the early years of British rule is now almost extinct. I am trying to procure a specimen of the plant to be sent up for identification. The "Colombo cotton" has been identified as the "Sea Island cotton." Cotton was at one time cultivated very extensively in Delft, and the people used to manufacture their own cloth till the sixties, when the introduction of cheap English goods and the fall in the price of cotton made the people abandon their industry. All the weavers turned farmers, and the present generation knows nothing of weaving. Only a very few grow cotton now, and they sell the staple locally to fishermen for making nets or to the weavers of Chunnakam, who generally make a kind of coarse canvas largely used by the Jaffna boatmen for sails.

In the eighties Sir Wm. Twynam introduced a third variety, probably the New Orleans species, which gave a crop in five months and died soon after. The villagers, as they had no faith in the rotation of crops, did not take a liking to this variety. It might almost be said that the cotton raised at Delft is a wild product, since the only care bestowed on the cultivation is seeing that the plants are not eaten up by cattle. The plants are kept on for from five to six years at a stretch, and no pruning is done. The fields know neither weeding nor manuring.

The cultivation begins in September, when the field is first sown with some dry grain, generally "chamy" or "varaku," and on the third day, before the soil is turned with the plough, cotton seeds rolled in cowdung (to keep them loose and single) are strewn over the field at distances of from 3 to 4 feet, and then the soil is turned. The seeds germinate in about eight days, and the plants grow up along with the dry grain, which is reaped in its own time. The cotton plants take a whole year to blossom, and it is not till full two years have elapsed that any picking is done. There are two crops in the year, the gathering in of the first taking place between March and May, and the second between August and October. The first crop is, as a rule, twice as large as the second. The picking is done every other day.

*Cotton pests and disease.*—Plants are not known to have ever suffered from any pest or disease. Too heavy rains make the plants droop, but this is not a circumstance that people have often to complain of. When the plants are cleared away after they have yielded all they could the land is allowed to lie fallow for a couple of years, and then the cotton is grown again in the manner described. It is difficult to make anything like an exact estimate of the amount of cotton produced in a season or of the expenses incurred, as no system is followed in the cultivation.

*Practical results obtained.*—Two men, who have grown cotton on their lands (about 3 acres in extent) for the last fifty years, have replanted their lands every seventh year, allowing them, as a rule, to lie fallow for one and sometimes two years ; and the following are the results attained by them. One of them, who took some pains in keeping the land clear of weeds and seeing that there was no over-growth, has had better results than the other. The first crop gave one man 690 lb. and the other 2,925 lb. of seed cotton ; in other words, 230 lb. and 975 lb. per acre, which would amount to 60 lb. ginned (lint) cotton and 165 lb. cotton seeds and 279 lb. lint and 696 lb. seeds, respectively. These results compare very favourably with the figures given by Dr. H. M. Fernando in the *Tropical Agriculturist* of June last, viz., 200 lb. lint cotton and 500 lb. seeds per acre. Such being the results of cultivation when so scanty are the attention and pains bestowed on it, it goes without saying that the soil of Delft is well adapted for cotton, and that its cultivation under improved and scientific methods, with the advantages now so liberally placed at the very door of the poorest of villagers by the Ceylon Agricultural Society, must be very profitable indeed.

JOS. N. SANDRASAGRA.

Delft, February 16, 1906.

## VII.—NEW TRACTS FOR CULTIVATION.

44. The following is a comparative statement of the extent of Crown lands sold in the Jaffna District during 1905 and 1904, with the amounts realized by the sale :—

| | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Average Price per Acre. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 .. .. | 537 1 20 .. | 14,008 0 .. | 26 80 |
| 1904 .. .. | 550 0 16 .. | 15,093 26 .. | 27 44 |

*Porca = Purakkadu on the coast of Travancore, a place of considerable importance in Portuguese and Dutch times.

† This description is still in use (see Administration Report, 1903, p. D 8). "Patnam Madere" I presume is equal to "Jaffna sort," but this term has ceased to be used in Jaffna, where the three descriptions are No. 1 or Galle Madiri ; No. 2 or Cochin Madiri ; No. 3 or Gampola Madiri.

The lands sold were generally garden lands and lands suited for cocoanut plantation.

A few applications were received for purchase of lands under the Karachchi irrigation scheme, and these are being considered.

The extent of land cultivated with cocoanuts in Delft has increased by about 15 acres during the year.

## VIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

45. No chena permits were issued during the year in the Jaffna District. The following is an account of the permits issued and the area cultivated in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts :—

| | Number of Permits. | Acres cultivated. |
|---|---|---|
| Mannar .. .. .. | 91 .. | 61 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. .. | 148 .. | 520 |
| Total .. | 239 | 581 |

The permits were invariably issued on the ground of scarcity in the two districts; but the chenas themselves did not prove a great success owing to continued drought.

## IX.—SALES OF LAND BY VILLAGERS.

46. There were not many sales of this nature. The value of improved lands has greatly increased, investments in landed property being very much sought after. Increase of population in the Peninsula is another reason for the increase in the price of lands, and it is expected that this must eventually lead to the migration of the people to the mainland.

## X.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

47. Proceedings were taken with respect to the following forest reserves :—

*Jaffna District.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Vaddakachchi | Parikkankulam |
| Kilinochchi | Iranaimadu |

*Mullaittivu District.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mamadu | Maha Irampaikkulam |
| Tanikkallu | |

Seven notices dealing with 97,821 acres were published, and the whole extent was declared Crown within the year, no claims having been received.

## XI.—WEATHER.

48. The rainfall recorded at Jaffna was as follows :—

| | 1905. Inches. | 1903. Inches. | 1904. Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January .. .. | 1·48 .. | 1·60 .. | 2·85 |
| February .. .. | Nil .. | 2·95 .. | ·12 |
| March .. .. | ·15 .. | ·04 .. | ·09 |
| April .. .. | 6·88 .. | 2·97 .. | 1·39 |
| May .. .. | 1·76 .. | 5·15 .. | 1·57 |
| June .. .. | Nil .. | ·97 .. | Nil |
| July .. .. | Nil .. | 4·18 .. | 1·32 |
| August .. .. | 1·94 .. | 2·33 .. | ·78 |
| September .. .. | 1· .. | 14·43 .. | ·13 |
| October .. .. | 11·58 .. | 2·25 .. | 9·42 |
| November .. .. | 9·28 .. | 12·77 .. | 4·36 |
| December .. .. | 4·13 .. | 23·24 .. | 14·63 |
| | 38·20 | 72·78 | 36·66 |

I wrote last year that the rainfall of 1904 was half that of 1903; that of 1905 was only a little more than half. The most curious feature of it was that in December, usually the wettest month in the year, not a drop of rain fell from the 5th to the 31st, and it was decidedly behind that of April, not usually a wet month.

There was no rain on eleven days in November.

The following comparative table shows the dryness of the year throughout the Province and the distribution of the rainfall :—

| | Average for Previous Five Years. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Jaffna .. .. .. | 50·87 .. | 38·20 |
| Kayts .. .. .. | 40·97 .. | 41·25 |
| Mannar .. .. .. | 37·17 .. | 26·60 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. .. | 54·71 .. | 43·74 |
| Vavuniya .. .. .. | 54·74 .. | 42·73 |
| Nedunkeni .. .. .. | 110·76 .. | 57·49 |
| Mankulam .. .. .. | 52·25 .. | 33·07 |

49. *Direction of wind.*—The following table shows this in comparison with 1904 :—

| | N. | N. E. | E. | S. E. | S. | S. W. | W. | N. W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | — | 27 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| February | 1 | 18 | 7 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| March | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 7 | — | — |
| April | — | 4 | 6 | 15 | — | 4 | — | 1 |
| May | — | — | 1 | 14 | — | 16 | — | — |
| June | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | — | — |
| July | — | — | — | — | 1 | 30 | — | — |
| August | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 27 | 1 | — |
| September | — | — | — | 2 | — | 27 | 1 | — |
| October | — | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 3 |
| November | — | 23 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| December | — | 25 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Total 1905 | 1 | 114 | 20 | 49 | 4 | 157 | 4 | 16 |
| Total 1904 | 1 | 112 | 5 | 28 | 4 | 177 | 7 | 32 |

## XII.—HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

50. The health of the people was satisfactory in all the divisions except Punaryn, where the failure of the paddy crop was more felt than elsewhere as no other food product is grown there. Perhaps the only good result of the drought was that there was less fever than usual in the malarial months of January, February, and March, and the health of the district was better generally than it has been since 1901. The death-rate per mille was 24 ; in 1904 it was 35·9.*

The statistics again show that the health of Jaffna town is worse than that of the district. The following comparison should be read in connection with the table given in last year's report :—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Jaffna Town .. .. .. | 42 | 31·7† |
| Jaffna District .. .. .. | 35·9 | 24 |

Mannar town again presents a contrast to Jaffna in this respect. In fact it can be described as a healthy town in a very unhealthy district.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Mannar Town .. .. .. | 21·6 | 23·6‡ |
| Mannar District .. .. .. | 42 | 48·3 |

51. But however unhealthy Mannar District may be Mullaittivu seems still worse. The death-rate in 1905 was 50·91. A table of vital statistics of towns is annexed.§

Delft should not be unhealthy ; it has no jungle, but it is not a good place for children, whatever the cause may be. There are many cases of jaundice among adults and of enlarged spleen among the children. I referred to the high infant mortality in my report for 1904. The figures for 1905 are still worse.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Total deaths .. .. .. | 131 | 115 |
| Deaths of children under 10 .. .. | 79 | 77 |

In other words, out of every 100 deaths in 1905 67 were those of children. This deserves some attention on the part of the Medical Department.

The population of Delft was reckoned to be 4,050 on 31st December, 1905. The death-rate was therefore something over 28 per mille, as against 33 in 1904.

With such a large population and such an inaccessible situation, Delft I think should have a small hospital, and this I advocated in my report for 1903. But if this is impracticable it should at least have a qualified Medical Officer stationed in the Island. It has had to be content with apothecaries, and as regards these apothecaries it has been remarked that owing doubtless to some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances Delft appears to have been an asylum for the deaf, the dumb, and the diabetic.‖ Owing perhaps to these causes the dispensary is hardly as popular as it should be. The Maniagar reports that only a few fever patients attend it and hardly 1 per cent. of the hundreds of persons who suffer from enlarged spleen and jaundice.

The health of Delft in April, however, was good. The people had the toddy to depend on, which is one of their chief articles of food. The Maniagar reported the health of the people to be good "as usual at this season, when all Delft is drunk but not disorderly..... All looking quite hale and hearty with the toddy."

52. There are five Government hospitals in the Province, of which the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts have two each and the Jaffna District the remaining one. The Jaffna District has besides the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital and the American Mission hospitals at Manippay and Iruvil. The population of the Jaffna District is over 300,000, that of the Mannar District about 25,500, and that of Mullaittivu about 15,500.

There are besides 20 Government dispensaries in the Jaffna District, and a dispensary for women belonging to the Wesleyan Mission at Puttur, 11 in Mannar, and 6 in Mullaittivu. In addition to these centres the apothecaries make regular visits to 13 villages, to some of them, however, in the fever season only.

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* For the death-rate from 1891 to 1903 see Administration Report for 1904.
† Exclusive of jail and hospital, 40·4 and 30·1.
‡ Exclusive of jail and hospital, 18·0 and 19·7.
§ Annexure F.
‖ A recent apothecary was nick-named by the people "the iron doctor," an allusion apparently to his unsympathetic manner, possibly due partly to deafness.

The largest number of patients at any of the hospitals was at Vavuniya, Point Pedro coming next. These two stations come first also as regards outdoor patients at the dispensaries, Point Pedro coming first with the large number of 14,413 and Vavuniya next with rather more than half. This by no means implies that Point Pedro or its neighbourhood is unhealthy, but merely that the dispensary and European medicines are appreciated there. Jaffna dispensary had nearly a thousand fewer than Vavuniya.

The number who obtained medicines at Vavuniya (7,414) is extraordinarily large considering the scanty population.

The total number of outdoor patients in the Northern Province was 87,963, of which 44,950 were treated in the Jaffna District, 26,166 in Mannar, and 16,847 in Mullaittivu.

53. A table of vital statistics for the three districts is annexed.* The contrast between the number of deaths and the number of births in the Jaffna District, as compared with the corresponding numbers for the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts, is worthy of note.

54. There were 7 cases of smallpox in the district during the year, two isolated cases at Kayts in February and September respectively, in both of which the patients recovered and the disease was stamped out, and 5 cases at Sarliyapiddi in December with two deaths.

The cases appear to have originated from a man who came from Sitamparam in India and travelled to Jaffna by road and railway. This man on arrival got himself rubbed with oil by a Sarliyapiddi man, who contracted the disease and gave it to others of the village.

## XIII.—SANITATION AND PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

55. The cost of the sanitation of the town of Jaffna was as usual met from the vote of Rs. 4,000 allotted by Government for the purpose. The cost of scavenging the markets is charged to market funds.

The scavenging of the "small towns" of Point Pedro and Valvedditurai in the Jaffna District, and of Mannar and Mullaittivu, was carried out under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance.

From January to June the work was done both at Point Pedro and Valvedditurai by coolies engaged by the Maniagar, and cost at the former place Rs. 113 and at the latter Rs. 108·50, *i.e.*, something over Rs. 18 a month was spent at each place, the scavenging being at irregular intervals and therefore unsatisfactory. For the rest of the year it was given on contract, costing Rs. 40 a month at Point Pedro and Rs. 30 at Valvedditurai, and the two places were kept much cleaner.

No special works were undertaken at either place during the year. The funds are being husbanded for the present. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the four "small towns" for the year is annexed.†

At Mannar the work done was the scavenging of the town and the conservancy of two latrines.

At Mullaittivu a scavenger is employed to sweep the public buildings, markets, and streets and keep them clean. An additional Horbury latrine was purchased and will shortly be set up on a convenient and unobjectionable site to serve the people of the Kovilkudiyiruppu quarter.

Erukkalampiddi, a large Moor village in Mannar island, was proclaimed under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance in June, and regular scavenging will be carried on there from 1906.

The police force, consisting of a sergeant and six constables, stationed at Kayts to enforce quarantine regulations, was continued this year.

There were two prosecutions in the Police Court at Kayts for breaches of quarantine regulations. In one of them the accused was fined Rs. 20 and in the other the accused, who were five in number, were bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour.

The ss. "Serendib" was engaged, as in previous years, in patrolling the coast, but it was decided towards the end of the year to discontinue her and to dispose of the vessel as soon as the question of leasing the pearl fishery is settled, as her maintenance is a heavy item in the expenditure of the Plague Committee. She was employed on pearl fishery services in February–April and also during the inspection of the pearl banks in November; and two-thirds of the cost of her repairs, the total cost of which amounted to Rs. 3,810·60, was paid from fishery funds.

## XIV.—EDUCATION.

56. With the exception of three Government boys' vernacular schools in the Mannar District, viz., at Erukkilampiddi, Iranai-iluppaikkulam, and Putuveli, the whole of the education of the rising generation of the Northern Province is in the hands of the different religious bodies, viz., Hindu, Roman Catholic, American Ceylon Mission, Church Missionary Society, and Wesleyan Missionary Society. As to the schools maintained by the Missions, I have obtained the following statistics, from which it will be seen that education in the more populous parts of the Jaffna Peninsula and Islands is well provided for by them. The table also includes Hindu schools.‡

It will be seen that the American Mission has the largest number of schools and the largest number of pupils, both boys and girls, viz., 7,610 boys and 3,129 girls and that the Roman Catholic Mission comes next with 4,539 boys and 2,103 girls.

There are no Hindu aided schools in the following seven divisions of the Jaffna District:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenmaradchi | Punaryn |
| Vadamaradchi East | Tunukkai |
| Pachchilaipalli | Delft |
| Karaichchi | |

Of these divisions Karaichchi and Tunukkai have no schools of any description. Tenmaradchi depends for its schools entirely on three Missions, the American having 23 schools, the Church Mission 5, and the Roman Catholic Mission 1. Vadamaradchi East has a dozen Mission schools of which 7 are Roman Catholic, 3 American, and 2 Church Mission. Pachchilaipalli has 7, of which 6 are Church Mission and 1 Roman Catholic. Delft has 4, of which 3 are Roman Catholic and 1 American, and Punaryn 3, of which 2 are Church Mission and 1 Roman Catholic.

The schools of the Wesleyan Mission are confined to the Jaffna, Valikamam East, Valikamam North, and Vadamaradchi West divisions.

There are no Mohammedan aided schools in the Jaffna District and only one in the whole Province, viz., at Erukkalampiddi.

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* Annexure G. † Annexure H. ‡ Annexure J.

## XV.—THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

57. The railway was opened through to Kurunegala from Palai on 1st August. This is such an important factor in the history of the Province that it deserves a separate section in an Administration Report on the Province for the year 1905.

The immediate result was a considerable increase in the passenger traffic in the Jaffna peninsula. This is shown by the following comparison :—

Receipts on account of Passengers.

| | 1905. Rs. c. | | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May .. .. | 4,608 42 | August .. .. | 6,904 32 |
| June .. .. | 4,559 46 | September .. | 6,166 4 |

I have left out July because it is an exceptional month owing to the large passenger traffic caused by the Maviddapuram festival.

The passenger traffic of August and September, 1905, in the peninsula may also be compared with that of the same months in 1904, though here the increase is not entirely due to the opening of the line through to Kurunegala, but also to the reduction of the fares which was carried out in 1905, as will be shown presently :—

Receipts from Passenger Traffic.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| August .. .. .. | 5,462 12 .. | 6,904 32 |
| September .. .. .. | 4,024 59 .. | 6,166 4 |

In order to ascertain whether a reduction of fares would be likely to increase the passenger traffic in the Jaffna peninsula, the experiment was tried on the recommendation of the Government Agent of reducing third class fares from $2\frac{2}{3}$ cents a mile to 2 cents. It was to begin on 1st April and to last for six months. The result was a considerable increase in the traffic.

The number of single journeys* in the four months April–July† was 75,016 as against 42,337 in the similar period of 1904, and the takings, notwithstanding the loss involved in the reduction of the fares by one-fourth, showed an increase of Rs. 10,441·92.

To give these results more in detail we find the following :—

Passengers Travelling.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| April .. .. .. | 9,484 .. | 14,904 |
| May .. .. .. | 10,346 .. | 19,305 |
| June .. .. .. | 10,861 .. | 17,899 |
| July .. .. .. | 11,646 .. | 22,908 |

Takings from Passenger Traffic.

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| April .. .. .. | 3,225 75 .. | 3,481 13 |
| May .. .. .. | 3,369 29 .. | 4,608 42 |
| June .. .. .. | 3,579 2 .. | 4,559 46 |
| July .. .. .. | 3,944 82 .. | 11,911 97 |

It is evident that as the news of the reduction of the fares gradually spread through the Peninsula the number of passengers rapidly increased. The statistics of the last three years show that more persons travel by rail in the Jaffna peninsula in July than in April. In July, 1905, there were 8,000 more than the number travelling in April, whereas in July, 1903, there were only 5,000 more, and in July, 1904, only 2,200 more passengers than in the month of April in those years.

The increase in the passenger traffic in the period April–July is also shown by comparing the takings with those of January–March in the same year :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January .. .. | 3,310 1 | April .. .. | 3,481 13 |
| February.. .. | 2,841 9 | May .. .. | 4,608 42 |
| March .. .. | 3,515 94 | June .. .. | 4,559 46 |
| Total First Quarter .. | 9,667 4 | Total Second Quarter | 12,649 1 |

an increase of nearly Rs. 3,000, while the takings of July alone were Rs. 11,911·97, or nearly Rs. 2,500 more than those of the first three months of the year put together.

In consequence of the success of the experiment of reducing the fares, it was continued after the expiry of the six months and has now, it is believed, ceased to be an experiment, but has become a permanency. It has not, however, been extended to the railway third class traffic beyond the Peninsula.

58. The Maviddapuram festival and the Madu festival both augment the earnings of the railway and are likely to do so on an increasing scale annually.

In 1903 2,486, in 1904 3,027, and in 1905 4,293 passengers travelled by rail to Maviddapuram from all the stations of the Jaffna peninsula, and the takings of the railway in respect of these passengers were—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 .. .. | 927 79 | 1905 .. .. | 1,564 49 |
| 1904 .. .. | 1,003 51 | | |

* It should be explained that this is not the actual number of persons travelling. In compiling railway returns, to arrive at the total number of single journeys the number of return tickets is doubled.

† I have confined myself to these four months on account of the opening in August of the railway through to Kurunegala, which, as has already been shown, further increased the passenger traffic in the Peninsula.

There was an increase of 50 per cent. in 1905 over 1904 in spite of the reduction of the fares in 1905.

Though the line was not open beyond Palai, it was decided to run trains from Jaffna station to Vavuniya and back in June and July to catch some of the pilgrim traffic. †

The result was that a total of 3,679 passengers travelled by rail on their way to Madu and back, and the railway earned a sum of Rs. 8,565·11. Whether the whole of this went to the Ceylon Government Railway or a portion of it to the Railway Extension Department, which probably had some claim to a portion, I cannot say.

These figures can be found in the reports of the Railway Department,* but as they intimately concern the prosperity and progress of the Province I have given those relating to the Jaffna line in a more convenient and accessible form.

59. With regard to the goods traffic after the opening of the line through, I am informed by the General Manager that "the principal products forwarded from stations within the Peninsula to Colombo and other stations were copra, tobacco, and cigars. Quantities of rice were also forwarded to stations between Anuradhapura and Palai. Out of 305 tons forwarded from Vavuniya during the five months ending 31st December, 274 tons comprised timber, wrought and unwrought. Mankulam only forwarded 10 tons, of which 4 were salt.

"The total traffic of the three stations Palai, Jaffna, and Kangesanturai for 1905 shows an increase of about 2,500 tons and Rs. 16,000. The increase in amount is mainly due to the opening of the line for through traffic to the conveyance of large quantities of steamer traffic from Kangesanturai to Jaffna during the early part of 1905.† The decrease in the tonnage at Jaffna station is due to the withdrawal of concessions granted for the conveyance of goods at reduced rates between stations within the Peninsula on the opening of through traffic, the decrease being 980 tons sixth class goods.

"Freight on copra to Colombo was reduced on the 1st November to 8 cents per ton per mile throughout on consignments of not less than 4 tons, and about 60 tons were forwarded from Palai to Colombo in December.

"A traffic in eggs, poultry, and vegetables carried by passenger train has developed, but not to any great extent."

This trade should form an incentive to the Jaffna people for increasing and improving their stock of poultry.

A comparative table of goods traffic is annexed.‡

## XVI.—SALT.

60. A quantity of 37,853 cwt. of salt was manufactured in the salt pans of Chiviateru, and a further quantity of 39,420 cwt. of natural salt was collected in the leeways of Vellapparavai and Karanavai.

The cost per hundredweight of the two kinds of salt was as follows :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufactured salt | | 0 | 27 |
| Natural salt | Vellapparavai | 0 | 16 |
| | Karanavai | 0 | 13 |

The cost in 1904 was 29 cents for manufactured and 15 cents for Karanavai salt.

The following is a statement of expenditure incurred on account of salt :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of establishment | 5,226 | 56 |
| Cost of collecting and storing salt | 15,805 | 12 |
| Commission to headmen on salt sold | 2,507 | 83 |
| Transport of salt within the Province | 2,238 | 57 |
| Watching natural formation of salt | 553 | 23 |
| Destroying salt unfit for collection | 196 | 87 |
| Repairs to store premises | 358 | 75 |
| Petty expenses | 59 | 14 |
| Total | 26,946 | 7 |

The issue of salt out of the stores was as follows :—

| | Cwt. |
|---|---|
| Manufactured salt sold to retailers | 44,872 |
| Do. do. fishers and traders | 3,127 |
| Do. transferred to Mannar and Mullaittivu | 12,880 |
| Natural salt sold for removal to other places in the Island | 12,777 |
| Do. transferred on Government account to other Provinces | 12,328 |
| Total | 85,984 |

There had been no collection of salt in the leeways of Vellapparavai since 1898; but the weather having been very favourable for the formation in 1905, a quantity of 27,441 cwt. was collected in the leeways during the year.

Some difficulty was experienced in the removal of the salt to the Tondaiman-aru stores, and carts had to be engaged from Uduppiddi, necessitating the payment of toll charges.

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* See also Sessional Paper XI. of 1906.

† See section on the Northern Ports. The Chetties in 1905 decided that it was more advantageous sending in paddy to Jaffna by rail, though they paid only Re. 1·12 per cart, owing to the theft of paddy committed by carters.

‡ Annexure K.

61. The manufacturers at the Chiviyateru pans gave much trouble during the year, preferring frivolous charges against the Superintendent and insisting on certain modifications being made in the new printed form of licenses issued to them this year for manufacturing salt. They struck work for some time, and an attempt was therefore made to manufacture salt on Government account. It was, however, found possible to effect a settlement later on, but the attitude assumed by the manufacturers convinced me of the desirability of acquiring the pans and working them entirely on Government account. The matter was brought to the notice of Government, which decided that the pans should be acquired. The necessary steps are being taken with this view.

The present position is anomalous; the whole of the land which contains the salt pans is private property belonging to the people who manufacture salt, but the owners cannot manufacture salt in the pans except on Government account, while at the same time it is presumed that owing to the fact of ownership of the land they would have the power of preventing Government from using the pans and getting the salt manufactured by any but themselves.

62. An unusual feature in connection with the manufactured salt was that the wastage amounted to only 257 cwt., which is 28¾ cwt. less than the authorized wastage at ¾ per cent. This was due to the unusually dry weather in September–November, when the salt was removed to the store at Jaffna.

63. The salt rent for 1905 sold for Rs. 60,551, as against Rs. 63,521 for the 1904 rent. For the first time Government in 1905 reserved to itself the right to sell salt by wholesale in the district. In fact the renter never purchased the right to sell by wholesale, but the right to sell by retail.

I wrote in my 1904 report: "The rent* sold for Rs. 2,700† less than the rent of 1904. It will be interesting to see whether this deficiency is made up by the sale of salt by Government direct to the fishers."

The deficiency was not made up. The quantity sold by Government wholesale to fishers was 400 cwt. at Palai and 222 cwt. at Nainativu, and the amount realized Rs. 1,467·92. A sum of Rs. 88·40 was realized by sales outside the district to two boutique-keepers of the North-Central Province and the Kurunegala District respectively.

64. It was decided in 1905 that the renting system should be abolished from 1906, and that instead the salt should be sold by Government to retailers at Rs. 3·50 per cwt., who could sell it to the public at their own price. In view of the coming change there was a great demand for salt in the month of December, evidently due to the fact that some of the people had realized that salt would be dearer in 1906 and wished to accumulate as much salt as possible‡ before the price went up.

The average quantity issued to the renter in 1905 up to the end of November was 2,700 cwt. per month. In December after he had had 3,387 cwt. issued to him he applied for 2,000 cwt. more. The renter is legally entitled to 500 cwt. a month for each division, which would give him a maximum of 6,000 cwt. for the district, so that strictly his request could not be refused. Eventually an additional 1,713 cwt. were issued to him, making a total of 5,100 cwt. during the month of December.

A statement of salt issued monthly to the renter during the years 1903–1905 is annexed.§ 1905 shows an increase over 1904 of 5,179 cwt. and over 1903 of 1,669 cwt.

## XVII.—TIMBER AND FIREWOOD; OPERATIONS OF FOREST DEPARTMENT.

65. The revenue derived from the released areas during 1905 was as follows:—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Royalty on timber .. .. .. .. | 10 | 30 |
| Royalty on firewood .. .. .. .. | 920 | 0 |
| Barks .. .. .. .. | 115 | 0 |
| Green leaves .. .. .. .. | 19 | 80 |
| Coral stones .. .. .. .. | 7 | 50 |
| Jungle sticks .. .. .. .. | 18 | 29 |
| Licenses for collection of firewood .. .. .. | 50 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,140 | 89 |

66. The released areas were in accordance with the Government Circular handed over to the Forest Department in September, and at the same time the issue of permits for the collection of green leaves for manure. Green leaves are used solely for agricultural purposes and only within the Jaffna peninsula, where, with the exception of one of small area in Pachchilaipalli, there are no forests and therefore no forest officers are required. It is desirable, in my opinion, that these permits should as heretofore be issued at the Kachcheri. It is the headmen and not the forest officers who report on the applications and inspect the land where the leaves are plucked, and they are responsible for seeing that the terms of the permit are not infringed; and the regulation of this, which is strictly an agricultural matter, should remain in the hands of the Government Agent.

The traffic in green leaves for manuring went on as vigorously as usual in December. A cart load of *karanai* (*Webera Corymbosa*) leaves is worth from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, and there is a regular trade in green leaves carried on by the villagers of Sarasalai in Tenmaradchchi, who bring cart loads to the villagers for sale.

67. *Firewood.*—The supply of firewood to Jaffna town was, under the old arrangement, in the hands of private dealers until April. In April the supply was taken over by the Forest Department, which has now opened a depôt on Government account, and supplies the town at the rate of Rs. 6 a ton, the rate at which the dealers had to sell it.

The revenue derived on this account by the Forest Department for 1905 was Rs. 6,320·29, while the expenditure was Rs. 167·25. The expenditure seems very small, but I am assured that the figures are correct.

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* *I.e.*, for 1905.
† It should be Rs. 2,970.
‡ No one in the Northern Province can legally have in his possession more than 3 quarts at a time.
§ Annexure K.

68. The Assistant Conservator of Forests has supplied me with the following details of timber sold by his Department in 1905.

100 palai logs were brought out from Vaddakachchi forest in the Karachchi division and were sold in Jaffna depôt for Rs. 3,356·87

Palai and satin trees were sold to purchasers from the Kilinochchi tank and from the released area jungles at Vilankulam.

Palai logs were taken out of the forest included in the Karachchi irrigation scheme and brought to Jaffna for sale.

Satin logs were extracted from the forest near Vavuniya and sold in Colombo for Rs. 10,464·40. Two finely flowered logs fetched Rs. 25·50 and Rs. 20·50 respectively per cubic foot.

Mr. Templer remarks :—" The opening of the railway has made a very great difference to the working of the forests in this Province. Formerly we were restricted for our sales of timber, &c., to water transport, and our only market was Jaffna. Now we have the Colombo market, and hence export market to Europe, and all the demands from Jaffna can be met by transport over the railway line."

69. The following forest areas were selected for reservation :—

*Jaffna District.*—Akkarayan reserve, Palai reserve.

*Mullaittivu.*—Chamalankulam A, Chamalankulam B, Kulamurippu A, Kulamurippu B, Nakancholai, Irachandrakulam, Rambaikulam.

Experiments are being formulated to plant up small areas with mahogany, satin, margosa, and halmilla at Vavuniya.

Mr. Templer adds :—" The planting of shade trees in the Jaffna peninsula is one which might well be considered. It has been clearly demonstrated by experiments that mahogany, margosa, casuarina and ingasaman and kumbuk all grow well in the sandy soil in the Peninsula.

" These operations would form both a source of profit and usefulness to Government as well as add to the beautifying of what is now nothing but a bleak desert."

This has been done to some extent along the roads by Government Agents and of late years by the Public Works Department, the trees chiefly planted being suriya and ingasaman, but the former tree suffers a good deal from the attacks of a parasite, the *kuruvichchai* (loranthus), and the latter does not do well in windy places.

In the town of Jaffna fine avenues of marsh mahogany have been planted in this way. It is desirable that tree planting along the roads should be carried out on a larger scale.

The objections to the margosa is that it is impossible to prevent the villagers from barking it, as they use the bark as medicine. Otherwise it is perhaps the tree that flourishes best in the Peninsula.

## XVIII.—CATTLE.

70. The following is a return of cattle in the district in 1905 :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black or neat cattle | .. | 158,604 | Sheep | .. | 79,769 |
| Buffaloes | .. | 4,217 | Goats | .. | 62,126 |

This shows a decrease on the returns of 1904 of 1,253 black cattle, but an increase of 19 buffaloes, 3,306 sheep, and 6,328 goats. The returns are probably not compiled with great accuracy, but there would seem to be about 52 horned cattle and 45 sheep and goats to every 100 inhabitants.

71. In May, June, and July there was an outbreak of anthrax among cattle in the Punaryn division : 46 black cattle and 7 buffaloes were attacked in May, of which 49 died including all the buffaloes. The epidemic reappeared in the same division in June, when 37 black cattle were attacked, of which 30 died. The same disease appeared in the Kottiyar pattu of the Trincomalee District.

Towards the end of September a different epidemic appeared among sheep in Kavudarimunai village of the Punaryn division. Fifty-three had been attacked, and all of them had died before the Stock Inspector got to the place.

There was hoof-and-mouth disease prevalent in the Pachchilaipalli, Tenmaradchchi, and Punaryn divisions in December, and also at Vavuniya. In all 1,210 cattle were attacked, of which 30 died.* There were no buffaloes included among the animals attacked.

The outbreak of anthrax was probably due to the excessive heat of May and June.

72. Cattle suffered in some of the divisions during the last half of the year from want of pasture and water, *e.g.*, in Tenmaradchchi, where such a large quantity of straw was sold at threshing time to people of Jaffna and Valikamam divisions that the local food supply of the cattle of the division was much diminished. Pasture was very scanty owing to the drought, and the only food left for the cattle was what remained of the straw, some thin herbage, and—strange as it may seem—palmyra leaves. Most of the cattle of this and the divisions of the western half of the Peninsula are, however, sent to Karachchi and the Vanni for pasture. There are too many cattle in the Pachchilaipalli division for the pasture available. The people keep as many as they can get, but take no trouble about feeding them.

73. In Delft the numerous cattle of the island fared very badly during the year. In the first place the pasture lands had been devastated by the arakkoddiyan caterpillar during the latter part of 1904, and this was followed by a drought for the greater part of the year. The cattle were, on account of starvation, a pitiable sight, and the plains were everywhere studded with carcases. Very few cows calved, and the few that did were unable to rear their calves. In consequence there was a great scarcity of milk and ghee—the latter one of the chief products of Delft.

*The figures are :—

| | Attacked. | Died. |
|---|---|---|
| Tenmaradchchi .. .. .. | 525 | 10 |
| Pachchilaipalli .. .. .. | 434 | 6 |
| Punaryn .. .. .. | 172 | 12 |
| Vavuniya .. .. .. | 79 | 2 |
| | 1,210 | 30 |

553 of the 1,180 that recovered were treated by the Stock Inspector.

Plough bulls were, from fear of their dying, noosed and brought into the villages earlier than usual, and, as in Tenmaradchchi, had to be fed on palmyra leaves and the rinds of palmyra fruit. Had the water failed they would have succumbed. As it was they were reduced to skeletons, and were hardly able to walk. Still they were used for ploughing, as no others were available.

There were of course many deaths among cattle. The headmen estimated the number at 603,* but the Maniagar, judging from the export of hides which amounted to 1,212, thinks the number can without exaggeration be put at 1,350. Many died in the unfrequented parts of the island, and their carcases were not discovered until it was too late to utilize the hides. The average number of deaths annually for the previous four years is about 800.

There are too many cattle in Delft, but the people cannot be made to realize that the heavy percentage of deaths among them is in great measure due to this cause. They attribute it to "the evil eye of the white man," *i.e.*, of the officials, for only officials visit the island.

74. There is a considerable export of sheep and goats from the island and it appears to be increasing:—

| | Exports. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1904. | 1905. |
| Sheep .. .. .. | 2,000 .. . | 2,481 |
| Goats .. .. .. | 720 .. | 988 |

It is to be regretted that the trade does not extend to cattle.

The cattle are allowed to run wild. It was suggested at a meeting of the Village Committee that they should be folded or tethered at night, but the Committee decided that such a measure was impossible, as it was "peculiar to the cattle of Delft to graze all night and to lie under shade all day, and during the north-east monsoon they are infested with mosquitoes to such an extent that they run about all night or get into the sea and remain there for hours."

75. At the instance of the Agricultural Society of Ceylon there were demonstrations of castration of cattle after an improved scientific method by the Government Veterinary Surgeon and his subordinates at Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Delft, and Vavuniya, when large numbers of people attended and witnessed the operation.

The number castrated was—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna .. .. | 5 | Delft .. .. | 101 |
| Chavakachcheri .. | 25 | Vavuniya .. .. | 33 |

The reason that so few were produced at Jaffna to undergo the operation was, according to the Maniagar, because there are really not many bulls in the Jaffna division. The few that are used are brought from the Vanni already castrated, and the bull-calves of the division are generally sold to people of Point Calimere. That none were produced at Palai was due to the fact that the cattle of the Pachchilaipalli division had been exposed to starvation and want of rain for six months.

76. Every year about 1,000 cattle are taken from the Jaffna District to the Vanni, Mannar, Punaryn, and Anuradhapura for pasture and sale.

## XIX.—GAME ORDINANCE, NO. 10 OF 1891.

77. The close season for game in the Northern Province was by a notice published in the *Gazette* of 28th January, 1876, fixed as the period from 1st May to 1st October. By a notice published in the *Gazette* of 10th November, 1892, it was made a month later, viz., from 1st June to 31st October. In 1896 Mr. Ievers had it altered to the period 1st October to 31st March (notice published in *Gazette* of 20th May, 1896).

This made the Northern Province singular as to its selection of a close season; for the neighbouring Provinces—the North-Central, the North-Western, and the Eastern—had each fixed their close time in the winter or wet season. A man who wished to shoot game all the year round had only to hover about on the borders of the Northern and an adjoining Province.

A further objection was that it gave the villagers greater opportunities for committing depredations among the deer, as they collect at the water holes and are easily shot in periods of drought, when they are sometimes weak for want of water. As the Hon. Mr. Fowler remarks, "the slaughter of deer in the dry weather at water holes does far more harm than the killing of does during the breeding season, when they keep to the thick jungles."

I therefore recommended to Government that the former close season be reverted to, and as a result a notice was published in the *Government Gazette* of 1st September, dated 26th August, cancelling the notice of 29th May, 1896, and fixing the close season for all game except peafowl from 1st May to 30th September.

The close season for peafowl was allowed to remain what it has been all along, viz., from 1st November to 31st March.

The alteration of the period of the close season ought to help towards stopping the indiscriminate and wholesale slaughtering of game that goes on during the dry season. Everywhere along the dry courses of the rivers one meets with traces of this slaughter at the water holes, but it is almost impossible to trace the offenders. As Mr. Festing remarks, "if a native is found with a gun over a water hole at night he will tell you that he is waiting for pig or a leopard. This may be true, but it is certain that if a deer happens to come within range he will shoot at it. In one or two cases I have offered rewards for information that would lead to the conviction of persons shooting game at night, but without result."

Gangs of Moormen, a dozen or more in number, went along the Pali-aru and the Parangi-aru in the Mannar District in August with the object of shooting deer, and at every water hole there was a serampi (or platform in a tree), and tracks of the slaughter of many deer all along both rivers. Mr. Festing says of the Mullaittivu District: "Every one who goes through the jungle here at this time of year (September) will tell the same story. Unless severe measures are promptly taken to stop all ambushes and water hole shooting there will soon not be a single head of game in the Province."

* In the period July–September alone 454 black cattle and 19 buffaloes died.

It is not the average villager who causes much destruction. "He shoots only for his own pot, as he cannot readily dispose of the meat. It is the gangs of roving Moormen and traders who are chiefly responsible for the slaughter that goes on." He accordingly suggested that the mere possession of the flesh of game which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for should be made an offence, just as the possession of beef is under the Butchers' Ordinance. Sub-section 3 of section 13 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1891 refers only to the possession of the meat of game in the close season. He further suggested that it should be made illegal to set any ambush or dig any pit for shooting without permission from the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, who should satisfy himself before granting a permit that such ambush is for the purpose of shooting leopards or bears. The permit was to be issued for a fixed time, and on the expiry of such time it should be incumbent on the person who erected it to see it destroyed.

Government, however, was of opinion that the existing Ordinance provided sufficient restrictions if it were possible to enforce them with the means available.

With regard to the suggested amendment of the Ordinance making the possession of deer flesh illegal unless it was satisfactorily accounted for, I was informed that Government had no intention of prohibiting the possession of the flesh of deer, and that "the principal justification of the existence in Ceylon of game laws of any kind is the addition which is thus provided to the food supply of the people, and to prohibit the possession of the food so supplied would render the whole policy of maintaining a head of game ridiculous."

In view of the difficulty of obtaining evidence in support of prosecutions under the Ordinance it is hardly to be surprised that in 1905 there were only nine prosecutions—seven in the Mullaittivu District and two at Mannar. In five only out of the nine cases were convictions obtained.

No one appeared to be aware of the existence of an Ordinance (No. 18 of 1886) for the protection of wild birds. I had printed copies of the notice relating to it put up in the resthouses.

A new Ordinance (No. 10 of 1906) has since passed making it penal to kill certain birds, such as king-fisher, the golden aureole, egrets, &c., at any time, and teal at certain seasons.

A statement of game licenses issued in the Province during the last three years is annexed.*

## XX.—ROAD ORDINANCE AND ROAD COMMITTEES.

The raising of the tax in the Jaffna District in 1905 from Re. 1 to Re. 1·25 resulted in an increase of about Rs. 16,000. As regards the working of the Ordinance, the figures of 1905 show an improvement over those of 1904. The upkeep of existing minor roads in the Peninsula and Islands, of which there is a mileage of nearly 260, chiefly occupied the District Road Committee, but provision of Rs. 15,000 was made for the extension of the Vallipuram-Marutankeni road, of Rs. 9,000 for the completion of the Tanankilappu road, and of Rs. 2,000 for a road along the beach at Kayts, which will much improve the town and port.

A good deal of attention was paid by the Provincial Road Committee to encroachments on the main and minor roads, including Main street, Jaffna, where the roadway has been much narrowed owing to them at certain points and the line of the street interrupted.

Statements of revenue and expenditure and of persons paying road tax in 1904 and 1905 are annexed, also an abstract of money spent by the Committees on minor roads, buildings, &c., in 1905.†

## XXI.—MARKETS.

79. A peculiarity in the Northern Province is that the markets are administered by the District Road Committees under a special Ordinance (No. 19 of 1891).

The market rents of the Jaffna District for 1905 were sold at the Kachcheri, instead of as heretofore at each place where there is a market. The results were generally satisfactory, as shown by the following statement :—

| | 1904. Rs. | c. | 1905. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Bazaar .. .. .. | 768 | 0 | 2,300 | 0 |
| Point Pedro .. .. .. | 677 | 60 | 780 | 0 |
| Chavakachcheri .. .. .. | 720 | 0 | 792 | 0 |
| Chankanai .. .. .. | 816 | 0 | 720 | 0 |
| Chunnakam .. .. .. | 466 | 44 | 470 | 0 |
| Tolpuram .. .. .. | 39 | 0 | 42 | 0 |
| Elephant Pass .. .. .. | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 |

I do not consider, however, that the market rents bring in as much as they should. This is due, I think, to the practice of allowing people to sell outside the market building in the market grounds. The buildings, except in wet weather, are left empty, and the people sit outside them by preference under trees and huts.

A statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed.‡

## XXII.—PILGRIMAGES.

80. The following are the chief pilgrimages of the Province, with the number of people who attended them in 1904 and 1905 :—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| *Hindu.* | | |
| Nainativu .. .. .. | 19,000 | 7,000 |
| Maviddapuram and Kirimalai .. .. | 20,000 | 29,000 |
| Vattappalai .. .. .. | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| *Roman Catholic.* | | |
| Madu .. .. .. | 28,500 | 23,500 |
| Putumadam .. .. .. | 4,500 | 4,000 |
| Kilali .. .. .. | 3,000 | 2,500 |

* Annexure L. † Annexures M, N, and O. ‡ Annexure P.

The festivals went off without any disorder or disease, and sanitary arrangements under the Medical Department were made as usual at Madu and Nainativu.

The fall in the number of pilgrims to the Nainativu festival is evidently owing to the enforcement of the regulations made under the Boats Ordinance, restricting the number of passengers to tha which each boat is licensed to carry. 145 boats and 15 canoes were engaged in taking people to Nainativu and back, and there were no complaints that the supply was insufficient.

The regulations were on this occasion carefully observed by boatmen and tindals, and there were no prosecutions in the courts for breaches of them.

It is difficult to account for the fall in the number of pilgrims to Madu, or in the increase at Kirimalai. I am inclined to think that the census was more carefully taken at Madu in 1905 than in previous years. The trains were crowded, as many as thirty coaches running on one occasion and twenty on another. There was a diminution in the number of carts at Madu at the 1905 festival. There were 854, whereas in 1904 there were 940. The facilities afforded by the railway may account for the increase in Maviddapuram pilgrims.

## XXIII.—REGISTRATION OF DOGS.

81. The Dog Registration Ordinance of 1901 was introduced into the towns of Jaffna and Point Pedro in 1904, and into those of Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya in 1905.

1,999 dogs were registered during the year—1,769 at Jaffna and 230 at Point Pedro—and the fees paid on this account amounted to Rs. 499·75. One hundred collars were sold for Rs. 25, and the total revenue amounted to Rs. 524·75. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 548·51 out of a vote of Rs. 750.

The number of stray dogs seized under the Ordinance was as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jaffna .. .. .. .. | 296 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. .. .. | 36 |
| Vavuniya .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| Total .. | 352 |

Of the 296 seized at Jaffna, 14 were released on payment by the owners and the rest were destroyed. In 1904 326 were destroyed.

## XXIV.—HORSE ESTABLISHMENT, DELFT.

82. In Delft there were on 31st December :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stallions .. | 2 | Stud fillies .. .. | 35 |
| Brood mares .. | 8 | Foals .. .. | 3 |

and in Iranativu—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brood mares .. | 3 | Colts and fillies .. .. | 36 |

There were three foals born during the year, of which two died shortly after birth.

Owing to the unsually long drought that prevailed twelve very old mares and seven colts and fillies died in Delft during the year for want of pasture.

The Stock Inspector was stationed in Iranativu as usual for two months, viz., August and September. On his arrival he found six foals lying dead next to the water springs, which had all dried up. The water holes were then deepened and cleared by him. He attributes their death to want of drinking water.

The expenses on account of the maintenance of the horses and of the staff and other incidental charges amounted to Rs. 928·21, as against Rs. 805·94 in 1904.

During the year seven horses were sold and realized the sum of Rs. 1,075.

The Assistant Veterinary Surgeon inspected the horses on the two islands in February and operated on four colts.

The Government Veterinary Surgeon also inspected the herd in October.

## XXV.—CRIME AND POLICE.

### (*A*) *Cases of Murder, Manslaughter, &c.*

83. I regret to say that 1905 compares unfavourably with 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904 as regards murder and manslaughter. There were 11 cases in 1905, as against 7 each year in 1901, 1902, and 1903, and 4 in 1904. Each district was in 1905 represented on the murder list, an unusual circumstance in the Northern Province. But the worst feature about the 1905 cases was that in four of them, including the Mannar and Mullaittivu cases, the offenders were not brought to justice. In one there was a miscarriage of justice; in the other three no evidence could be obtained, there being in one case apparently a conspiracy of silence on the part of the villagers. As a consequence they will now have to support a punitive police force for six months.

The same consequence has followed a caste riot at Matakal, which resulted in the death of one of the rioters and the quartering of punitive police on the village.

There was a very bad case in the Jaffna peninsula, in which a young man murdered a boy of seven for the sake of his armlets, either drowning him or throwing his lifeless body into the sea at Kangesanturai, where it was swept away and never recovered. As no *corpus delicti* could be found the scoundrel, who possibly intended or committed a worse crime than robbery, got twenty years for the minor crimes of abduction, robbery, and attempted murder. The latter conviction seems at first sight an absurdity when it is remembered that the murderer admitted having thrown the boy into the sea, but it was fortunate that it was possible to found a charge on the attempt in the absence of the evidence necessary to establish the murder, as it added ten years to the sentence.

84. Grievous hurt cases on the other hand show a considerable diminution since 1902 and knife cases a slight decrease, but cattle stealing cases were 21 against 14 in 1904.

85. I append—

(1) Notes as regards each case of homicide; also
(2) Return of cases of grievous hurt; *
(3) Return of cases of hurt with knife, &c.; †
(4) Return of cattle stealing cases. ‡

*Notes as regards each Case of Homicide in* 1905.

(1) *February* 13.—At Mankulam in the Mullaittivu District. Accused discharged for want of evidence. The deceased's throat was cut. The body was found a few yards off the high road from Mankulam to Mullaittivu.

(2) *February* 27.—At Silavaturai in Mannar District. The resthouse-keeper was strangled during the night and robbed of the cash in his possession. Offenders still unknown—probably relatives or connections of his own.

(3) *March* 18.—At Samarapakutevankurichi in Vadamaradchchi West. The accused, who hit the deceased on the head with a piece of wood, was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) *May* 24.—At Navali, Ilagan Marutan, a horsekeeper, was hit with a crowbar on the head. He died in the hospital on the 13th June. The accused was discharged as there was not satisfactory evidence against him. While in the hospital the deceased made two different statements implicating different persons on each occasion.

(5) *June* 16.—At Kangesanturai, a school boy aged about seven years was kidnapped from Vannarponnai by a young man and taken to Kangesanturai, where the latter robbed the boy of his armlets, worth perhaps Rs. 50, and drowned him in the sea. The accused had been at one time the boy's teacher. Dilligent search was made for the body by every possible means, but it was not recovered, as the tide and current were both setting outwards owing to the prevalence of south-west winds. Consequently the accused, who was arrested while returning to his house with the boy's armlets in his possession, could not be tried for murder, but he was convicted of attempting to commit murder, kidnapping, and robbery, and was sentenced in the aggregate to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment.

(6) *June* 26.—At Matakal, in a caste riot, a man of the Fisher caste was severely beaten with clubs and died from the effects. One of his assailants, a Koviya, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment, and two others were convicted under section 314 of causing hurt and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

(7) *July* 14.—At Appakuddikinattadi near Vavuniya, in a fight among Public Works Department coolies, one of them stabbed his own mother with a knife when she interfered to separate the fighting coolies. The accused was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

(8) *August* 24.—At Mirisuvil, the kanakkappillai of a cocoanut estate got the cowherd beaten to death with clubs. The kanakkapillai was not on good terms with the deceased, who had objected to his visits to his wife. There was an evident conspiracy to suppress evidence and none could be obtained. As a consequence a punitive police force is to be quartered on Mirisuvil.

(9) *August* 15.—At Irupalai, an influential and wealthy temple manager was waylaid on his way home after midnight and beaten to death with sticks in the presence of his wife, who was also beaten, by some of his own relatives who had been on bad terms with him for a long time. The accused effected their escape to the Coast. One of the accused, when there was a probability of his property being seized under a proclamation, returned from India and surrendered at Colombo. He was tried for murder at the last sessions of the Supreme Court at Jaffna and was acquitted by a jury, notwithstanding the fact that the judge charged for a conviction. He is to be tried for the minor charges of robbery and grievous hurt committed on the deceased's widow at the same time and place. The other two accused have not yet been arrested, and their whereabouts are not known.

(10) *September* 24.—At Tayiddi, in Tellippalai west, there was a fight among the Koviyas on 24th September, 1905, in connection with a goat stolen and recovered. One of them was cut with a knife on the left arm and died of hæmorrhage. His assailant was convicted of grievous hurt and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

(11) *November* 23.—At Vempodikeni, during a land dispute a man was stabbed by one of his relatives and died from the wound. The latter was convicted of murder and sentenced to death, but the sentence was subsequently commuted to one of twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. Another man was convicted under section 314, Ceylon Penal Code, and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*B*) *Co-operation of Headmen with the Regular Police.*

With but few exceptions the headmen co-operated with the regular police in the arrest of offenders as well as in the detection and investigation of crime in the Province.

Sixty-three headmen were paid rewards for good work done by them during the last year; such rewards amounted to Rs. 543·50.

(*C*) *Caste Riots.*

There were three caste riots in Jaffna during the last year. There was a fourth case in which rioting was threatened if the caste privileges to which the Vellalas set up an exclusive claim were not interdicted to a lower caste by the authorities, but this course was not taken and nothing happened.

The worst of these took place at Matakal on 25th June, 1905, between the Roman Catholic Fishers on the one side and the Roman Catholic Vellalas and others on the other side. One of the Fishers, who was beaten with a club, died. One of the opposite faction was shot and injured with a pistol by the Fishers. The riot arose in consequence of a dispute in regard to beating tom-toms at a novena at one of the Roman Catholic churches of Matakal. Cases and counter cases were filed. The charge of murder ended in the conviction of one of the accused, a Koviya, of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment. The other two persons § charged were convicted under section 314, Ceylon

* Annexure Q. † Annexure R. ‡ Annexure S. § Case No. 21,596, P. C., Mallakam.

Penal Code of causing hurt and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each. In other cases arising out of the riot six of the accused were convicted under section 314, Ceylon Penal Code, and four of them were fined Rs. 30 each; one was fined Rs. 35, while the other was fined Rs. 15. In the countercharge of shooting with a pistol* one accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the other to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

In consequence of this riot and of a previous riot a punitive police force has been quartered on Matakal for six months.

The second case was at Kondavil near Jaffna on 1st October, 1905, in connection with a funeral procession of carpenters, which was accompanied by tom-tom beating. The Vellalas of the place, assisted by their henchmen, the Nalavas, objected to the use of music and stopped the procession, pelting stones at the persons taking part in it. The headman of the village who, anticipating a disturbance, had accompanied the procession, were also injured with stones, and the carpenters who carried the corpse left it on the road and took to their heels. The headmen had the corpse buried and were afterwards denounced in petitions for having taken this action in the interests of the public and of sanitation. In connection with this disturbance fourteen persons were charged in the Police Court with riot under sections 141 and 145, Ceylon Penal Code, but only five of the accused were convicted, not of riot, but in a summary trial of causing hurt under sections 314, 367, and 332, Ceylon Penal Code. Three of the accused were fined Rs. 100 each, while the other two were fined Rs. 50 each.

The third case was not so serious. It took place on 10th April, just before the Tamil new year, at Chankuveli, at the house of a schoolmaster, and it arose out of caste feeling. It is the custom of the Pariahs just before the new year to beat tom-tom at the houses of the leading Vellalas of the village, and for this of course they get remunerated. The schoolmaster on this occasion objected to the Pariahs beating tom-toms at his house, because they had not in his opinion kept to the correct order of precedence and had at the suggestion of some of his relatives been to another house first. Ten or twelve persons went to see that the tom-tom beaters beat tom-toms at the schoolmaster's house. The latter objected, and he and his two sons and a neighbour were set on by ten men who beat them with sticks and stones and mamotty handles. The Magistrate committed the ten under sections 314 and 316 (grievous hurt). At the trial in the District Court the Prosecuting Department wished to add charges of unlawful assembly and riot, but were over-ruled on the ground that new charges could not be added at the trial, and seven of the accused were eventually convicted of causing hurt and grievous hurt and sentenced three of them to fines of Rs. 150, three to fines of Rs. 50, and the seventh to a fine of Rs. 5.

In addition to these cases there was on 21st February what may be described as a "riot that failed" at Vannarponnai west. A riot was threatened by some Vellalas if the Mukkuvas of the same place were allowed to make use of tom-toms at the funeral, and some of them went the length of informing the police that there would be bloodshed if a license were issued. In consequence the issue of a license was refused by the Police Inspector, in the absence of myself and the Assistant Superintendent. The Mukkuvas then went to the Office Assistant, Mr. Southorn, who issued the license as the Maniagar reported that the Mukkuvas had always used tom-toms at the funerals of people of importance belonging to their caste. Messrs. Southorn and Woolf went to the place themselves with an Inspector, sergeant, and five constables. There was no disturbance whatever, and no attempt at any. Owing to the objection made by the Vellalas and the action of the police the corpse remained unburied from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 22nd, and the relatives had to fast during this period. His Excellency the Governor was at Chilaw at the time and a telegram was sent to him by the Mukkuvas asking for his interference on their behalf.

The opposition to the issue of a license was nominally due to caste feeling, but the relatives of the deceased attributed it indirectly to the temperance movement, which was just then in evidence at Jaffna. They stated that they had been requested by the persons who tried to prevent the issue of licenses to allow the spathes of their cocoanut trees to be cut so that toddy could not be drawn from them, that they had refused to consent to this as they had already sold the right of drawing toddy to the toddy-drawers, and that in consequence these persons went to the police and endeavoured successfully to prevent the issue of a license for tom-toming at this funeral. But according to the Maniagar it was an instance of *cherchez la femme*. It appeared that similar licenses had been issued to the Mukkuvas of this village in 1893, 1899, 1901, and 1903 without objection.

It would assist the Government Agent and the police materially in putting a stop to these caste riots if the Judges and Magistrates would make it a point of always inflicting sentences of imprisonment on persons convicted of having taken an active part in organizing and carrying through such riots, but as a rule when the cases go to court the Magistrate obtains the consent of the Attorney-General's Department, which is naturally guided by his opinion of the evidence, to the elimination of the charge of riot in order that he may try the case summarily, or if it is committed for trial, there is no conviction on the charge of riot or unlawful assembly, which is practically ignored. The accused are convicted of "voluntarily causing hurt" or "wrongful restraint," whereas the sole *raison d'etre* of the disturbance was an attempt, by criminal force if necessary, to prevent people from exercising their just rights or to compel them to do what they have a legal right to refuse to do, and the minor offences were merely committed in furtherance of this intention. Otherwise there is no explanation of the conduct of the aggressors.

But the more serious offences of riot or unlawful assembly having been thus eliminated, the Magistrate or Judge can allege with some plausibility that the offences of causing hurt or wrongful restraint are adequately punished by fine, and fines it is accordingly.

### (*D*) *Report on Police generally.*

The conduct of the police of the Province during the year was good, and they displayed some zeal in their work. There were three dismissals, 9 promotions, and 2 deaths during the year among the numbers of this force. One constable was discharged from the force as unsuitable, and one retired on pension in the ordinary course. Thirty-five men received rewards amounting to Rs. 329·50 for special services done.

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* Case No. 21,595, P. C., Mallakam.

The police furnished the necessary guards for the Treasury and the jail throughout the year. They also furnished 66 escorts for the Customs collections of the various ports in the peninsula, besides 6 escorts to accompany Government treasure to the district Kachcheries at Mannar and Mullaittivu.

The quarantine guard consisting of a sergeant and six constables was continued at Kayts during the year in connection with plague precautions. There were three cases filed at Kayts for breaches of the quarantine regulations. In one case the accused was fined Rs. 20, in another the accused was convicted and bound over in Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for five months, and in the third the two accused, who were charged with the offence of approaching within 50 yards of a vessel which was in quarantine, were acquitted, as it was held by the Police Magistrate that the boat in which the accused were was carried away by the current and the strong wind that was blowing.

A detachment consisting of a sergeant-major, six sergeants, and 72 constables was sent from Jaffna for duty at the pearl fishery of 1905. They did their duties to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of the Pearl Fishery, and some of them received rewards for detecting pearls stolen by divers.

Pensioners and others were enlisted to do their work at Jaffna during their absence.

A building to serve as the police office is a desideratum. The best plan would be to convert the present resthouse, the site of which is central and convenient, into a police office. It is inconvenient having the office situated 1½ mile from the police station. This was mitigated to some extent by the erection of a telephone between the two during the year, but a new police office is much wanted.

Quarters are also required for the sergeant-majors of the Jaffna station. At present two are living in the married men's barracks and one lives in rented quarters in the town.

### (*E*) *Remarks on Cases, &c.*

(1) *Beating tom-toms without license.*—In a case tried before the Police Magistrate of Jaffna in which some persons were charged with beating tom-toms at Batticotta without a license, and with disturbing the repose of others of the inhabitants, the Magistrate held that (1) in interior villages tom-tomming was not a nuisance; (2) that section 90 of the Ordinance applied to towns only; and (3) that a village became a town only by being specially proclaimed. The prosecution was laid under section 90 of the Police Ordinance and the Proclamation of 2nd September, 1898, which brings that section into operation throughout the Island.

Fortunately for the slumbers of some at least of His Majesty's subjects the majority of the Supreme Court did not adopt these views. Mr. Justice Moncreiff pointed out that "by section 5 of the Ordinance of 1865 the word 'town' includes any village or limits set out for the purposes of the Ordinance," and saw no reason for thinking that the words "set out for the purposes of this Ordinance" are attached to the village. Villages had their limits as towns had their gravets.

He remarked that "we must not make the Legislature illiterate without reason," and that "he could see no purpose underlying the distinction" made by the Magistrate, which is "wrung out by slipshod rendering of the interpretation clause." This distinction was that a village is not a town, and in that sense within section 12 if its limits are not defined by Proclamation. The Judge further asked: "If the Magistrate's view were put in force, why should the village proclaimed under section 12 not have the advantages of sections 53, 80, 81, 82, 84, 87, and 95?"

Mr. Justice Grenier was of the same opinion, and held that the Proclamation was clear enough and applied to Provinces, districts, towns, and inhabited places throughout the Island, and that to hold otherwise would do violence to the language of the Proclamation. (Police Court Jaffna, No. 36,411, 3rd April, 1905.)

As this decision of the Full Court finally settles the question, and as it is one of importance to Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents in their capacity as in charge of the police, I have referred to it in some detail.

(2) *Letting off fireworks without license.*—On 23rd January a girl at Mulai in Valikaman West had her skull fractured by the fall of a rocket while she was standing under a tree near the temple, where fireworks were being let off without a license. The girl died in the hospital.

The persons who let off the fireworks were fined Rs. 40 and Rs. 26. Notwithstanding the accident on the 23rd, two other persons let off fireworks at the same place, and again without a license. One of these was, by a sort of process of inverse ratio between crime and punishment, fined Rs. 4 and the other acquitted. The inference would seem to be that a fine of Rs. 40 is not deterrent as regards the practice of letting off fireworks without a license, even though the result of the practice is the death of a spectator.

I mention these cases because accidents from fireworks have been not uncommon in the Jaffna peninsula. It is recorded as early as 1803 that "many accidents are due to the letting off of fireworks." The delinquents were fined 5 rix-dollars each by "the sitting or other Magistrate or at the Cutchery" (Diary of December 24, 1803). This ruling passion still prevails unchecked.

(3) *Police Courts.*—The Police Courts of the Province were inspected during the year.

*Mallakam Court.*—On the recomendation of the Government Agent it was decided to abolish the Mallakam Court, as the opening of the railway has altered the conditions of communication in this part of the peninsula, and the people of the neighbourhood of the court can easily get into Jaffna by rail from the Chunnakam or Kangesanturai stations or the stopping place at Tellippalai, Mallakam itself being 8¼ miles by road from Jaffna and only 2¼ from Chunnakam station. A Proclamation, dated 29th June, 1905, was issued abolishing the court from 1st October.

In August a deputation of persons interested in the retention of the court waited on His Excellency at Jaffna and urged that the court should not be abolished, as the necessity for proceeding to Jaffna for litigation would seriously interfere with the agricultural pursuits of the majority of the people, who were in the habit of settling their differences at Mallakam Court. His Excellency accepted this view, and the Proclamation abolishing the court was rescinded by Proclamation of 20th September, 1905.

(4) *Attempt to wreck a train.*—A railway sleeper was placed by some evilly-disposed person across the line near Chunnakam on 4th March, which was a Hindu festival (*tirtam*) day at Kirimalai. The ballast train passing at 8 P.M. came into collision with it and was stopped by the driver fortunately without damage. As usual the perpetrators of the outrage remained undiscovered.

(5) *New diaries for the use of the headmen* in making notes of complaints of criminal offences were issued at the beginning of the year. They were first issued of foolscap size with one page for a day. In the Northern Province, I am glad to say, when the diaries are overhauled most of the pages are found to be blank, and there seemed to be great waste of stationery. I suggested therefore that the diaries should be considerably reduced in size, and this has been done.

The rules as to their use require that "the headman should at 6 A.M. on the morning of each day rule a line across the page of the previous day," if it is blank.

## XXVI.—ARRACK AND TODDY RENT.

86. There were 47 prosecutions by the headmen under Ordinance No. 10 of 1844 for illegal drawing or sale of toddy or arrack, and there were convictions in 44 of these cases. The fines amounted to Rs. 717. There were 20 prosecutions by the police with convictions in 17, the fines amounting to Rs. 555.

87. A new system of issuing permits for drawing toddy was adopted by the renter in 1905. Under the old system permits were granted to every one to draw toddy from his own trees on the understanding that the renter would buy from them any quantity of toddy brought to his taverns by persons holding these permits.

Under the new system permits were issued only to certain persons and for trees of his own, thereby enabling the renter to keep the supply under his own hands. The old system encouraged illicit sale and burdened the renter with a glut of toddy. He now has his own trees and pays toddy-drawers a monthly wage per tree. The change was much objected to by the toddy-drawers, many of whom found their occupation gone owing to the limited number employed (27 only at first).

88. The whole question of the arrack and toddy rent, which is a very difficult one, is under the consideration of Government, and a totally new system may be introduced—possibly in 1907. A census of palmyra and cocoanut trees from which toddy is drawn is now being taken as a preliminary step.

## XXVII.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS AND VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

89. Annexed is a statement showing the work done in the Village Tribunals of Vavuniya and Delft during 1905.*

The Village Tribunal of Vavuniya now holds regular sittings at Nedunkeni as well as at Vavuniya, and these additional facilities for settling their disputes seem to be much appreciated by the people of Melpattu East and South.

The work of the Village Tribunal of Delft is gradually increasing as the following table shows:—

| | CIVIL. | | CRIMINAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutions. | Decisions. | Institutions. | Decisions. |
| 1903 .. .. | 194 | 194 | 150 | 150 |
| 1904 .. .. | 244 | 242 | 171 | 167 |
| 1905 .. .. | 267 | 260 | 199 | 197 |
| | 705 | 696 | 520 | 514 |

A court-house for the Delft Village Tribunal was completed in January at a cost of Rs. 172·25, which was defrayed from Village Committee funds, and a set of furniture was obtained at a cost of Rs. 62·26, also paid for from the same funds.

90. Village Committees have been elected for the subdivisions of the Mullaittivu District and also for the subdivisions of the Mannar District, Panankamam, and Metkumulai, in which the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 has been brought into force. Rules are being framed by these Committees; the first set framed by the Mullaittivu Village Committee were sent back owing to an informality in the proceedings of the Committees.

There had been a Village Committee in existence in Delft since 1902, but I found that it had been elected by the "division" of Delft instead of by a subdivision. Under the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, section 16, Village Committees can only be elected by subdivisions, not by divisions. It was necessary therefore for the proceedings to be begun again *de novo*. As there are three subdivisions of the division of Delft, it would have been necessary, if these subdivisions were treated as subdivisions under the Ordinance, for three Village Committees to be elected for the island—a course which would have been inconvenient and more or less unworkable. The expedient or legal fiction therefore was adopted of treating the island of Delft as a subdivision and not as a Chief Headman's division, and of adding the uninhabited island of Kakerativu east of Delft as another subdivision of the division under the jurisdiction of the Maniagar, who is now the "Maniagar of Delft and Kakerativu." A Proclamation to this effect dated 1st September, 1905, was published in the *Government Gazette* of 8th September, 1905.

A new Committee was then elected by the subdivision of the island of Delft and it has already passed a new set of rules which have been submitted for the sanction of Government.

The old Village Committee held two meetings during the year, and the new Committee has held two.

91. The Village Committee of Delft has become a branch of the Agricultural Society, and has opened a small experimental garden at a cost of Rs. 50, which it is hoped may be the means of introducing new products into Delft. It is also taking steps to exterminate the prickly pear, which is becoming a pest in the Island.

## XXVIII.—IRRIGATION.

92. *Karaichchi irrigation works.*—A trench was cut across the Kanakarayan-aru and filled with clay; the earthwork in construction of the bund and filling were also carried out.

The large channel connecting the Iranaimadu and Dri-aru tanks was completed to a length of 3½ miles out of a total length of about 4 miles.

* Annexure T.

In time for the break of the north-east monsoon the sluices of the Dri-aru tank (Manatkulam), which is practically completed, were closed and what water there was impounded, but owing to the unusually small rainfall the tank had only half filled by the end of December.

The line of the channel which is to irrigate that part of Karaichchi West of the North-Central road, of which the centre is Kunchi Parantan, was cleared of jungle and a start was made with the excavation. It crosses the North-Central road at the 158½ mile.

600 coolies were employed on these works, and there was only one case of serious crime reported—a case of stabbing. It was found advisable to appoint one of the tank Inspectors a Police Vidane, as there is no village nor headman close.

93. *Kanukkeni tank.*—This tank having been completed (with the exception of the raising of the spill another 3 feet, postponed for the present) in 1905, there is nothing to record except the sale of land under it to the extent of 66 acres of garden and 69A. 1R. 28P. of irrigable land, and the fact that over 1,000 acres were cultivated under it—an increase of over 200 acres more than the extent cultivated in 1904. There were 1,020 acres sown under this tank in 1905, against 813 in 1904.

There can be no doubt that the spill will have to be raised at an early date. On 19th December, 1904, a year in which there was a failure of the north-east monsoon, 2½ feet of water were flowing over the spill. The spill is 300 feet wide and 15 feet above the low-level sluice.

94. *Giant's tank.*—Surveys were carried out to determine the position of the channels, and an estimate for those under three of the sluices was submitted for sanction.

95. There are nine tanks in the Mullaittivu District maintained by the Irrigation Department, of which all but one are in charge of the Chief Irrigation Engineer. The cost of maintenance is Rs. 1,900 annually. These are—

(1) Kanakarayankulam
(2) Vavuniya
(3) Iratperiyakulam
(4) Mamadu
(5) Madukanda
(6) Maha Irampaikkulam
(7) Periya Olukulam
(8) Venkalacheddikulam
(9) Periyakulam

The last-named is in charge of the Irrigation Engineer, Karaichchi Irrigation Works.

With the exception of Kanakarayankulam and Periyakulam, all these tanks are in the neighbourhood of Vavuniya, which is thus the centre of nearly all the chief irrigation works of what may be called of second class importance in the Province. The first three are on the North-Central road, Madukanda is three miles down the Vavuniya-Trincomalee road, and Venkalachcheddikulam on the Madawachchi-Mannar road. Periyakulam is three miles from Nedunkeni.

Of these tanks, Mamadu and Iratperiyakulam are the most successful. Kanakarayankulam does not appear to have a good watershed,* which perhaps has not been improved by the construction across it of the railway embankment. There has been no opportunity yet of testing the new distribution gates which were put in position in 1905, and it is hoped that the 66¼ acres cultivated under it will be largely increased in future years. When it was constructed it was estimated that it could irrigate 450 acres.

Vavuniya and Madukanda also seem to suffer from an insufficient water supply.

The worst tank in this respect is Venkalachcheddikulam, which never seems to have any water in it. Only 20 acres were cultivated for kalapokam in 1904, and 37½ for idaipokam, and none were cultivated in 1905.

Periya Olukulam will never be satisfactory until the complete scheme under which it and Pavatkulam form twin tanks is carried out. At present only 8 feet of water can be retained in it, barely enough to irrigate 80 acres.

Great things were expected of Periyakulam, but only 132¼ acres were cultivated under it in 1905, and the cultivators will not take up more land, because in order to irrigate it they would have to construct a trough made out of a hollow palmyra tree across the *ván* or channel which takes away the surplus water from the spill. They will not go to this small expense, but expect Government to provide the wooden trough for them. The land under the tank has not been taken up, as was expected when the restoration of the tank was decided on. The acreage irrigable was found to be 624 acres.

The cultivators under all these tanks except Vavuniya pay a water-rate of Re. 1 per acre. At Vavuniya a six-foot head of water is always reserved for the needs of the town, and on this account the shareholders are required to pay 25 cents only.

96. *Village tanks.*—There are 498 tanks on the mainland of the Northern Province in sufficiently good working order to be used periodically. They are distributed as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Mullaittivu | .. | .. | .. | 291 |
| Mannar | .. | .. | .. | 177 |
| | | | | 498 |

On the bunds of all these tanks the cultivators have to do earthwork annually in accordance with the irrigation rules which under different Proclamations have been in force for the last thirty years or more. During 1905 the work done was rather unsatisfactory owing to various causes, of which drought was the chief.

In the southern subdivision of the Mullaittivu District, comprising the division of Vavuniya South, the villagers did their work satisfactorily. But in the division of Vavuniya North, the subdivisions belonging to the Jaffna District, viz., in Tunukkai and Karunavalpattu, and in the Mannar District, they were very slack and there were many defaulters. Most of these were prosecuted and fined ; in the Jaffna division, where the people have had no crops for the last two years, the people were given time until May, 1906, to finish the work due by them.

97. Mr. W. Ferguson left the Irrigation Department early in February on retirement, and was succeeded by Mr. F. Booth from the North-Central Province, who went on leave for four months at the beginning of August, his place being taken by Mr. A. E. Byrde.

* It is said to have spilled only three times in the last twelve years.

Before he left Mr. Booth prepared plans and estimates for the restoration of seven tanks in the Mullaittivu District, particulars of which are given in Mr. Festing's report. The funds for the restoration of these tanks are provided from the balance of irrigation fines at the disposal of the Assistant Government Agent, an excellent method of utilizing these balances, which has become possible owing to the recent discovery to which I alluded in my report of 1904, and which is commented on more fully in my Mullaittivu Assistant's report for 1905, that the disposal of such balances is at the discretion of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the district. But if more tanks are restored in this way it is a question whether provision should not be made for the repayment of the cost or of a part of it by the shareholders.

98. An estimate of Rs. 918 was sanctioned in 1904 for providing a spill and making a bund diversion at Olumadu tank on the new road to Mullaittivu, which has not been in working order for the last ten years. But from various causes the work was not carried out in 1905 as I had hoped. In the first place it will be necessary to repair the large breach in the bund, and the Chief Irrigation Inspector has been called on to prepare an estimate for this work, which will be paid for out of the Irrigation Fine Fund of Karunaval pattu. The breach appears to have been due to the banking up by the Public Works Department of the road which crosses the bund at the spill end and the insufficient waterway provided by the culvert under the road.

99. *Irrigation rules.*—A man is sometimes prosecuted for default to the extent of, say, 230 days. He has no defence, but can only be fined a maximum fine of Rs. 30 for the default. A day's labour is valued at 50 cents, so that if he is fined Rs. 30 he is only punished for default of sixty days' labour out of the 230. It seems useless therefore prosecuting him for more than that number; in other words, the maximum amount of labour that a man can be compelled to render under the irrigation rules is sixty in the year. But under the present rules there is no maximum fixed. Under the rules which preceded them it was fifty days.

There is another reason for not requiring a shareholder with large shares to do the whole of the work which his possession of large shares renders him liable to. If he does, his work may suffice to complete the tank and the smaller shareholders may have nothing to do. I propose therefore to treat sixty days as the limit of work which a villager can be compelled to do in the year.

100. Ten tanks situated on or near the North-Central road and the road from Mankulam to Mullaittivu have been selected for restoration in 1906 under the Circulars Nos. 59 of 5th June and 164 of 6th December, 1901. It is hoped that the terms, which will be extensively advertised in the Peninsula, will attract Jaffna people in want of paddy land. The tanks will each irrigate from 10 to 25 acres when restored.

## XXIX.—WORKS REQUIRED.

### (A) *Railway Feeder Roads.*

101. On this subject generally I have to call attention to the recommendations in my Administration Report for 1903. So far only one of these is in process of being carried out, viz., (1) the construction of the road from the 172¼ mile on the North-Central road, 3 miles east of Palai station, to Chempiyanpattu or rather Marutankeni in Vadamaradchchi west. This was in 1905 finished as far as the *kali* or "salt river," a distance of about 3 miles, where it was originally intended to stop, but as a result of representations, which received the support of the Provincial Engineer, it has, I am glad to say, been decided that it is to be taken across the lagoon to Marutankeni village, where it will meet the road now being constructed by the District Road Committee lengthwise from Vallipuram through the Vadamaradchchi West division. It will help to bring the eastern part of that division within easy access of the railway, and be of much service as a railway feeder than if it had stopped short at the lagoon, where the real difficulty of communication begins.

102. When the causeway across the *kali*, which it is hoped will be begun early in 1906, has been completed—and until then there is not likely to be much traffic on the road—the construction of the following feeder roads on the same side of the railway should be considered.

(2) *Road from Ilutumadduval to Nagercoil*, a distance of about 4 miles. At present it is a mere sandy track. The population of Nagercoil at the last census was 780, and, unlike some of the villages of Vadamaradchchi East, it is increasing. The *kali* would have to be crossed as at Marutankeni by a causeway, but the necessity of constructing causeways did not deter Mr. Dyke or Sir William Twynam from advocating the making of roads in the Jaffna peninsula, nor prevent their appeals from being successful. The causeway should be of the same rough kind as that constructed for the railway at Elephant Pass, and which I understand is to be the model for that at Marutankeni, and there need be no elaborate masonry. The road should be begun from Nagercoil, so that metal might be transported by sea from Point Pedro.

(3) *A road from Iyakachchi, 4 miles west of Elephant Pass, to Pass Beshuter.*—This road would make Crown lands suitable for cocoanut plantations, and possibly for Para rubber, available for sale. At present the sandy track is so heavy that such land is not in demand. This part of the peninsula wants roads to develop it.

(4) *The extension of the Navatkuli-Tanankilappu minor road*, at present ending in a *cul de sac*, to Chavakachcheri, or rather the North-Central road near Chavakachcheri. The distance is only 2½ miles, but the obstacle is that the road would pass through paddy fields and other private land which would have to be acquired. A sum of Rs. 9,000 has however been voted by the District Road Committee towards this work, which is to be taken up in 1906.

(5) *The sandy track leading from Ilutumadduval to Kilali* on the Jaffna lagoon, 3 miles in length, should be formed into a road and metalled. This work the District Road Committee could undertake were it not burdened with the metalling of the Vallipuram-Marutankeni road. As it has undertaken this task, Government should in my opinion relieve it of the metalling of the Ilutumadduval-Kilali road, which is now a mere narrow and sandy track, whereas the similar roads leading to the lagoon from Kodikamam and Palai stations are metalled. It passes through the villages of Ilutumadduval and Karampakam, and has the Iyanankai, Mukamalai, and Karampakam cocoanut estates bordering it. The conversion of this track into a proper road would probably induce Jaffna people, to the number of 1,000 annually, to travel by rail and road to Kilali for the pilgrimage in July instead of going by boat.

There is already a stopping-place for the trains at Ilutumadduval, and in accordance with a recommendation made by me in my report for 1903 the Ilutumadduval tobacco market, at present held at a place 2 miles from the railway, is to be removed to a site close to this stopping-place. When this has been carried out and the roads to Nagercoil and Kilali completed, Ilutumadduval should become as important as some of the stations on the line—in fact it is already, I believe, of more importance than Navatkuli.

(6) *From Paraṇtan station to Murusamoddai* and on to the 7th mile; ultimately with branches to—

(*a*) Pandisuddan and Kandavalai, length 2⅕ miles;

(*b*) Puliyanpokunai and Kalavédditidal, length 3⅓ miles, all villages in the Karachchi division.

In 1905 the earthwork on this road was finished on the 5th and 6th miles and a part of the 7th mile, and, with one exception, bridges and culverts were completed to the end of the 5th mile. The bridge over the Kanakarayan-aru and the adjoining large causeway were begun. The road is not to be continued for the present beyond the 7th mile, but instead the two branch roads referred to above are to be constructed. The original intention of taking the road on to Putukudiyiruppu in the Mullaittivu District through 16 miles of uninhabited country has, I am glad to say, been abandoned for the present.

The branch road to Pandisuddan and Kandavalai was to have been included by the Director for consideration with his estimates for 1906, and it is believed that surveys are to be made and that this road will be constructed in 1907. All that is proposed with regard to these branch roads is in each case a road with natural surface raised above ordinary flood, but not above the highest flood, with culverts and paved stream crossings, and roads of this kind should be suited for the traffic that there is likely to be on them, while at the same time they will be a great improvement on the present state of things.

They will make the railway more accessible to a considerable portion of the eastern half of the Karaichchi division, the largest paddy-producing area of the Jaffna District, which will ultimately be irrigated by the Iranamadu tank. This includes the villages of Velikkandal, Uduppattukandal, Pandisuddan, Puliyanpokunai, Kandavalai, and Kalavedditidal with large tracts of fields and considerable population which should be provided with easier communication to the railway than at present, as the Provincial Engineer remarks in his report on these roads: "All this produce is now carted over land tracks, which in dry weather can be used by lightly loaded carts, but in wet weather are impassable."

(7) *From Parantan station to Parantan village*, 4 miles, and ultimately to Punaryn, another 10½. The improvement of the first 4 miles of this road to Parantan, at present a minor road, would be easy, as it is a good natural road. Parantan is an important paddy-growing village, and it should be put in easy communication with the railway, as a great deal of the paddy goes to Jaffna. The next 8 miles would be expensive, as there is nothing but a sandy and barely defined track through scrub, the margin of the lagoon and river beds. About 2½ miles at the Punaryn end have been formed into a road through the paddy fields, and only require metalling and culverts. The great advantage, however, of bringing the Punaryn division into communication with the railway would in the long run justify the somewhat heavy expenditure that would have to be faced. It might revolutionize the present state of things in the Punaryn division, which is not progressive.

(8) *Road from Mankulam station to Mullaittivu.*—I am glad to be able to record that the metalling of this road is proceeding apace. It is now metalled as far as the 14th mile, an additional 8 miles having been completed during the year. The metalling of the remaining 16 miles is, I understand, to be provided for, though possibly not the whole distance in the current year.

When it is completed the whole way it will be a great boon to Mullaittivu, and should improve the railway traffic.

(9) *Road from Mankulam to Tunukkay*, 13 miles.—If cotton is ever to be started on the black alluvial soil of Punaryn, and the Vavuniya scheme proceeded with, this road should be treated as a railway feeder and improved, when the other roads referred to have been finished.

(10) *Old road to Mullaittivu from Kallolunkanpuliyankulam*, which was to have been the site of a station and is to be, I hope, a railway stopping-place as well as the site of a resthouse. This road, which is the same length exactly as the road from Mankulam, should some day be metalled; in fact, I should have been glad if it had not been overshadowed by the "new trace" and had received the improvements in the way of bridges, culverts, and metalling, which have almost entirely been confined to the latter. If this course had been adopted, it would have proved the better road of the two, as it has naturally a better surface and passes through better country and more villages, and with the railway would have brought Mullaittivu into touch with the rest of the Province and of the Island, quite as efficiently as the new trace is likely to do.

(11) *Madawachchi-Mannar road.*—This road, which is disguised by the Public Works Department under the name of the Yakawe-Pesalai road, Yakawe being the point where it enters the Northern Province, was metalled from the 12th to the 19th mile from Mannar during the year—a work which was much wanted. The rest of the road to as far as Paraiyanalankulam, another 7 miles, at least should be metalled, as, like the Mullaittivu "new trace," owing to the inferior quality of the only gravel obtainable, it becomes almost impassable for carts during the wet weather.

(12) *The road from Vavuniya to Paraiyanalankulam* on the Madawachchi-Mannar road should also be metalled for the reason I have just given, the work to be commenced at the Vavuniya end. The distance this way to Mannar is 48 miles, and when the whole length has been metalled it should become *the* road to Mannar. The distance from Madawachchi station is 50 miles.

(13) A small road, which hardly comes under this head, is the *approach road to the railway station, Vavuniya.* The old road known as the "Outer Circular" joining the Mannar and North-Central roads, which passes the railway station, was transferred to the Public Works Department and reconstructed during the year as a gravelled road. The part leading from the North-Central road to the station should eventually be metalled as originally provided for, as in wet weather these gravelled roads become very heavy and get much cut up.

103. This completes the list of railway feeder roads in the Northern Province requiring improvement or construction. I now come to roads more or less remote from the railway.

(14) *Road from Point Pedro to Vallipuram and Marutankeni.*—This is an important road, as being the only road through the division of Vadamaradchchi West. It has been metalled now for 4¾ miles, *i.e.*, for 2½ miles beyond Vallipuram, a sum of Rs. 2,039·39 having been spent on that work by the District Road Committee during 1904 and of Rs. 406 in 1905. In addition to this in 1905 an extent of 11,000 feet was raised one foot between Kudarappu and Nagercoil to keep the salt water of the *kali* out of the fields, the original embankment which fulfilled this purpose having been destroyed by the formation of the road in 1903. A sum of Rs. 900 was voted for this work and tenders were called for, the lowest amounting to this sum. The work was however given to the Maniagar in order that he might get the villagers to carry it out.

A sum of Rs. 106 was spent on culverts in 1905 out of a vote of Rs. 406.

The District Road Committee has voted Rs. 15,000 for this road to be expended in 1906, having decided that it would be advisable to concentrate all its efforts on completing it as far as Marutankeni, a distance of 19¾ miles.

(15) *Coast road from Punaryn to Mannar Causeway*, northern portion.—This road, in charge of the Public Works Department, is being metalled for the first three miles from Punaryn. In 1904 the metalling had been carried on as far as the 2½ mile ; in 1905 the metal was piled as far as the 3rd mile-stone, and most of it laid before the end of the year. At the 7th mile a 12-feet bridge was built and an embankment ran across the low ground.

104. My Assistant at Mannar has dealt with other roads in the Province the improvement of which is required.

105. The main and minor roads were kept in as good order during the year as could be expected with the money available. The people of the more populous parts of the Peninsula at least have little to complain of as regards the state of their roads, and should consider themselves fortunate in that there is such good material available for roads close at hand. Roads are now wanted in the less thickly populated divisions of the Peninsula, which are at the same time near the railway, and it is these roads that I have advocated in this report.

### (B) *Karaiyur Reclamation.*

106. I call attention to my remarks in the reports of 1903 and 1904. I addressed Government on this subject in July, 1904, recommending the filling in of the reclamation ground by utilizing the railway and prison labour, and was authorized to include in the draft estimates for 1905 a sum of Rs. 2,000 in connection with this work. I was informed at the same time that if the amount was finally included in the estimates, my suggestion as to prison labour would be considered. But unfortunately the Rs. 2,000 never reached that stage, and has made no reappearance, so that the suggestion has not yet been considered.

My belief is that if this ground were reclaimed the sale of it would repay Government the expenditure with a profit, owing to the demand for land in the town of Jaffna and the high price it would be likely to fetch. It has been roughly estimated recently that it would cost Rs. 260 a lacham to fill in this portion of the beach, and that the land would sell for Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 a lacham.

A portion of the land should be reserved as an open space and another portion for the salt store, which should be removed here. The extent is, I believe, about 70 acres, and for these purposes 10 acres would be ample.

I would suggest that a survey with plans be made by the Public Works Department.

The road on the embankment which encloses this "reclamation" ground from the lagoon is 49·60 sines in length, *i.e.*, just under a mile.

### (C) *Removal of the Salt Store from its present Site to the neighbourhood of the Customs.*

107. I recommended this in 1903 in connection with the filling in of the Karaiyur reclamation, and I repeat the recommendation now. The former scheme should follow the latter, but need not await its completion, as a small extent of the area to be filled in near the Customs would give room for the salt store. If it were removed here and a siding constructed from the railway to the Chiviyateru salt pans, the whole of the salt manufactured annually at the pans might be brought in to the store by rail instead of as now by cart, thus putting Government money into the coffers of the Railway instead of into private hands, and preventing the roads from being cut up by incessant cart traffic.

In addition to this the removal of the stores would place an excellent site on the seabeach and stone-built house, now wasted on a store, at the disposal of Government, either for use as a resthouse or as a house for some Government officer. The present store could be converted into either, though some additions and alterations would of course have to be made.

### (D) *A new Resthouse for Jaffna.*

108. Now that the railway is open the want of a resthouse with proper accommodation is much felt. The present resthouse is shut in by streets and buildings and very dusty and hot in the south-west monsoon: the rooms and windows are small, and the ventilation bad.

It could however be turned into a police office in lieu of the present one, which is inconveniently situated a mile and a half from the police station, and rather more from the Superintendent's and Inspector's quarters, and I have recommended that this course be adopted. Or the building might be utilized as an office for the Colonial Surgeon and as a dispensary, for which purposes a private house in the Pettah is now hired.

The difficulty is to find a site. In my 1903 report I recommended that the general store on the Seabeach road, which is a substantial stone building, be converted into a resthouse. This cannot be done, however, until a portion of the Karaiyur reclamation has been filled in and the salt store which occupies the premises behind the general store removed there. This would, I think, be the best plan; the site of the general store and of the salt store would be an excellent one for a resthouse or for a house for the Police Magistrate, and is entirely wasted by being put to its present use. It would be an advantage to have the stores situated on the railway, as they would be if removed to the site I have suggested, but as it would take some time before this project could be carried out, and as a new resthouse is urgently needed, an alternative site must be sought. I would suggest that the resthouse be built on that portion

of the esplanade which is situated opposite the present site and is bounded on the south by the old Dutch burial ground, which would bring it in fact into proximity to its own stables which have already been built on a portion of this site. It would be necessary to close the small section of the main road leading from the seaside road towards Grand Bazaar, which intersects this portion of the esplanade, but this would cause no real inconvenience to any one as main roads run along two sides of the proposed site and connect the seaside road with the road to Grand Bazaar. The only difference would be that vehicles and pedestrians would have to go round two sides of a triangle instead of along the hypothenuse, a difference of a few yards only.

The conversion of this small portion of the esplanade into a site for the resthouse would not be any inconvenience to the general public. It is not used for games as it is cut in two and spoilt for that purpose by the section of road I propose to close, and there is plenty of esplanade left.

In any case it is the only satisfactory solution of the question of a site, so long as the store site is not available.

This site would not, I believe, be found to be dusty or hot. The resthouse would be an isolated building and open to the breeze on all sides, and would have no broad dusty roads close up to it.

It is in the south-west monsoon chiefly that the present resthouse is found so unbearably hot, especially at night, because it gets hardly any of the south-west breeze, which alone makes that period of the year in Jaffna bearable. On the new site it would be fully open to it, and it would not catch the dust from the roads which border the present site, and which is blown into it by the same south-west wind.

(E) *New Resthouses at Vavuniya and Mankulam.*

109. These will, I am glad to say, be built during the current year, Government having provided a sum of Rs. 15,577 for the purpose. The resthouse at Kallolunkanpuliyankulam, where the old road turns off to Mullaittivu, will be proceeded with in 1907.

(F) *Extension of the Telegraph to Kayts.*

110. This was carried out in December.

(G) *New Post Office, Jaffna Kachcheri.*

111. Plans and estimates were made in 1904 for a new Post Office and Postmaster's quarter just opposite the gate of the Government Agent's grounds, but the scheme appears to have been abandoned. When the Local Board is started office accommodation will be required at the Kachcheri, and the rooms now occupied by the Post Office would be specially suitable for this purpose. It is to be hoped that the scheme will be revived.

## XXX.—PLANS OF IMPROVEMENT.

112. The chief measures under this head are really "Works required" which have been dealt with in the previous section. To these may be added those measures which were advocated in my reports for 1903 and 1904, viz.:—

(1) Sanitation and improvement of villages.
(2) A Local Board for Jaffna.
(3) A Local Board for Point Pedro.
(4) Transfer of the Friend-in-Need Hospital.

(1) On the first of these subjects I have written fully in my report for 1903, and it seems unnecessary to repeat here what I then said. The proposed amalgamation and amendment of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinances, the Nuisances Ordinance of 1862, and the Contagious Diseases Ordinance of 1866 (under which curious title the whole of the provisions relating to the establishment of Local Boards of Health are disguised in the Ordinance Book), with the substitution of Local Boards of Health for revenue districts instead of Provinces, and the extended powers which the new Ordinance proposes to give to them, should help considerably in this direction.

(2) It has been decided that a Local Board should be established at Jaffna from 1st July, 1906.

(3) This has not yet been proposed by me. It should follow the establishment of the Jaffna Local Board.

(4) So far as can be made out from the report of this institution for the year 1904 (the latest published, which did not appear until 1906), the amount contributed by the general public for its support in 1904 was Rs. 308·16 and by Government officers and pensioners Rs. 1,064·80. The number of subscribers belonging to the general public (exclusive of hospital employés, who contributed Rs. 3·45 a month, it is presumed, but it may be a lump sum of Rs. 3·45) was 25, and the Government and Provincial Road Committee servants subscribing were 303.

Donations to the Society or hospital amounted to Rs. 91·79 in 1904. The donations included Rs. 61·79 paid by in-patients (or "impatients" as they are, with unconscious sarcasm, called in the report) and Rs. 25 from a Government officer who did not happen to be a monthly subscriber and made up for it in this way. The balance of Rs. 5 came from the Ceylon Steamship Company.

The pecuniary relief granted to paupers amounted to Rs. 137·50—not much for a large town like Jaffna, but as I have before remarked the Society is overshadowed by the hospital, for the maintenance of which it virtually exists, doing indifferently what might be done satisfactorily by Government.

In September an order was received from Government that the system of deducting subscriptions from the pay of Government employés was to cease, and this was carried into effect from the following month. I believe there were only one or two cases in which when the payments were left to be made by the contributors themselves subscriptions were continued, and these only till the end of the year.

It appears to have been decided that the hospital shall be taken over and maintained by Government, and in August His Excellency offered the Society Rs. 20,000 as compensation for the buildings on this condition. The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the offer, and on its report formulated several conditions upon the basis of which it would be prepared to accept the offer of His Excellency. The reply to this was that the hospital must be handed over on payment of the Rs. 20,000 to the Society without any conditions. The Committee is still considering whether it will accept the offer.

The Society, by the withdrawal of the quasi-voluntary subscriptions of Government servants, has lost the bulk of its income, not counting the Government grant, and now has to depend almost entirely on these grants, amounting to Rs. 8,000 a year, and on the possibility of being allowed eventually by Government to sell more land and use the proceeds as income. Yet it hesitates over accepting the Rs. 20,000 and handing over the hospital to Government.

(5) *Protection of wells.* — There would seem to be room for improvement as regards the protection of the numerous wells and pits to be found in the peninsula. I append a table for the last five years of—

Drowning in Wells.

| | Accident. | Suicide. | Total. | | Accident. | Suicide. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 38 | 11 | 49 | 1904 | 39 | 7 | 46 |
| 1902 | 41 | 9 | 50 | 1905 | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| 1903 | 60 | 7 | 67 | | | | |

There were 4 of the wells of 1904 unprotected and 8 of those of 1905.

In 1904 there were prosecutions in respect of 3 of the unprotected wells; the fourth was a public well. In 1905 there were 5 prosecutions and convictions, 2 of the wells were public tanks or turavus, and in the eighth case the headman omitted to prosecute because the owner had fenced his well after the occurrence.

In India covers for the wells of open woodwork appear to be in use. They should, I think, be introduced into the Jaffna peninsula. There appears to be an objection on the part of the people to covers which entirely shut in the well, with the exception of an opening covered by a lid for the drawing of water, as they have an idea that the effect of sunlight on well water is beneficial. Unless too the lid is always kept on, except when water is being drawn (and it is not likely to be), the well shaft would probably become infested with bats. I had a cover of this kind, however, constructed for the Government well at Tadduvankoddi, as during the south-west monsoon sand was perpetually blown into it, and it appears to answer well and to satisfy the people.

113. I would strongly recommend that the experiment of using an aëromotor for irrigation be tried in the Peninsula. If found successful, these windmills will probably be adopted owing to the small cost of working. There is a perpetual wind blowing in the Jaffna and Mannar Districts from May to September, and this period is also the dry season. The use of these windmills should result in great saving of labour.

114. (6) *Extension of the railway to Mannar.*—I wrote in my report for 1904 that this must come in time—when the South Indian Railway is extended to Rameswaram. Since then eight miles of railway from Paumban to the temple of Rameswaram have been constructed and the remaining 15 miles to the end of the island of Rameswaram are to be constructed shortly. There is also a proposal before the Madras Government to construct a shallow ship canal across the island. When this extension has been made and also that from Arantangi to Ramnad, which will shorten the distance from the principal cooly districts to Paumban, the extension from Vavuniya to Mannar should certainly be carried out. I agree with Mr. Rowsell, the Ceylon Planters' Labour Agent, that if these extensions are carried out they would furnish the best cooly route. "The two systems of railway (India and Ceylon) will only be separated by about 44 miles." There would then only be required "a ferry service consisting of beamy shallow draft paddle steamers. These boats would start from the canal and ply on the north or south side of Adam's bridge according to the state of the monsoon, thereby invariably obtaining smooth water. The advantages in favour of this route are apparent."

The Mannar extension from Vavuniya would not obtain cooly traffic only. It would secure by far the greater part of the Madu pilgrimage traffic, as the line would pass through Madu. There is an average attendance at Madu of 25,000 persons at the height of the festival, and the Madu festival does not last ten days only, but goes on through the whole of the dry season from March to October.

Further, the extension would pass through the Giant's tank country, and would help to develop the scheme and extend cultivation under the tank. It would probably familiarize a good many Indian people with that part of Ceylon and help to attract to it those Indian settlers of which it is most in need, and irrigable land which is now at a discount and unmarketable would find buyers among them.

## XXXI.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

115. In the New Year holidays I drew up at the request of Government a Code of Civil Procedure for Village Tribunals which, with the Code of Criminal Procedure drawn up by me in December, 1904, has been revised by a Committee appointed by Government, comprising the Attorney-General, Mr. H. W. Brodhurst, Acting Government Agent, Western Province, and Mr. W. E. Thorpe, C.C.S., and is now under the consideration of Government.

116. On 13th January I inspected a "Noria" well pump erected in a field at Vasavilan, a village a few miles to the south-east of Kangesanturai in Valikamam North, by Mr. S. Thomas, who belongs to that neighbourhood, but has been resident for some ten years in the Straits Settlements. The pump was tried for the first time on this day. It appeared to work well, in the manner of a cheku mill with two bullocks to supply the motive power, and is capable of bringing up over 60 gallons in one minute, or 4,000 an hour. There are required to work it besides the bulls two men, whereas a well sweep in the same neighbourhood, where the wells are deep, would require four men—two on the well sweep and two attending to the channels—and would bring up a smaller quantity of water in the same time.

A pump of the dimensions of the one in question appears to be suitable for wells from 25 to 80 feet deep and 25 to 35 feet in circumference. A smaller machine raising 3,000 gallons an hour would be suitable for wells under 25 feet deep, *i.e.*, for most of the wells in the rest of the Peninsula. Unfortunately this enterprising pioneer of improved methods of irrigation in agriculture was involved in litigation owing to his introduction of this machinery, as one of the six shareholders objected to it, ostensibly on the ground that the water of the well was fouled by oil dropping into it from the machinery. Mr. Thomas was successful in defending the action, but had, I understand, to pay his own costs.

It is a pity to have to record that no further use has been made of the well pump.

I am inclined to think that a still better (because cheaper) motive power would be the wind, and that the American aëromotor would be most successful in Jaffna and Mannar, where there is a never ceasing wind—the south-west wind—in the dry season.

This pump cost Rs. 628 and with freight and duty Rs. 800. I suggested that these machines should be exempted from duty hereafter, and I am pleased to be able to record that His Excellency adopted this view, and that such machines are by Proclamation published in the *Gazette* of 11th August, 1905, exempted from the payment of Customs duty.

Mr. Thomas subsquently read a paper on this well pump at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Jaffna, which was published in the *Agricultural Magazine* for July.

117. I had again to superintend a pearl fishery—the most successful on record—which detained me at Marichchukkaddi for the three months February–April. I inspected the working of Mr. Dixon's machinery several times during the fishery and noted the results in my diary for February–April, which has been printed.

118. In May I visited the curious salt water hole that suddenly appeared in that month in a paddy field near Manippay.

119. On 2nd July I was present at the final ceremony of the Madu festival, the Pichchai-choru, when the number of people was counted and found to be 23,000.

120. I presided at four meetings of the Jaffna Agricultural Society and at meetings of the Ridgeway Memorial Committee. None were held during my absence at the fishery or on circuit.

121. I began going through the old diaries of former Collectors and Government Agents. The Jaffna Kachcheri is especially fortunate in the care that has been taken of these diaries, which, owing to the interest shown in the preservation of records by Mr. Dyke and Sir William Twynam, and the example set by them in this respect, have all been preserved and bound up to the last year or so.

The diaries begin on 3rd December, 1795, only three months after the surrender of the town to the British forces, with that of Mr. John Jervis of the Madras Civil Service, who had been appointed by the Government of Fort St. George "Assistant to Mr. Robert Andrews, Superintendent of the Revenues of Jaffnapatnam and Mannar and their dependencies." Mr. Andrews had sailed for the Coast on 30th November owing to indisposition, and Mr. Jervis opened the "Cutchery" of Jaffna apparently in the Fort on his arrival on 3rd December. The civil administration of Jaffna and the North was therefore in working order three months before the capitulation of Colombo. Mr. Jervis reported his arrival and assumption of duties to Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, and also that he "had taken measures to prevent the pearl banks from being plundered." The measures he took were to request Captain Bowser, commanding at Mannar, to send armed boats to guard the banks.

It appeared that Mr. Andrews had proposals to make respecting the renting of the fishery, and as a matter of fact Mr. Jervis himself became the renter of the fishery for 1796 for the sum of 150,000 Porto Novo pagodas* from 11th March to 10th April. On 19th March he was superseded as Superintendent of the Fishery by Mr. Robert Alexander, who was appointed by Mr. Andrews and arrived at Condaatje on that date. On the same day, apparently owing partly to his chagrin at being thus superseded, though he gives as his reason that Government had failed to supply him with 120 boats on 11th March as agreed, Mr. Jervis wrote to Mr. Alexander: "Government having failed in their engagement with me as renter of the pearl fishery, I consider myself no longer placed in that situation, and Government can no longer look up to me as their public renter."

There was then considerable correspondence between Messrs. Andrews, Jervis, and Alexander, all three of them being at Arippu at the time, on the subject of the fishery. Mr. Andrews explained to Mr. Jervis that he had been superseded as Superintendent because of the evident necessity that such superintendence should be "independent of the interests of the renter," and that the reason the boats were not furnished was because the Company, "to carry on the Public Service against Colombo," have been obliged to press a number of boats and men of this Island required originally for the fishery. The acceptance of his resignation of the position of renter must rest ultimately with the Government of Fort St. George, to which it would be referred. In the end Mr. Jervis was released from his engagement as renter by the President in Council, but Lord Hobart expressed "his sense of the impropriety of that gentleman's conduct both as regards his engagement as renter of the fishery and his duty to the Company as Collector of their Revenue."

He continued, however, to be "Assistant Resident and Collector" until his death on 24th December, 1797, when he was succeeded by Major B. G. Barbut, the Commandant, who afterwards distinguished himself in the Kandyan war of 1803, who was appointed to the charge of the revenue, apparently superseding Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Jervis styles himself sometimes "Assistant Resident and Collector" and sometimes "Assistant Superintendent of Revenue." His legal style appears to have been "Senior Merchant in the service of the Honourable United English East India Company under the Presidency of Fort St. George on the Coast of Coromandel, and Senior Assistant to the Resident and Superintendent of Revenue of the Island of Ceylon."

Mr. Andrews appears to have been the sole Resident and Superintendent of Revenue at the time, and his duties at first were confined to Jaffna and the Northern Province with Trincomalee, which were then the only parts of the Island under British rule. He superintended the pearl fishery of 1797, but subsequently appears to have had his headquarters in Colombo. He resigned his Ceylon appointment in December, 1798. Lieutenant-Colonel Barbut is styled "Collector of Revenue" until April, 1801, and after that "Commissioner Extraordinary of Revenue and Commerce."

* Equal to Rs. 239,062·50. There were 25½ fanams in a Porto Novo pagoda.

We find frequent references in these diaries to "the Hon. Lieutenant George Turnour, 73rd Regiment (afterwards of the 19th Regiment), who was Fort Adjutant, Jaffna, in 1795, 1796, and 1797; Commandant at Mannar, November, 1797, to January, 1800; a merchant at Jaffna trading in paddy, tobacco, &c., and finally Collector of the Wanni." He was father of the Oriental scholar of the same name, and is buried in the Jaffna Dutch Church, the date of his death being 19th April, 1813.

The "Cutchery" seems to have been located first at Mr. Jervis's house and afterwards in the Fort. It was "removed to the Government House in Chundiculy" on 29th January, 1803, on the site of which it has ever since remained.

I have extracted enough to show that there are many interesting entries in the diaries amid much that is of only ephemeral interest and much that makes very dry reading. In fact the preponderance of matter of the latter description makes it a somewhat tedious task going through the diaries. This I have done up to October, 1805, and I propose to continue the task as time permits, making extracts of anything that is interesting. This epitome I would suggest that Government should eventually publish. There is much information buried in these diaries that should be of use to officers charged with the administration of the Province, and should often save them from going over the same ground if rendered more accessible and put in a more convenient form.

122. On 12th November I visited Kachchilamadu and saw "Pandaram's tree" and the site of the place where Pandaram stopped and, in the village clearing, of the fight in 1803, where Captain Von Driberg's force defeated him on 31st October, when according to an old man of the village "40 Sinhalese fell down." The tree was 21 feet in girth 4 feet from the ground. There is a field in the village called Pandaravayal. Pandara, who is described as "the person styling himself the Wannian of the whole Wanny and appointed to be such by the Court of Candi," had captured the Fort of Mullaittivu on 25th August, 1803, Captain Von Driberg and the garrison having to take to their boats. The only references to this in the diary of the Agent of Revenue, Jaffna, consist of a note on 26th August that news of the capture of Mullaittivu had arrived, and another on 28th August of the arrival of the Aumildar of Mullaittivu with the report that on the night of the 25th the Commanding Officer had been obliged "by the Cingalese" to evacuate Mullaittivu, that he had brought off the books and papers and the cash, but had left 2,000 parras of paddy in store. On receipt of this news the Jaffna Cutchery was removed to the Fort, where it was held for the next two months.

There is no notice whatever of the recapture, but merely an entry by Mr. George Lusignan (the Agent) made on 25th October at Arippu: "Went over to Mannar to settle matters for an expedition into the Wanny under Captain Driberg." The issue was decided at Kachchilamadu as related above.

123. *Toddy renting system.*—I spent some time over the toddy question and furnished reports to Government. The question is, What is the best method of restricting and limiting the drawing of toddy which is allowed to ferment? Cannot the present renting system be improved on? The Madras system was considered with its plan of numbering and licensing the trees. It would be advisable if its working could be studied on the spot. Eventually I received instructions for the taking of a census of palmyra trees, and this, which is a considerable undertaking, is now being made.

## XXXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

124. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Blake, accompanied by Sir John Keane, Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon. Myles Ponsonby, A.D.C., visited Jaffna in August. They arrived by train on the afternoon of the 19th from Anuradhapura, and remained at Jaffna until the morning of the 26th. During the week His Excellency visited Kayts, Kangesanturai, and Point Pedro, and presided at prizegivings at the Jaffna and Victoria Colleges. His Excellency also visited the Hindu, St. Patrick's, and St. John's Colleges, the Friend-in-Need Hospital, the Kachcheri, the prison, &c., and received various deputations at King's House.

Their Excellencies attended service, held for the occasion in the old Dutch Church in the Fort, on Sunday, the 20th, and occupied the Commandeur's pew. They were present at a garden party in the "Park" on the 22nd and received the leading people of Jaffna.

A Committee had been formed to arrange for a suitable reception, and a pandal was erected just outside the Fort in which an address was read on behalf of the people of Jaffna by Mr. Advocate Kanakasabai. The streets were prettily decorated, and there were handsome pandals at Point Pedro, Kayts, Valvedditurai, Batticotta, and Puttur, at most of which addresses were read.

The motor car which they brought with them enabled Their Excellencies to see a good deal of the Jaffna peninsula.

125. *Curious natural phenomenon.*—On the morning of 20th May, about 7 o'clock, a small hole appeared in the ground of a paddy field called Kiray, adjoining an old Dutch road near the limit of the villages of Manipay and Navali.

It gradually enlarged, and by the evening of the same day there was a circular hole about 90 feet in circumference, full of water. The depth was about 30 feet, and the water was nearly level with the surrounding field. Information of the appearance of this hole was telegraphed the same day to Government.

Next day it was about 100 feet in circumference, and the edge of the soil round the pool was constantly falling as it enlarged. The water was found to be salt, like sea water, and seemed to be in a continual state of turmoil though not hot.

On the 22nd, when I inspected it, the diameter was nearly 60 feet, which would mean a circumference of 188 feet. The depth in the centre was found to be 28 feet, and the water was within 3 feet of the surrounding soil. A part of the Dutch road had been absorbed into the pool.

By the 23rd the length across the pool from north to south was 63 feet and from east to west 57 feet. The water had gone down 1½ inch.

Next day it had not increased in size, and the water had gone down another 2 inches, and by the 25th it was 6 inches lower than it was on the 22nd. By the 27th it had sunk another 3 inches, and on 6th June a further 3 inches. By 11th June this had increased to 1¾ foot, by 10th July to 3 feet, by 1st August to 3½ feet, but on 24th September it suddenly subsided another 4 feet, so that up to this date the total subsidence was 7½ feet. There was no change reported in the dimension of the pool from 23rd May to 24th September.

After the rains of the first half of October, owing to the influx of rain water, the surfaces rose 6 feet. By 9th October the circumference was 200 feet. A month later there had been no change.

The distance of this pond from the lagoon is about 1½ mile. It must be connected with it, I should say, under ground.

The sudden appearance and rapid increase in the size of the hole during the first few days caused great excitement among the villagers, and it was visited by large crowds, for whose refreshment a tea shop was immediately started on the spot, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the Manipay Post Office.

I annex two extracts from a local newspaper respecting the pool :—

*The land fissure at Kerai.*—The excitement connected with this natural curiosity has now subsided and the practical side is coming into prominence. Sowing has commenced and the owners of the valuable paddy lands adjoining the fissure are troubled at the thought that with the rains the water in the pool will overflow and inundate the land with salt water, which will damage the crop and spoil the land. It is interesting to learn that the depth of the water in the pool has considerably decreased. The latest measurement is said to show 18 feet of depth, as against 36 feet at the outset. This fact, if fact it is, holds out the hope that the filling up of the pool in course of time is within the bounds of possibility.—" Morning Star " of 14th September.

The water is now said to be fresh, which proves that the lighter rain water is above the heavier salt water. This removes the fear that the surrounding valuable paddy fields will be damaged by salt water.—" Morning Star " of 19th October.

126. *Prickly pear* is the curse of Kayts, Delft, and the neighbourhood of Point Pedro, Kangesanturai, and Kirimalai. Experiments with an insect which is known to eat up the prickly pear proved unsuccessful in 1903 and 1904. An easy means of getting rid of it should be a boon to the inhabitants. In Queensland the Government recently carried out a most successful experiment with this object. The plants were chopped down to the ground, and the thickest leaves and the stem were slashed with the mattock and the stump chopped to shreds but not extracted. Then the leaves and stump were sprayed with a solution of sodium arsenic, care being taken that the whole surface of the leaves was wetted. "This was the whole of the operation, and the result was surprising. After three or four days the green succulent fleshy leaves wilted and turned brown, finally drying up and cracking under foot. Not only were the leaves destroyed, but the spray so permeated the stump to the very end of its long roots that they were utterly rotted and turned into a rich humus. Singularly enough the spraying had no bad effects upon the grass, which, on the contrary, seemed to derive additional vigour from its application." The whole area treated, which was 145 acres in extent, is now a valuable grazing property.*

There are no such large areas to be dealt with in the Jaffna District, and it should be easy to carry out similar measures for getting rid of the cactus. The Delft Village Committee, which is a branch of the Agricultural Society, is going to try this experiment.

127. *New products in Delft.*—A small experimental garden was opened at Delft with funds provided by the Village Committee at the instance of the local branch of the Agricultural Society.

A start was made by introducing in the garden arecanuts, onions, and ginger, all hitherto foreign to the island ; also some salt bush seed received from Peradeniya was sown. It is too early yet to report results.

128. *Poultry-breeding.*—Only 8 out of 42 black or buff Orpington and Plymouth rock cocks supplied to the reshouses and Provincial Road Committee bungalows in 1903 were left at the end of 1905, and of these 7 were in the Jaffna District and 5 in the Jaffna peninsula. There is only one left in the Mullaittivu District, and none in Mannar.

129. *Arrival of the motor car.*—The first appearance of a motor car in Jaffna is an event that should be chronicled. This was on 23rd April, when a party comprising Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dyer, Mr. S. H. Dyer, the late Mr. G. Brooks, and Mrs. Scovell arrived at 11.30 A.M. from Kandy on a Chelmsford car and left for Vavuniya next day at 2 P.M.

130. *Elephants shot.*—On 3rd August a young tusker was shot by a villager at Tenniyankulam in Tunukkay division. His defence was that seven or eight elephants were damaging his paddy and that he fired at them, and the one he shot happened to be a tusker. He was fined Rs. 10 in the Mullaittivu Police Court.

A similar feat had been performed by the District Mudaliyar of Vavuniya South at a tank called Tevakkulam in the neighbourhood of Vavuniya on 14th July. He and some others were at an ambush, and as he thought that an elephant belonging to a herd which had come up to the tank was about to charge them he fired at it with a 12-bore gun loaded with a bullet at a distance of about 8 yards.

The elephant, which was hit in the head, ran about 100 feet and then dropped, dying shortly afterwards. It was a female 7 feet high, and fortunately was not a tusker.

131. *Destruction of wild beasts.*—The following is a statement of leopards and bears killed in the Province during 1905 for which rewards were paid :—

| | Leopards. | Bears. |
|---|---|---|
| Jaffna | 7 | 2 |
| Mannar | 15 | 3 |
| Mullaittivu | 26 | 14 |
| | 48 | 19 |

The numbers are smaller than in 1904, when rewards were paid for 55 leopards and 24 bears.

132. *Deaths from snake-bite.*—The number of deaths from snake-bite in the Northern Province for the five years of the century has been :—

| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna District | 18 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 12 |
| Mannar District | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Mullaittivu District | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 |

* Extract from an article in the " Journal of the Department of Agriculture," Western Australia, forwarded by the Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

133. *Licenses issued.*—Statement of licenses issued at the Jaffna Kachcheri during 1905 (see also Annexure V.) :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Game licenses | .. | 28 |
| Gun licenses | .. | 80 |
| Gunpowder licenses | .. | 11 |
| Liquor shops | .. | 15 |
| Carts (double) | .. | 1,790 |
| Carts (single) | .. | 14 |
| Carriages | .. | 46 |
| Coaches | .. | 3 |
| Boats | .. | 208 |
| Arrack taverns { Temporary | .. | 8 |
| Arrack taverns { Permanent | .. | 36 |
| Butchers' licenses | .. | 7 |

134. *Casualties.*—There were two deaths at Chavakachcheri in January as a result of eating cuttle fish (kanavai), which must have been kept too long.

In February a diver was drowned, not at the pearl fishery, but at Point Pedro. A brig lost its anchor, and the tindal got a Point Pedro man to dive for it at a fee of Rs. 27·50. The man succeeded in attaching the rope to the anchor, but when the crew of the brig were hauling it up the rope broke. The diver made a second attempt to find the anchor next morning, but did not reappear The depth was about 6 fathoms. The *post-mortem* showed that the man had a piece of tobacco in his wind pipe an inch long, and this was probably the cause of his mishap.

On 28th April a man of Dandugama in the Negombo District, who had come into the Mannar District to buy buffaloes, was butted in the thigh by a she-buffalo (not a wild one) which he had gone to look at at Ollimadu in Nanaddan West, and bled to death before he could be removed. He had climbed into a small tree to escape, but the tree broke. His two companions climbed up another tree; one of them had a loaded gun, which he accidentally let fall when climbing. The gun went off and the report frightened away the buffalo, which left its victim after butting him once. I mention this as showing what these semi-wild buffaloes of the mainland are capable of.

A bullock cart was caught by the train on 3rd May while it was crossing the line at Inuvil. The driver was killed, and a Brahmin who was in the cart had both legs broken. He was removed to the hospital, but left it on the 4th and was taken to a native doctor's house, where on the 5th he died.

The hood of the cart fell on one side of the line intact, but the cart and the driver were swept along the line for 38 yards. The bulls however got away; one had a leg broken, the other was not hurt.

The accident was entirely the carter's fault, as the line was clear of trees and vegetation for some distance on both sides of the crossing, and there was a notice up warning people of the trains.

On 8th and 9th August thirteen people of Alvai West were attacked with vomiting and purging after eating fresh *tinai* and *sami* with *nettali* fish.* Many others were similarly affected in the same village but all recovered. Apparently the fish was at fault.

On 21st August the gatekeeper at the crossing on the Nallur road close to the Kachcheri was killed by the train from Kurunegala arriving in the evening. Nothing was known of the accident until the train stopped at the Jaffna station, half a mile further on.

On 18th November, at Kokkuvil, a man engaged in cutting olas on a palmyra tree at 4.30 P.M. was stung by hornets (karunkulavi) and died at midnight from the effects.

On 20th November a fisherman of Karaiyur, while standing in the lagoon fishing before daylight, was wounded in the stomach by a sword-fish, which is described as having suddenly made a jump at him. He died the same morning.

J. P. LEWIS,
Government Agent

* Sinhalese *hal messa*

## *ANNEXURES.*

A.—Comparative Statement of Revenue of the Northern Province for the Years 1904 and 1905.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. Rs. c | 1905. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Customs.* | | | | |
| Imports :— | | | | |
| Grain .. | 293,067 65 | 288,586 32 | 1,435 15 | 4,481 33 |
| Cotton Manufacture .. | 12,092 23 | 13,527 38 | 404 63 | — |
| Spirits and Cordials .. | 8 98 | — | — | 8 98 |
| Sugar .. | 3,436 58 | 3,841 21 | — | — |
| Other Goods .. | 16,776 74 | 12,783 82 | — | 3,992 92 |
| Sundries .. | 451 69 | 414 56 | — | 37 13 |
| Kerosine Oil .. | 3,508 32 | 5,011 88 | 1,503 56 | — |
| Exports :— | | | | |
| Chanks .. | 4,626 79 | 5,202 44 | 575 65 | — |
| Total .. | 333,968 98 | 329,367 61 | 3,918 99 | 8,520 36 |
| *Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Lighthouse Dues.* | | | | |
| Port Dues at Outports .. | 6,967 60 | 6,663 94 | — | 303 66 |
| *Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.* | | | | |
| Licenses :— | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy .. | 140,875 71 | 158,907 87 | 18,032 16 | — |
| Salt, rented .. | 68,530 25 | 60,551 0 | — | 7,979 25 |
| Salt, Retail .. | 9,346 38 | 33,786 88 | 24,440 50 | — |
| Opium .. | 300 0 | 310 0 | 10 0 | — |
| Salt, Wholesale .. | — | 1,467 92 | 1,467 92 | — |
| Salt for Released Districts .. | — | 45,288 40 | 45,288 40 | — |
| Sundries .. | — | 11 75 | 11 75 | — |
| Rents exclusive of Lands :— | | | | |
| Road Tolls .. | 12,702 50 | 12,421 0 | — | 281 50 |
| Bridge Tolls .. | 16,484 0 | 16,518 43 | 34 43 | — |
| Ferry Tolls .. | 6,655 0 | 6,749 0 | 94 0 | — |
| Stamps :— | | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) .. | 76,096 70 | 79,299 45 | 3,202 75 | — |
| Fines and Forfeitures :— | | | | |
| District Courts .. | 623 50 | 1,062 55 | 439 5 | — |
| Courts of Requests .. | 6 0 | 4 50 | — | 1 50 |
| Police Courts .. | 13,604 24 | 20,777 21 | 7,172 97 | — |
| Government Agents .. | 297 89 | 1,121 5 | 823 16 | — |
| Other Departments .. | 644 25 | 347 96 | — | 296 29 |
| Forest Offences .. | 22 0 | 23 90 | 1 90 | — |
| Total .. | 346,188 42 | 438,648 87 | 101,018 99 | 8,558 54 |
| *Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.* | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps .. | 53,011 42 | 55,468 25 | 2,456 83 | — |
| Survey Fees .. | 3,452 55 | 5,935 75 | 2,483 20 | — |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works .. | 10,751 88 | 10,811 83 | 59 95 | — |
| Hospital Stoppages .. | 1 14 | — | — | 1 14 |
| Collections at Dispensaries .. | 2,711 77 | 1,839 8 | — | 872 69 |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts .. | 12,895 43 | 12,204 39 | — | 691 4 |
| Storage of Gunpowder .. | 53 25 | 33 75 | — | 19 50 |
| Value of Prison Labour .. | 110 2 | 60 52 | — | 49 50 |
| Passage Money of Immigrant Coolies .. | 43 0 | — | — | 43 0 |
| Value of Tools lost .. | 12 70 | 20 72 | 8 2 | — |
| Warehouse Rent .. | 27,580 77 | 27,443 75 | — | 137 2 |
| Arrack and Rum .. | — | 19 32 | 19 32 | — |
| Fees for Title Deeds .. | 648 6 | 1,135 14 | 487 8 | — |
| Record Room Collection | — | 2,269 31 | 2,269 31 | — |
| Sundries .. | 1,125 78 | 670 22 | — | 455 56 |
| Total .. | 112,397 77 | 117,912 3 | 7,783 71 | 2,269 45 |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Post and Telegraph.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Postage Stamps ... | 14,259 23 | 16,008 29 | 1,749 6 | — |
| *Government Railways.* | | | | |
| Goods ... | 7,634 19 | 8,037 87 | 403 68 | — |
| Passengers ... | 43,026 43 | 37,068 53 | — | 5,957 90 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 76 78 | 59 68 | — | 17 10 |
| Total ... | 50,737 40 | 45,166 8 | 403 68 | 5,975 0 |
| *Rents of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses ... | 785 5 | 653 40 | — | 131 65 |
| Garden Rents ... | 282 93 | 246 66 | — | 36 27 |
| Rent of Lands ... | 476 50 | 1,065 68 | 589 18 | — |
| Total ... | 1,544 48 | 1,965 74 | 589 18 | 167 92 |
| *Interest.* | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue ... | 854 66 | 1,350 68 | 496 2 | — |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts.* | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores ... | 158 27 | 167 62 | 9 35 | — |
| Unclaimed Deposits ... | 1,560 53 | 1,051 70 | — | 508 83 |
| Sundries ... | 308 73 | 62 0 | — | 246 73 |
| Total ... | 2,027 53 | 1,281 32 | 9 35 | 755 56 |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Sale of Delft Ponies ... | 650 0 | 1,075 0 | 425 0 | — |
| Timber ... | 24,056 15 | 22,151 82 | — | 1,904 33 |
| Produce of Botanic Gardens | 8 30 | 16 64 | 8 34 | — |
| Crops on Crown Lands ... | 212 39 | 213 28 | 0 89 | — |
| Sale of Sand ... | 4 55 | 45 0 | 40 45 | — |
| Pearl Fishery ... | 1,066,433 54 | 2,508,854 61 | 1,442,421 7 | — |
| Sundries ... | 1,940 21 | 242 39 | — | 1,697 82 |
| Other Forest Produce ... | 1,180 95 | 1,819 40 | 638 45 | — |
| Total ... | 1,094,486 9 | 2,534,418 14 | 1,443,534 20 | 3,602 15 |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold ... | 21,066 83 | 35,390 0 | 14,323 17 | — |
| Total ... | 21,066 83 | 35,390 0 | 14,323 17 | — |
| Grand Total ... | 1,984,498 99 | 3,528,172 70 | 1,573,826 35 | 30,152 64 |
| | | Deduct Decrease ... | 30,152 64 | |
| | | Nett Increase ... | 1,543,673 71 | |

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Increase at Jaffna ... | 1,512,251 78 |
| Increase at Mannar ... | 30,166 78 |
| Increase at Mullaittivu ... | 1,255 15 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,543,673 71 |

B.—Statement showing the Quantity of Grain imported Beyond Sea and Coastwise into the Northern Province, with respective Ports of Shipment, during the Years 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. | | | | | | | | | 1905. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paddy. | | | Rice. | | | Other Grain. | | | Paddy. | | | Rice. | | | Other Grain. | | |
| *Beyond Sea.* | Cwt. | qr. | lb. | Cwt. | qr. | lb. | Cwt. | qr. | lb. | Cwt. | qr. | lb. | Cwt. | qr. | lb. | Cwt. | qr. | lb. |
| Adrampatam ... | 462 | 3 | 12 | 1,767 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 3,385 | 3 | 5 | 1,969 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| Akyab ... | 218,440 | 1 | 0 | 1,440 | 0 | 18 | — | | | 242,911 | 3 | 12 | 1,538 | 3 | 15 | 145 | 2 | 20 |
| Ammapatam ... | 3,112 | 2 | 11 | 2,525 | 3 | 20 | — | | | 1,187 | 3 | 12 | — | | | — | | |
| Beypore ... | — | | | 127 | 1 | 28 | 18 | 3 | 22 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Cochin ... | — | | | — | | | 44 | 2 | 20 | 36 | 0 | 24 | — | | | 123 | 0 | 5 |
| Coconada ... | 41,552 | 0 | 17 | 3,346 | 0 | 3 | 4,069 | 0 | 20 | 70,227 | 3 | 25 | 4,921 | 1 | 26 | 1,995 | 3 | 2 |
| Cuddalore ... | 3,271 | 0 | 23 | 1,788 | 1 | 19 | 256 | 3 | 18 | 104 | 1 | 22 | 229 | 1 | 18 | 430 | 2 | 24 |
| Devipatam ... | 22,986 | 2 | 22 | 3,681 | 1 | 25 | 73 | 2 | 11 | 1,085 | 3 | 10 | 143 | 0 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 7 |
| Karaikal ... | — | | | 405 | 1 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 1,882 | 2 | 17 | — | | |
| Keelakarai ... | — | | | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Kottapatam ... | 11,950 | 1 | 25 | 1,049 | 1 | 26 | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Madras ... | — | | | 782 | 3 | 18 | 48 | 0 | 25 | — | | | 47 | 2 | 16 | 57 | 2 | 23 |
| Masulipatam ... | 225,216 | 0 | 23 | 5,230 | 3 | 4 | 7,220 | 1 | 23 | 180,281 | 0 | 0 | 5,393 | 2 | 25 | 6,045 | 2 | 21 |
| Moungdom ... | — | | | — | | | — | | | 5,045 | 0 | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Muttupet ... | 4,348 | 3 | 19 | 15,550 | 0 | 9 | 85 | 0 | 17 | 3,857 | 1 | 9 | 13,438 | 0 | 10 | 101 | 0 | 4 |
| Negapatam ... | 4,389 | 2 | 1 | 11,417 | 3 | 5 | 818 | 1 | 13 | 795 | 0 | 9 | 15,075 | 1 | 9 | 882 | 0 | 16 |
| Nizampatam ... | 8,672 | 0 | 3 | — | | | — | | | 2,615 | 2 | 14 | 150 | 3 | 18 | — | | |
| Paumben ... | 1,129 | 1 | 24 | 347 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 2,745 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 19 | — | | |
| Pondicherry ... | 72 | 3 | 12 | 123 | 3 | 9 | 154 | 2 | 9 | — | | | 45 | 3 | 12 | 60 | 3 | 22 |
| Porto Novo ... | 59,835 | 2 | 14 | 65,653 | 3 | 24 | 1,120 | 1 | 1 | 28,264 | 0 | 15 | 41,006 | 2 | 25 | 2,290 | 2 | 25 |
| Terumullaivasal | — | | | 168 | 0 | 18 | — | | | 18,362 | 2 | 26 | 5,469 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 17 |
| Tondi ... | 7,102 | 1 | 4 | 191 | 1 | 27 | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Toputurai ... | 19,117 | 0 | 6 | 27,846 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 26 | 12,774 | 1 | 21 | 30,872 | 3 | 7 | 21 | 0 | 5 |
| Valakanny ... | — | | | 3 | 1 | 7 | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Quilon ... | — | | | 44 | 2 | 11 | 72 | 3 | 6 | 193 | 1 | 8 | — | | | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| United States ... | — | | | — | | | 0 | 3 | 25 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Total ... | 631,660 | 0 | 20 | 143,492 | 3 | 1 | 14,057 | 2 | 6 | 673,874 | 0 | 8 | 122,214 | 1 | 17 | 12,178 | 0 | 15 |
| *Coastwise.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Batticaloa | 7,500 | 3 | 0 | 196 | 2 | 0 | 63 | 1 | 0 | 39,464 | 1 | 12 | 111 | 3 | 8 | 497 | 1 | 8 |
| From other places beyond this Province ... | 8,489 | 2 | 7 | 2,428 | 1 | 20 | 1,446 | 2 | 10 | 63,997 | 1 | 12 | 8,197 | 2 | 8 | 1,030 | 3 | 8 |
| Total ... | 15,990 | 1 | 7 | 2,624 | 3 | 20 | 1,509 | 3 | 10 | 103,461 | 2 | 24 | 8,309 | 1 | 16 | 1,528 | 0 | 16 |

C.—Statement showing the Number of Vessels arrived at the Ports of Jaffna, Kayts, Kankesanturai, Valvedditurai, and Point Pedro, from India and Ceylon, for the Five Years 1901 to 1905.

| | | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Jaffna.* | | | | | | | |
| Number of Vessels | From India .. | 34 .. | 38 .. | 25 .. | 32 .. | 31 .. | 160 |
| | From Ceylon .. | 512 .. | 567 .. | 635 .. | 607 .. | 599 .. | 2,920 |
| *Kayts.* | | | | | | | |
| Number of Vessels | From India .. | 454 .. | 408 .. | 462 .. | 513 .. | 354 .. | 2,191 |
| | From Ceylon .. | 135 .. | 132 .. | 83 .. | 116 .. | 106 .. | 572 |
| *Kankesanturai.* | | | | | | | |
| Number of Vessels | From India .. | 52 .. | 53 .. | 51 .. | 31 .. | 31 .. | 218 |
| | From Ceylon .. | 272 .. | 218 .. | 249 .. | 163 .. | 172 .. | 1,074 |
| *Valvedditurai.* | | | | | | | |
| Number of Vessels | From India .. | 30 .. | 35 .. | 30 .. | 36 .. | 43 .. | 174 |
| | From Ceylon .. | 155 .. | 124 .. | 113 .. | 164 .. | 135 .. | 691 |
| *Point Pedro.* | | | | | | | |
| Number of Vessels | From India .. | 68 .. | 61 .. | 66 .. | 70 .. | 61 .. | 326 |
| | From Ceylon .. | 311 .. | 289 .. | 302 .. | 301 .. | 287 .. | 1,490 |
| *All Ports.* | | | | | | | |
| Number of Vessels | From India .. | 638 .. | 595 .. | 634 .. | 682 .. | 520 .. | 3,069 |
| | From Ceylon .. | 1,355 .. | 1,330 .. | 1,382 .. | 1,351 .. | 1,299 .. | 6,717 |

## D.—Statistics of Customs Revenue of the Jaffna Ports for the last Five Years.

| | 1901. Rs. c. | 1902. Rs. c. | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kayts .. | 136,280 71 | 149,916 18 | 208,620 29 | 232,535 16 | 183,066 89 |
| Kangesanturai .. | 51,647 41 | 34,411 19 | 30,688 18 | 24,609 83 | 80,164 35 |
| Jaffna .. | 57,303 5 | 42,899 55 | 19,156 10 | 34,252 57 | 27,676 82 |
| Valvedditurai .. | 14,834 74 | 15,431 66 | 11,669 37 | 16,211 43 | 19,051 47 |
| Point Pedro .. | 40,041 41 | 39,135 97 | 37,750 91 | 50,063 19 | 49,290 49 |
| Total .. | 300,107 32 | 281,794 55 | 308,084 85 | 357,672 18 | 359,250 2 |

## E.—Trade of Kayts.

| | Beyond Sea. | Ceylon Ports. |
|---|---|---|
| *South-West Monsoon.* | | |
| 1900 .. .. .. | 177 | 152 |
| 1901 .. .. .. | 206 | 82 |
| 1902 .. .. .. | 240 | 93 |
| 1903 .. .. .. | 224 | 50 |
| 1904 .. .. .. | 253 | 71 |
| 1905 .. .. .. | 173 | 64 |
| | 1,273 | 512 |
| *North-East Monsoon.* | | |
| 1900 .. .. .. | 139 | 67 |
| 1901 .. .. .. | 256 | 53 |
| 1902 .. .. .. | 178 | 39 |
| 1903 .. .. .. | 242 | 33 |
| 1904 .. .. .. | 270 | 45 |
| 1905 .. .. .. | 186 | 42 |
| | 1,271 | 279 |

[For Annexures F and G see next page.]

## H.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure in the four Small Towns during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Point Pedro.* | | |
| Balance on 1st January, 1905 .. .. | 1,532 7 | |
| Receipts during 1905 .. .. | 1,088 9 | |
| | | 2,620 16 |
| Expenditure during 1905 .. .. | — | 597 78 |
| Balance on 31st December, 1905 .. .. | — | 2,022 38 |
| *Valvedditurai.* | | |
| Balance on 1st January, 1905 .. .. | 1,321 86 | |
| Receipts during 1905 .. .. | 698 43 | |
| | | 2,020 29 |
| Expenditure during 1905 .. .. | — | 416 93 |
| Balance on 31st December, 1905 .. .. | — | 1,603 36 |
| *Mannar.* | | |
| Balance on 1st January, 1905 .. .. | 2,535 25 | |
| Receipts during 1905 .. .. | 1,060 56 | |
| | | 3,595 81 |
| Expenditure during 1905 .. .. | — | 1,283 32 |
| Balance on 31st December, 1905 .. .. | — | 2,312 49 |
| *Mullaittivu.* | | |
| Balance on 1st January, 1905 .. .. | 1,828 16 | |
| Receipts during 1905 .. .. | 795 31 | |
| | | 2,623 47 |
| Expenditure during 1905 .. | — | 676 22 |
| Balance on 31st December, 1905 .. .. | — | 1,947 25 |

F.—Northern Province—Vital Statistics of Towns.

| | Jaffna Town. | | | | | | Mannar Town. | | | | | | Mullaittivu Town. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | End of First Quarter. | End of Second Quarter. | End of Third Quarter | End of Fourth Quarter. | Total 1905. | Total 1904. | End of First Quarter. | End of Second Quarter. | End of Third Quarter. | End of Fourth Quarter. | Total 1905. | Total 1904. | End of First Quarter. | End of Second Quarter. | End of Third Quarter. | End of Fourth Quarter. | Total 1905. | Total 1904. | Total 1903. | Total 1902. | Total 1901. |
| Number of estimated inhabitants .. | 34,104 | 34,214 | 34,575 | 34,371 | 34,371 | 34,157 | 5,306 | 5,288 | 5,310 | 5,314 | 5,314 | 5,316 | 1,282 | 1,244 | 1,229 | 1,237 | 1,237 | 1,304 | 1,293 | 1,285 | 1,287 |
| Number of Births .. | 244 | 350 | 388 | 334 | 1,316 | 1,327 | 31 | 28 | 44 | 21 | 124 | 132 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 59 | 79 | 66 | 53 | 63 |
| Number of Deaths .. | 297 | 240 | 227 | 338 | 1,102 | 1,451 | 41 | 46 | 22 | 17 | 126 | 115 | 38 | 50 | 29 | 9 | 126 | 103 | 122 | 90 | 122 |

G.—Northern Province—Vital Statistics of Districts.

| | Jaffna District. | | | | | | Mannar District. | | | | | | Mullaittivu District. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | End of First Quarter. | End of Second Quarter. | End of Third Quarter. | End of Fourth Quarter. | Total 1905. | Total 1904. | End of First Quarter. | End of Second Quarter. | End of Third Quarter. | End of Fourth Quarter. | Total 1905. | Total 1004. | End of First Quarter. | End of Second Quarter. | End of Third Quarter. | End of Fourth Quarter. | Total 1905. | Total 1904. |
| Number of estimated inhabitants .. | 311,579 | 312,883 | 314,579 | 315,807 | 315,807 | 311,153 | 24220 | 24,026 | 24,031 | 24,037 | 24,037 | 24,435 | 15,062 | 15,008 | 14,978 | 14,948 | 14,948 | 15,089 |
| Number of Births .. | 2,628 | 3,134 | 3,246 | 3,147 | 12,155 | 10,892 | 192 | 168 | 194 | 168 | 722 | 991 | 199 | 163 | 125 | 133 | 620 | 678 |
| Number of Deaths .. | 2,202 | 1,830 | 1,550 | 1,919 | 7,501 | 11,117 | 437 | 362 | 189 | 162 | 1,150 | 1,021 | 226 | 217 | 155 | 163 | 761 | 597 |

## I.—Goods Traffic, Northern Railway, 1904 and 1905.

| Stations | 1904. Weight. Tons cwt. | 1904. Amount. Rs. c. | 1905. Weight. Tons cwt. | 1905. Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vavuniya .. | — | — | 304 19 | 4,289 13 |
| Mankulam .. | — | — | 10 2 | 85 88 |
| Pallai .. | 1,275 15 | 3,363 51 | 1,359 2 | 5,395 9 |
| Jaffna .. | 2,660 18 | 5,601 48 | 1,729 7 | 15,448 58 |
| Kangesanturai .. | 1,419 17 | 1,968 14 | 4,703 12 | 5,745 31 |
| Total .. | 5,356 10 | 10,933 13 | 7,792 1 | 26,588 98 |

## J.—Schools in the Northern Province.

### English Schools.

| Religion or Denomination. | No. of Boys' and Mixed Schools. | No. of Girls' Schools. | Total Schools. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholic .. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 449 | 86 | 535 |
| Church Mission .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 581 | 191 | 772 |
| Wesleyan | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,004 | 87 | 1,091 |
| American Mission .. | 10 | 1 | 11 | 1,169 | 93 | 1,262 |
| Hindu .. | 6 | — | 6 | 1,363 | — | 1,363 |
| Total .. | 25 | 5 | 30 | 4,566 | 457 | 5,023 |

### Vernacular Schools.

| Religion or Denomination. | No. of Boys' and Mixed Schools. | No. of Girls' Schools. | Total Schools. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholic .. | 105 | 4 | 109 | 4,090 | 2,017 | 6,107 |
| Church Mission .. | 48 | 14 | 62 | 2,714 | 1,070 | 3,784 |
| Wesleyan .. | 33 | 12 | 45 | 2,595 | 1,292 | 3,887 |
| American Mission .. | 93 | 25 | 118 | 6,441 | 3,036 | 9,477 |
| Hindu .. | 41 | 1 | 42 | 3,716 | 793 | 4,509 |
| Total .. | 320 | 56 | 376 | 19,556 | 8,208 | 27,764 |

### All Schools.

| | Schools. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholic .. | 114 | 4,539 | 2,103 | 6,642 |
| Church Mission .. | 66 | 3,295 | 1,261 | 4,556 |
| Wesleyan .. | 49 | 3,599 | 1,379 | 4,978 |
| American Mission .. | 129 | 7,610 | 3,129 | 10,739 |
| Hindu .. | 47 | 5,079 | 793 | 5,872 |
| | 405 | 24,122 | 8,665 | 32,787 |

## K.—Statement of Salt issued to the Renter during the Years 1903 to 1905.

| | 1903. Cwt. | 1904. Cwt. | 1905. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 3,260 | 2,540 | 3,275 |
| February .. | 2,389 | 1,515 | 2,465 |
| March .. | 2,096 | 2,765 | 2,615 |
| April .. | 2,327 | 2,070 | 2,409 |
| May .. | 2,514 | 2,830 | 3,015 |
| June .. | 2,557 | 2,580 | 2,729 |
| July .. | 2,718 | 2,582 | 2,603 |
| August .. | 2,820 | 2,770 | 2,790 |
| September .. | 2,802 | 3,020 | 2,706 |
| October .. | 2,760 | 2,240 | 2,519 |
| November .. | 2,584 | 2,420 | 2,405 |
| December .. | 4,135 | 2,120 | 5,100 |
| Total .. | 32,962 | 29,452 | 34,631 |

L.—Game Licenses issued in the Northern Province.

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna .. .. | 8 | 15 | 28 |
| Mannar .. .. | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| Total .. | 15 | 22 | 48 |

M.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinances.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | | |
| Jaffna ... ... ... | 70,786 42 | 86,325 96 |
| Mannar ... ... ... | 7,712 55 | 8,469 83 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... ... | 6,179 35 | 6,754 42 |
| Total—Rs. | 84,678 32 | 101,550 21 |
| *Expenditure.* | | |
| Jaffna ... ... ... | 67,317 0 | 73,820 38 |
| Mannar ... ... ... | 7,491 86 | 8,026 23 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... ... | 5,246 24 | 5,208 54 |
| Total—Rs. | 80,055 10 | 87,055 15 |

N.—Number of Persons who actually paid the Taxes under the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Jaffna ... ... ... | 65,454 | 67,039 |
| Mannar ... ... ... | 5,913 | 6,081 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... ... | 4,152 | 4,402 |
| Total ... | 75,519 | 77,522 |

O.—Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and DistrictRoad Committees on Minor Roads, Buildings, &c., in 1905.

| | Treasury Money. Rs. c. | Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c. | Markets Fund. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna ... | — | 25,728 99 | 676 68 | 26,405 67 |
| Mannar ... | 750 0 | 1,997 37 | — | 2,747 37 |
| Mullaittivu ... | 416 0 | 984 50 | — | 1,400 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 1166 0 | 28,710 86 | 676 68 | 30,553 54 |

P.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Jaffna Markets Fund for the Year ended 31st December, 1905.

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... | — | 977 20 |
| Rent of Grand Bazaar market, Jaffna ... ... | 1,533 36 | |
| Rent of Chavakachcheri market ... | 792 0 | |
| Rent of Chunnakam market ... | 425 82 | |
| Rent of Chankanai market .. | 720 0 | |
| Rent of Point Pedro market ... | 845 0 | |
| Rent of Elephant Pass market ... | 120 0 | |
| Rent of Tolpuram market ... | 42 0 | |
| Rent of sheds in Avarangal market | 12 0 | |
| Rent of sheds in Chunnakam market | 26 45 | |
| Rent of sheds in Kaikula market... | 16 0 | |
| Rent of sheds in Kodikamam market | 12 0 | |
| Rent of site of chatiram in Grand Bazaar, Jaffna... ... | 0 25 | |
| | | 4,544 88 |
| Fees for license to hold private markets ... ... | — | 2 0 |
| One-sixth deposits on account lease of markets ... ... | — | 940 49 |
| Fines imposed on market lessees | — | 31 24 |
| Proceeds sale of trees standing on market grounds ... | — | 38 0 |
| Law expenses recovered ... | — | 6 75 |
| Cost of culvert ... ... | — | 100 0 |
| Lease money of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna ... ... | — | 273 33 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | — | 65 50 |
| Total—Rs. | | 6,979 39 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Pay of market-keepers and sweepers | 383 50 | |
| Hire of market watchers ... | 72 0 | |
| Cost of scavenging ... | 1,379 84 | |
| Cost of works carried on in markets | 376 68 | |
| For regulating the tower clock ... | 26 66 | |
| Proctor's fee ... ... | 52 50 | |
| Third instalment—repayment of loan to the Treasurer ... | 660 0 | |
| Assessment tax ... ... | 77 40 | |
| Cost of disinfectants ... | 57 0 | |
| Repairs to tower clock, Jaffna ... | 300 0 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 51 89 | |
| | | 3,437 47 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905... | — | 3,541 92 |
| Total—Rs. | | 6,979 39 |

Q.—Comparative Return of Cases of Grievous Hurt under sections 316 and 317, Ceylon Penal Code, in the Northern Province during the Years 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total cases | 57 | 44 | 44 | 33 |
| Detected | 26 | 19 | 22 | 17 |
| Tried and acquitted | 31 | 24 | 19 | 13 |
| Undetected or accused not arrested | — | 1* | 2 | — |
| Accused committed suicide | — | — | — | — |
| Pending | — | — | 1† | 3 |

* Accused dead. † Complainant away at Singapore.

R.—Comparative Return of Cases of Hurt with Knife or Dangerous Weapon or Poison under sections 315 to 319, Ceylon Penal Code, in the Northern Province during the Years 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

| | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total cases | 77 | 69 | 77 | 72 |
| Detected | 24 | 26 | 32 | 28 |
| Tried and acquitted | 50 | 43 | 45 | 43 |
| Undetected or accused not arrested | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| Accused committed suicide | — | — | — | — |
| Pending | — | — | — | — |

S.—Comparative Return of Cattle Stealing Cases in the Northern Province during the Years 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904.* | 1905.† |
|---|---|---|
| Total cases | 14 | 21 |
| Detected | 2 | 6 |
| Tried and acquitted | 3 | 5 |
| Undetected or accused not arrested | 9 | 10 |
| Accused committed suicide | — | — |

* From March to December. † From January to December.

T.—Return of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and in which Appeals were taken under the Village Communities' Ordinance during the Year 1905.

| | Delft. | Vavuniya. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | |
| Civil | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Criminal | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Instituted during the year 1905 :— | | | |
| Civil | 265 | 279 | 544 |
| Criminal | 195 | 68 | 263 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | |
| Civil | 267 | 283 | 550 |
| Criminal | 199 | 72 | 271 |
| DECISIONS. | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | |
| Criminal | 47 | — | 47 |
| Irrigation | — | — | — |
| Civil :— | | | |
| Land | 53 | — | 53 |
| Money | 207 | 273 | 480 |
| Criminal :— | | | |
| Assault | 74 | 27 | 101 |
| Theft | 25 | 10 | 35 |
| Malicious injury | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| Cattle trespass | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| Assault and theft | — | 1 | 1 |
| Nuisance | — | 6 | 6 |
| Other | 25 | — | 25 |
| Total decisions :— | | | |
| Civil | 260 | 273 | 533 |
| Criminal | 197 | 71 | 268 |
| Amicable settlements under section 30 included under head "Decisions" :— | | | |
| Civil | 34 | — | 34 |
| Criminal | 40 | 8 | 48 |
| APPEALS. | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | |
| Civil — Confirmed | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Civil — Set aside | — | 2 | 2 |
| Criminal — Confirmed | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Criminal — Set aside | 2 | — | 2 |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Council.* | | | |
| Civil — Confirmed | — | 1 | 1 |
| Civil — Set aside | — | — | — |
| Criminal — Confirmed | — | — | — |
| Criminal — Set aside | — | — | — |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | |
| Civil | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Criminal | 2 | 1 | 3 |

V.—Comparative Statement of Licenses issued at the Jaffna Kachcheri during 1904 and 1905.

| Description of Licenses. | Licensed in 1904. | Licensed in 1905. | Amount realized in 1904. Rs. c. | Amount realized in 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carts ... ... | 1,674 | 1,790 | 6,696 0 | 7,160 0 |
| Carriages ... ... | 38 | 53 | 570 0 | 795 0 |
| Hackeries ... ... | 7 | 14 | 14 0 | 28 0 |
| Coaches ... ... | 4 | 3 | 64 0 | 42 0 |
| Penalty recovered for default of obtaining previous licenses ... | — | — | 91 25 | 36 20 |
| Guns—Ordinance No. 19 of 1869 ... | 45 | 42 | 56 25 | 52 50 |
| Guns—Ordinance No. 6 of 1901 ... | 25 | 36 | 35 0 | 48 0 |
| Gunpowder licenses ... ... | 10 | 11 | 31 0 | 36 50 |
| Liquor shops ... ... | 15 | 15 | 1,475 0 | 1,475 0 |
| Gamel icenses ... ... | 15 | 28 | 52 50 | 98 0 |
| Stamp vendors' licenses ... | 17 | 17 | 170 0 | 170 0 |
| License to shoot elephants ... | — | — | — | — |
| License to shoot buffaloes ... | 2 | 1 | 40 0 | 20 0 |
| License to sell poisons ... | 6 | 4 | 30 0 | 20 0 |
| License to possess petroleum ... | 2 | 4 | 125 0 | 190 0 |
| License to transport petroleum ... | 19 | 18 | 27 0 | 25 50 |
| Pawnbrokers' license ... | 9 | 11 | 180 0 | 220 0 |

## REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1905.

Area, 943½ square miles; Population, 24,926 (Census, 1901).

### 1.—ADMINISTRATION.

1. *Record of events.*—Important events in the Mannar District are never numerous in any year, and the year 1905 was no exception to the general rule. The most important event, perhaps, of the year was the unprecedentedly successful pearl fishery which was held at Marichchukkaddi during the latter half of February, the whole of March, and the greater part of April. The total amount which accrued to revenue from the fishery was Rs. 2,510,727·86. Its course was marked by the occurrence of two considerable fires in the camp and a serious gang robbery. At the end of February the resthouse-keeper at Silavatturai was strangled in his bed, but in spite of all efforts the murderer was not discovered. A few days later a burglary took place at Pandaraveli in Musali North, the chief perpetrators of which were traced, tried, and sentenced by the Supreme Court to various terms of imprisonment; the accuseds in this case came from the Fishery Camp. Towards the end of April a murder took place at Kuruntankulam in Iluppaikkadavai: the accused was tried by the District Court on a charge of grievous hurt and acquitted, there having been grave provocation given. About the same time a fortunately insignificant outbreak of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa occurred at Pappamoddai in Mantai North; prompt measures were taken and the outbreak was quickly stamped out. In consequence of widespread distress in the subdivisions of Musali North and South, which was due to insufficient rainfall and failure of crops, the villagers were allowed to cultivate chenas on the banks of the Aruvi-aru. The annual Roman Catholic pilgrimage at Madu early in July took place under favourable circumstances; it was attended by some 25,000 pilgrims; the sanitary arrangements were the same as in former years, but are capable of considerable improvement. Finally, the usual inspection of the pearl banks took place in November.

2. *Changes.*—I succeeded Mr. Saunders as Assistant Government Agent on 14th April, while the pearl fishery was going on. On 12th August Mr. Joseph Manuel, Udaiyar of Mannar West for twenty-one years, was appointed Atikar of Mantai division, in succession to Mr. Pirasudi, who for some irregularities in his work was called upon to resign his post. Mr. Vayittilinkam, Assistant Provincial Registrar's Clerk, was dismissed on 19th August for gross neglect of duty and incompetence, and was succeeded by Mr. Paul of the Provincial Registrar's Office, Jaffna. In May Mr. Benedict, the Salt and General Storekeeper, was transferred to Puttalam, his place being taken by Mr. Darius from that station. The Irrigation Atikar, Mr. Vettivelu, retired at the end of 1904, and his duties were performed from then till 14th October by the Udaiyar of Nanaddan East. The post was then transferred to the Irrigation Department, and Mr. J. G. Phillips, Giant's Tank Guardian, was the first officer to hold it directly under the supervision and orders of the Irrigation Engineer, Giant's Tank.

3. *Local developments.*—Mannar can hardly be called a progressive district, and local developments are even harder to discover than important events. Development and progress for this district must undoubtedly be looked for from without; the character, customs, and antecedents of the inhabitants themselves seem to preclude the possibility of spontaneous improvement from within. Wherever an enterprising gardener or farmer is to be found in the district you may be certain that he is not a native of the district, but comes probably from Jaffna or from Southern India; and it is men of this stamp who alone will prove the salvation of Mannar. Nevertheless it may be said that advance has been made in parts of the district in the direction of paddy cultivation: that is, it is certain that there is more land now being cultivated under Giant's tank than there has been for many years past. By this it is not meant that new land is being bought and cleared and brought under the plough, for, with the exception of a large block of land sold to an Indian Cheddi, no new land has been bought under Giant's tank; but private land to a considerable amount, which has perhaps been left fallow for many years, either from lack of water or from lack of energy on the part of the owners, is now being brought under cultivation again, thanks to Giant's tank. Though this can hardly be called a spontaneous local development, it is a sign that the general retrogression of the district may be arrested, and as such is to be hailed with the greatest satisfaction.

4. *Revenue and expenditure.*—(*a*) The revenue for 1905 exceeded that for 1904 by Rs. 30,166·78, which is accounted for roughly as follows. An increase of Rs. 7,800 under the head Licenses, due to the fact that the arrack rent instalments for November and December, 1904, were brought to account in 1905; an increase of nearly Rs. 18,500 under the head of Sale of Salt, due to the fact that practically the whole of the proceeds of the sale of salt in 1904 was remitted to the Treasurer; and an increase of nearly Rs. 4,000 under the head of Land Sales. The only noticeable decrease (of nearly Rs. 1,000) is found under the head of Recoveries on Irrigation Works, that is, water-rate payable for lands under Giant's tank; more difficulty than usual was met with in 1905 in collecting the water-rate, due probably to some disappointment and loss felt in consequence of the insufficiency of the water supply for the siruppokam crop. All other increases and decreases are casual and insignificant.

(*b*) The expenditure of the year from the votes allowed to this district amounted to a total of Rs. 27,381·57, which was divided under the following heads :—

| | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments :— | | |
| Assistant Government Agent .. .. .. | | 11,593 46 |
| Immigration .. .. .. | | 2,006 85 |
| Other Charges :— | | |
| Assistant Government Agent .. .. .. | | 8,835 91 |
| Immigration .. .. .. .. | | 1,098 20 |
| Pensions ... ... .. .. | | 3,847 15 |
| Total .. | | 27,381 57 |

The charges on account of Immigration amounted to only Rs. 3,105·05, as against Rs. 14,511·73 in 1904 and Rs. 53,168·43 in 1903 under the same head. All but a few minor charges under Immigration have now been transferred to the Plague Committee, Colombo, and the normal expenditure of this district on that account will not now much exceed Rs. 3,000 a year.

Under the head Inspection of Pearl Banks a vote of Rs. 5,000 was allowed in 1905, of which only Rs. 1,308·11 were spent. Only such minor payments as advances to the Government divers and mandaks for the inspections in February and October and allowances to coxswains and fixed divers were made out of this vote in 1905. It is understood that the vote is to be transferred in 1906 to the Inspector of Pearl Banks, who will make advances as required to the Assistant Government Agent for the minor charges above mentioned. This will be more satisfactory than the present arrangement.

## II.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1. *Food supply.*—There is little further to add to what was said on this subject in the Administration Report for 1904. The following remarks are therefore repeated :—

"There is no doubt that there exists a gradually increasing tendency among the people of this district, not only in the chief centres of population, but also in the small outlying villages, to take to European food and modes of diet; though, of course, rice and jungle produce still continue, and will doubtless always continue, to be the staple food of the average villager. Still European food and drink are creeping in, and form luxuries attainable now by the many instead of by the few. Meat, both beef and mutton, is now much more extensively consumed than hitherto, though it is still generally confined to high days and feast days. There is a licensed butcher in Mannar town who now kills twice a week, where he used only to kill once or even less. And this tendency, which is certainly an upward tendency, ought to be encouraged. Good food and nourishment will enable the people to withstand much more successfully the ravages of malarial fever, and will have the effect of lowering the death-rate in this district, which is at present very high; and in proportion as parents become stronger and better nourished so the children born to them will have more chance of living than they have at present, and the death-rate among children will fall to a more satisfactory level than at present."

Attempts to grow better vegetables in gardens were continued during 1905 at Mannar and Pesalai, but without any marked success. The defective water supply and the south-west monsoon are forces that constantly militate against success in such experiments. It is hoped, however, that under the auspices of the local Agricultural Society more extensive experiments will be carried out in 1906, and that a greater measure of success will attend them.

2. *Health : (a) Sanitation.*—Systematic scavenging to a certain extent is carried on in the following places : Mannar, Erukkilampiddi, Pesalai, Vankalai, and Vidattaltivu. In Mannar the work goes on all the week round, but in the other places for only two days in the week. The scavenging is by no means adequate, but it is all that can be managed at present; steps are being taken to improve it wherever possible. The district can boast of only two public latrines, which are in Mannar; but, though a certain amount of good can undoubtedly be worked by means of the erection of public latrines, it has its limits, especially among people to whose nature and habits it is entirely contrary to make use of any such sanitary appliances. Only in the most densely populated parts of the largest villages will public latrines be of the slightest use, and then only if the jungle is inaccessible. In the outlying villages the state of sanitation leaves much to be desired. The headmen have orders to insist on the villagers keeping their houses, compounds, and surroundings clean and free from refuse and garbage, and whenever I am on circuit I make a point of inspecting personally as many compounds as possible, and of impressing on the inhabitants the urgent necessity of cleanliness in their dwellings and habits. When it is known that I am about to inspect a village efforts are made to sweep and clean up generally; and, as a rule, there is not much to find fault with. A surprise visit, however, invariably reveals the true state of affairs of habitually dirty compounds and squalid surroundings. However, it is some satisfaction to know that compounds and dwellings are cleaned up even so seldom as the Assistant Government Agent can pay a personal visit to each place in the district. Constant and unwearying insistence on cleanliness of habits and surroundings is the only way in which improvement in this respect can be effected.

Towards the end of the year the special vote of Rs. 250 allowed for experimental sanitary operations was expended in the large village of Vidattaltivu, which affords peculiarly favourable opportunities for such experiments. The narrow, tortuous, and ill-drained main street of the village was widened, straightened, and provided with serviceable drains, to the immense benefit of the place; and one of the foulest hollows in the midst of the village was partially filled up with earth, and would have been completed but for the funds proving insufficient. If this work can be continued, it will prove of inestimable advantage to that most unhealthily situated but populous and busy village. Unfortunately application for the renewal of the grant was made too late for it to be included in the Supply Bill for 1906. I hope, however, that it will be included in the Supplementary Supply Bill for that year, so that this excellent work may be continued.

(*b*) *Medical service.*—The following table shows the total number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries in the district during 1905 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Mannar Island.* | |
| Mannar Hospital .. .. .. .. | 388 |
| Mannar Dispensary .. .. .. .. | 3,643 |
| Pesalai Dispensary .. .. .. .. | 3,452 |
| Talaimannar Dispensary .. .. .. | 1,518 |
| Erukkilampiddi Dispensary (visited from Pesalai once a week) .. | 631 |
| Total .. | 9,552 |
| Total for 1904 .. | 7,022 |
| Increase .. | 2,530 |
| *Musali.* | |
| Puliyadiyirakkam Dispensary .. .. .. | 728 |
| Vankalai Dispensary .. .. .. .. | 2,736 |
| Silavatturai Dispensary .. .. .. | 2,453 |
| Marichchukkaddi Dispensary .. .. .. | 1,757 |
| Murunkan Dispensary (visited from Puliyadiyirakkam twice a week) .. | 932 |
| Nanaddan Dispensary, Arippu Dispensary .., Periyapullaichchipotkeni Dispensary (All visited once a week from Silavatturai) | 497, 467, 439 |
| Total .. | 10,009 |
| Total for 1904 .. | 7,671 |
| Increase .. | 2,338 |
| *Mantai.* | |
| Mantota Hospital .. .. .. .. | 402 |
| Mantota Dispensary .. .. .. .. | 3,366 |
| Vidattaltivu Dispensary .. .. .. | 2,567 |
| Total .. | 6,335 |
| Total for 1904 .. | 5,424 |
| Increase .. | 911 |

The total increase of patients in 1905 over those in 1904 is 5,779. Dr. Keyt was removed from Mannar to Colombo in September, and was succeeded temporarily by Dr. Chinnaiyyappillai from the Adampan (Mantota) hospital, the latter's place being taken by Mr. Muni Aiya, a retired apothecary. This unsatisfactory state of affairs continued for about two months, when Dr. Scharenguivel took up the appointment of Medical Officer, Mannar.

From the table above it will be seen that the Mantai division is very inadequately provided with medical service, though it is the largest of the three divisions of the district. Improvement can be effected by having an itinerating dispensary at Iluppaikkadavai to be visited from Vidattaltivu once a week; also one at Uyilankulam, to be visited from Vankalai once a week; and again one at Iranai Iluppaikkulam with a resident dispenser during the wet weather. All these plans have been tried before with good effect, but were overlooked for some reason during the wet season of 1904–1905. They should be kept in mind in future and arranged for in good time every year. The villages of Vanni Vilankulam, Vadakadu, and Oddaruttakkulam have medical service within their reach, when the apothecary from Mankulam passes through these villages on his weekly visits to Tunukkai.

As regards the Musali division, the Silavatturai dispenser has hitherto itinerated to Periyapullaichchipotkeni, Arippu, and Nanaddan. This is too much for one man to do, and, on representations being made, it was arranged that the Vankalai dispenser should visit Nanaddan in future. It will be noticed that at the Puliyadiyirakkam dispensary only 728 patients were treated during 1905, while at Murunkan the number was 932, though it was visited only twice a week for a very few hours by the Puliyadiyirakkam dispenser. This affords a very forcible argument in favour of the removal of this dispensary altogether to Murunkan, a populous centre, whence the dispenser could visit Puliyadiyirakkam once a week—ample provision for so insignificant a place. Unfortunately for this desirable scheme there are extensive hospital buildings at Puliyadiyirakkam, a survival of the cooly immigration days, which are convenient for a dispensary, but useless otherwise. But the health of the people should not be postponed to such a consideration.

Nanaddan is one of the unhealthiest parts of the district and deserves more efficient medical service in the shape, either of a permanent dispensary there, or of more frequent visits by dispensers from other stations.

Erukkilampiddi, though not so unhealthy as Nanaddan, is a large and densely populated village, and should have more attention paid to it. Application was accordingly made for the establishment of a permanent dispensary there, and Government undertook to appoint a dispenser on condition that the people provided and maintained a suitable building. The proposal was put before them, but was

met with a flat refusal to accept the condition, since they considered that the Government should provide and maintain the building as well. The Government will naturally not do this, and so things are at a standstill. The number of visits by the Pesalai apothecary should, however, be increased until the people of the village assume, as I trust they will assume, a more reasonable attitude towards the offer of Government.

The headmen in the Mannar and Mantai divisions were provided at the beginning of the rainy season with a good supply of fever powders for distribution among the inhabitants of villages which are out of easy reach of the dispensaries. This is a practice which should be encouraged and extended every year. Puerperal mortality is still high in the district, but is, I hope, on the decline. A trained midwife was sent from Colombo in August and is now stationed at Pesalai. A trained Moorish midwife to practise in Erukkilampiddi would be of great service, but all efforts to induce a woman of the place to go to Colombo for training proved in vain.

(*c*) *Water supply.*—Mr. Smith's scheme for a supply of water for Mannar town from the Toddakkadu wells by means of pumping machinery and pipe lines proved far too ambitious and costly to be carried out. The townsfolk were bitterly disappointed when it was announced that the scheme could not be brought into effect, for they had been led fully to expect that the consummation of one of their dearest wishes and the fulfilment of their greatest need was about to be accomplished. In spite of this the second great disappointment the Mannar people have suffered since the question of the improvement of their water supply was taken up in earnest, no stone should be left unturned and no effort spared until the thing is an accomplished fact. The first disappointment was the failure of the artesian boring experiments ten or twelve years ago. On the failure of Mr. Smith's scheme I thought it might be possible to agitate for the renewal of artesian borings, but on looking through the previous correspondence and reports on the subject I was satisfied that no such means for the water supply of the Mannar town was practicable. The source of the supply must be the Toddakkadu wells, two miles from the town. What appears to me to be a much more feasible and a much cheaper scheme than either of the former schemes is to raise the water from the wells by means of pumps worked by a windmill. Water is required particularly during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and at that time the wind is as strong and as constant as can be desired to work a windmill. The water thus raised should be led in pipes from Toddakkadu to Frazer's tank, which is situated close to the centre of the town, and could readily be turned into an amply sufficient open-air or covered reservoir by means of deepening and walling in; it would be large enough to hold a month's supply of water for the town in case of failure of the wind or a breakdown of the pump or windmill. One or more small cisterns could be constructed outside this reservoir to provide convenient means for the distribution of water by pots or buckets. This plan I have submitted to the Government Agent for transmission to Government with the sincerest hope that it will be carried out.

In the wet season Frazer's and Addalai tanks near the town supply the people with drinking water at present, but the water collected there is only surface drainage and must be contaminated to a great extent, unless the whole catchment area is kept scrupulously clean; and this in the vicinity of a town is impossible. However, more can be done in this way than has been done hitherto; and efforts are to be made to keep the water of these tanks purer, for they will continue to be used until some other scheme of supply is brought into working order.

Water supply in the outlying villages is an ever-vexing problem. A very large proportion of the diseases prevalent in the district is put down by all the doctors and apothecaries to the use of impure and contaminated water. Where there are tanks (and that is everywhere except in the Mannar island) the villagers prefer their tank water to any other for drinking purposes—water in which their cattle and buffaloes wallow all day long in the wet season and defile in the dry season. On the exhaustion of their tank water those who live anywhere within two or three miles of a river will go to the river for their drinking water; and the same contaminating agencies are at work in the rivers as in the tanks. Finally, they turn to their wells, which are comparatively few and far between; and they take so little care to prevent their wells from becoming fouled in all manner of ways, that one cannot be surprised that the wells are the last source resorted to for water supply. Endless efforts are made to induce the villagers to keep the wells, themselves, and their surroundings pure and clean, but with very little success. A thousand rupees is spent every year in the repair of old wells or the construction of new ones. In 1905 an old brick well at Palampiddi was restored, a serviceable concrete platform and drains were constructed round the main well at Toddakkadu, and Rs. 250 was spent in collecting materials for the sinking of a new well at Veppankulam in Nanaddan East. The water supply of Vidattaltivu is derived from a tank about a mile from the town, which has been found inadequate in capacity. A scheme is now on foot for the extension and improvement of this tank, which I hope will take effect in 1906.

(*d*) *Population.*—The estimated total population of the district at the end of 1905 was 24,037, showing a decrease of no less than 398 compared with the similar estimate for 1904. The returns of births and deaths registered are far less satisfactory than those of the previous year, but slightly better than those of 1903, as is shown by the following tables :—

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Births .. .. | 898 .. | 991 .. | 736 |
| Deaths .. .. | 1,411 .. | 1,021 .. | 1,150 |
| Birth-rate per 1,000 .. | 36·75 .. | 40·55 .. | 30·03 |
| Death-rate per 1,000 .. | 57·67 .. | 41·78 .. | 47·83 |

The following tables are taken from the Vital Statistics for the four quarters of 1905 published by the Registrar-General :—

*Mannar Town.*

| | Birth-rate per Mille. Average for 1898–1904. | 1905. | Death-rate per Mille. Average for 1899–1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter .. | 20·8 .. | 23·6 .. | 30·9 .. | 26·6 |
| Second Quarter .. | 22·9 .. | 21·1 .. | 26·3 .. | 27·8 |
| Third Quarter .. | 23·8 .. | 32·7 .. | 21·5 .. | 13·4 |
| Fourth Quarter .. | 22·1 .. | 15·6 .. | 22·3 .. | 11·2 |

*Mannar District.*

| | Birth-rate per Mille. Average for 1898–1904. | 1905. | Death-rate per Mille. Average for 1899–1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter | 41·1 | 32·0 | 55·6 | 72·9 |
| Second Quarter | 38·8 | 29·7 | 47·6 | 60·4 |
| Third Quarter | 37·2 | 32·2 | 35·3 | 31·4 |
| Fourth Quarter | 38·6 | 28·4 | 37·2 | 27·4 |

Among the Tamil population only, which is about two-thirds of the total population of the district, the proportion of deaths of children under one year of age to 1,000 registered births was 532, 495, 220, and 241 in the four quarters respectively. The above tables of figures speak for themselves and need no comment.

3. *Industries:* (*a*) *Manufactures.*—There are no manufacturing industries, properly speaking, in this district now. The cotton cloth-making industry at Erukkilampiddi died out some years ago, being rendered unprofitable by the competition of cheap cloths imported from India. Dyeing with the juice of the chaya root used to be a flourishing industry in Mannar until cheaper Jaffna dyes were introduced.

(*b*) *Fisheries.*—The pearl fisheries in the gulf of Mannar are celebrated; one has been held at Marichchukkaddi in each of the years 1903, 1904, and 1905. The last one was the most successful on record. The fishermen of Erukkilampiddi are the only people in the Mannar District who actually take part in the pearl diving, but a considerable proportion of the coast population benefit more or less from the presence of the fishery and the large camp connected with it in their neighbourhood. The Moormen of Erukkilampiddi are occupied during the south-west monsoon in diving for chanks off the north coast of the Mannar island, and farther north along the coast of Ceylon proper. The chanks are exported to India to be used for ornaments. It is estimated that 478,000 chanks of the total value of Rs. 76,900 were fished in 1905, so that the industry is lucrative. Bêche-de-mer is fished for along the coasts to the north of Mannar island; 190 cwt. of beche-de-mer is the quantity estimated to have been exported in 1905, which is valued at Rs. 2,110. Fishing, generally, goes on practically all the year round along the whole coast of the district. Nearly 3,500 cwt. of fish are said to have been exported in 1905 to the total value of nearly Rs. 19,000. Over 300 fishing canoes are employed.

(*c*) *Agriculture.*—

| | Acres under Cultivation. | Gross Produce. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy | 6,360 | 91,973 bushels | Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per bushel |
| Tobacco | 240 | 4,800,000 leaves | Rs. 2 to Rs. 25 per 1,000 leaves |
| Coconuts | 2,860 | 1,026,490 nuts | Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 per 1,000 nuts |
| Palmyras | 4,000 | 3,247,804 nuts | Re. 1 per 1,000 nuts |

The four products mentioned in the above table are the main products of the agriculture of the district. Paddy is grown all over the district under the different village tanks, with the exception of the Mannar island. Tobacco is grown chiefly in the Mantai North and Perunkali subdivisions, and is a gradually dying industry, as it cannot compete with the superior tobacco grown in the Jaffna District. Coconut plantations are almost entirely on the Mannar island, and, unlike tobacco gardens, are growing every year in extent and productiveness. Palmyra gardens are to be found all over the Mannar island and to a limited extent on the coast of the subdivisions of Mantai North, Mantai South, and Nanaddan West. The palmyra palm is the main source of the food supply of most of the villages in the Mannar island whi h are not situated near the coast. Paddy cultivation is of course the most important industry in the district, since the majority of the population depend upon its produce for their food. The last two years, 1904 and 1905, have been unfortunately deficient in rainfall, which has meant failure of crops, poverty, and distress. At the best, the district is not self-supporting in its paddy production, and large quantities of paddy and rice are imported annually from Southern India and even from Calcutta.

(*d*) *Chenas.*—In consequence of more or less acute distress in Musali North and South, which was due to almost total failure of crops, the inhabitants of those two subdivisions were given permission in August to cultivate chenas on the banks of the Aruvi-aru.

4. *Education.*—There are 31 grant-in-aid schools in the district, all vernacular except one in Mannar itself. From what I have seen of their work (and I take every opportunity of inspecting them when on circuit), I should say that the standard of efficiency is tolerably high, that is, from the standpoint of the Government Inspectors. But there is far too much parrot-like learning of lessons by rote which evidences a regrettable deficiency in the method of teaching employed. Rarely, if ever, have I found a child who could tell me, after reading a lesson aloud, perhaps with admirable clearness and delivery, what the subject-matter of the lesson was. The attendance of the children is very casual and spasmodic, and only rises to anything like regularity when the examinations are drawing near. The inhabitants of the Mannar District are almost entirely Roman Catholics and Mohammedans, with a small sprinkling of Hindus on the Vanni side, and a still smaller community of Wesleyans in the Mannar island and at Murunkan. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans are well provided with their own Mission schools; the Hindus have none of their own at all; while the Mohammedans have their Koran schools, where the boys learn to read and write Arabic with wonderful readiness but without understanding the meaning of a single word; and I have not yet come across one of their teachers even who knew any more about what he was teaching than did the pupils themselves. The Hindu part of the population is too scattered and thinly distributed for it to be possible to provide them with schools. It is therefore for the Mohammedan community that educational facilities should, if possible, be provided; they are a gregarious people and live in certain well-defined regions, and are therefore readily served with schools. In this way a start has been made by the establishment of three Government (boys' vernacular) schools at Erukkilampiddi, a large village of over 2,000 Moors, at Putuveli, a centre for the Moorish population of the subdivisions of Musali North and South, and at Iranai Iluppaikkulam, which, though itself a Hindu village, is situated in the midst of a considerable Moorish population. Of these three schools, that at Erukkilampiddi is naturally, being in the middle of a more concentrated population, the most

successful and flourishing; the attendance is good, being on an average about 50 boys a day, and the standard of proficiency is high; both the teacher and the boys show admirable keenness in their work. The other two schools suffer from the fact that the boys are drawn from villages scattered round at various distances up to three miles. This means lax attendance, and often no attendance at all during bad weather, when one village is often entirely cut off from its neighbours by flooded tanks or streams. The Putuveli school suffers again from the proximity of the pearl fishery, which attracts to it young and old alike from every side; it will be advisable in the event of future pearl fisheries to close this school during the course of the fishery. In 1905 the Iranai Iluppaikkulam school suffered somewhat from the scarcity of crops on that side, which drove whole families to other parts in search of food and employment. All three schools alike suffer from the impossibility at present of enforcing the attendance of the children. Steps were taken to this end during 1905 by the appointment of Village Committees in each subdivision, which framed rules providing for the prosecution of defaulting parents or guardians. As soon as these rules have been approved by the Governor they will come into force, and attendance at the schools should improve at once.

There are in particular two other centres of Moorish population in the district, Marichchukkaddi and Vidattaltivu, which are unprovided at present with educational facilities for their children. At each place, however, there is the difficulty of the pre-existence of a Roman Catholic school, which serves the Tamil community. At Marichchukkaddi there is hardly room for two schools side by side, so I proposed that the Mission school should be absorbed by a Government school to be established at Mullikkulam, which both Moor and Tamil children should attend. This however was strongly opposed by the Mission authorities, but without any reason for the opposition being assigned. At Vidattaltivu there is room for two schools side by side, and I have suggested that a Government school be established there at once.

## III.—POLICE AND CRIME.

1. *Police.*—There is a small detachment of police in Mannar, consisting of one sergeant and seven constables, stationed in the Fort. Their duties are insignificant and their services unnecessary. Two constables are on beat day and night in the main streets of the town, and at night there is one constable constantly on guard at the Kachcheri vault; there is also a lock-up in the police station, where prisoners can be kept on remand. The town of Mannar is so quiet at all times that constables on beat are not required, the number of cases brought by the police in a year being wholly insignificant, and such as could as well be brought by the local headmen. The Treasury can be efficiently guarded by the regular Treasury watchers, and the lock-up can, as in other places, be in charge of the Fiscal's officers. In short, I consider that the presence of a police force in Mannar is totally unnecessary, and that the present detachment should be removed.

2. *Crime.*—Crime of a serious nature in this district is very rare indeed, and petty crime is far from common. The people in general are quiet and law-abiding, and the work in the Police Court is very light. The only cases of serious crime in the district during 1905 were—

(*a*) Abduction at Ilantaikkulam, in which the two accuseds were acquitted by the Supreme Court in Jaffna.
(*b*) Murder at Silavatturai, in which no accused was traced.
(*c*) Burglary at the Pearl Fishery Camp, in which several accuseds were arrested, and are to be tried in India in 1906.
(*d*) Burglary at Pandaraveli, in which the five accuseds were convicted by the Supreme Court in Colombo.
(*e*) Murder at Kuruntankulam, in which the accused was acquitted by the District Court on a charge of grievous hurt.

The cases (*c*) and (*d*) would not have occurred but for the pearl fishery. There were two other District Court criminal cases, one a case of simple theft at the pearl fishery, in which the accused had been previously convicted and so was committed in order to receive heavier punishment, and the other a case of false evidence. In the Police Court there were 16 cases pending on 1st January, 1905. Including cases at the pearl fishery, 399 cases were instituted during the year. 402 cases were disposed of before the end of the year, leaving a balance of 13 pending on 31st December.

The village headmen have little or no criminal work to attend to; what work they have to do they do efficiently. The Police Vidhans have books of forms in their possession for sending crime reports to Court. They and the Udaiyars also keep a daily diary in which they enter the details of any offences that come to their notice and of the steps they take in the matter. These diaries are periodically inspected by me either in the Kachcheri or when I am on circuit.

## IV.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

1. *Board of Health.*—In 1905 only one place, Mannar itself, was a small town under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance. An assessment tax of 4 per cent. on rentals is collected, and the proceeds, which amount to about Rs. 730 a year, are expended solely on the scavenging of the town, as well as the annual vote of Rs. 1,000 allowed for "scavenging and disinfectants." The village of Erukkilampiddi is to be brought under the same Ordinance from the 1st of January, 1906. I hope it will be possible before long to treat Vidattaltivu and Pesalai in the same manner. These should eventually be followed by Vankalai, Arippu, Talaimannar, Putukkudiyiruppu, and Tarakkundu-cum-Kosukuvadi, all villages of considerable size and importance. The question of establishing a Local Board in Mannar in the near future is well worth considering, and in a year or two the time should be ripe for taking such a step.

2. Village Committees were selected under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the subdivisions of Musali North, Musali South, Metkumulai, and Panankamam, and for the village of Erukkilampiddi. Rules suitable for each place have been framed and are now only awaiting the sanction of the Governor to be brought into force. Further Village Committees should be appointed for every place that is brought eventually under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, or where a Government school is established. There is no Village Tribunal in this district, though the two Vanni pattus of Metkumulai and Panankamam are included in the jurisdiction of the Tribunal at Vavuniya. Consequently each Village Committee, with the Atikar of the division as Chairman, will try breaches of rules framed by themselves and administer the punishment provided by law.

## V.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES.

1. *Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—The total number of men liable to pay road tax in this district in 1905 according to the Division Officers' lists was 6,343, out of which 6,081 actually paid their tax to the Division Officers, the balance 262 being accounted for in various ways. The total amount of collections came to Rs. 7,673·75; of this, Rs. 2,756·66 was spent on the main road from Yakkavai to Pesalai and Rs. 833·33 on the Coast road between Vellankulam and Marichchukkaddi. On minor roads Rs. 2,707·44 was spent in the following proportion: Mannar island Rs. 1,144·82, Musali Rs. 936·87, and Mantai Rs. 625·75.

2. *Game Preservation Ordinance.*—The close season for shooting game was this year altered to its old period, May to October, after having for some years been from October to May. Ten game licenses, two licenses to shoot buffaloes, and eight licenses to capture elephants, were issued during 1905; four elephants were captured, one of which died, and the other three were exported to India. Three prosecutions were entered for infringement of this Ordinance, but only in one case was conviction secured. It is exceedingly hard to get a conviction under this Ordinance, because of the inherent difficulty of procuring the requisite evidence to prove the offence. There is no doubt that illicit shooting of game goes on to a very great extent over most of the district, and probably with the connivance of the headmen, but it is next to impossible to put a stop to it. A more extended issue of game licenses will not of course mitigate the evil, but it will at any rate legalize it to some extent. Stringent regulations were issued in 1905 by the Government Agent with regard to permits for the erection of ambuscades at water holes, which are to be allowed only for the purpose of shooting cheetahs and pig. If the regulations are strictly enforced it may to some extent put down the prevalence of illicit game-shooting.

3. *Firearms Ordinance.*—Fifty-one licenses for the possession of firearms were issued during 1905, and twelve licenses for firearms already registered.

4. *Dog Registration Ordinance.*—This Ordinance was brought into force in Mannar town from the 1st July, 1905, with the result that 74 dogs were registered and 71 collars sold to owners of dogs. Twenty stray dogs were destroyed, and it was estimated that there were 100 more stray dogs in the town, too wild to catch. It will be necessary to procure the services of special dog-catchers from Jaffna from time to time, unless the Ordinance is to remain practically in abeyance.

5. Licenses issued under other Ordinances than those already mentioned were—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To shoot cattle | 6 | Arrack taverns | 21 |
| To store offensive matter | 2 | Carts | 302 |
| Gunpowder | 3 | Boats | 31 |
| Liquor shops | 2 | Butchers | 3 |
| Arrack, wholesale | 1 | Butchers (special) | 32 |

## VI.—IRRIGATION.

1. *Development.*—Irrigation and its progress constitute by far the most important branch of the administration of the Mannar District. With the exception of the Mannar island, the whole of the district depends for its food and livelihood on the irrigation of the paddy fields from the different village tanks, and practically the whole of the subdivisions of Mantai North and South and Nanaddan East and West depend to a very large extent on the benefits afforded by Giant's tank. Irrigation must therefore always be moving forward, and as long as progress is made in this direction hope need not be given up that the Mannar District as a whole will cease to retrogress. The restoration of Giant's tank proper is completed, but steps are now being taken to provide it with adequate distributing channels, and good progress was made in 1905 with the preliminary surveying and levelling work. The Irrigation Engineer in charge of Giant's tank reports that a sum of Rs. 1,075·76 was spent on this work in 1905, and that the following channels were dealt with, viz., those from the 11th mile, 12th mile, 13th mile, Murunkan, and Iraddaikkulam sluices. It is hoped that the actual construction of one or more of these channels will be begun in 1906. A sum of Rs. 4,626·36 was spent in 1905 on the maintenance of the Giant's tank works. Progress in connection with village tanks is slow but sure; every year earthwork is done on the bunds by the villagers, and every year the complete restoration of the tanks comes nearer. Up to 1905 nine tanks had been pronounced completed, and during the course of that year nine more have claimed to have finished their restoration; final decision on this matter must await personal inspection by the Chief Irrigation Inspector. In the course of another ten years the great majority of the 171 village tanks in the district should be completely restored. The cultivators will then have to do only annual upkeep work.

In consequence of orders from Government in 1904 all work on village tanks under Giant's tank was stopped with a view to devoting all village labour to the digging of the channels from the Giant's tank sluices. However, as the surveys and levels of these channels were not ready and indeed were hardly begun, no work on the channels was done; and consequently when the working season of 1905 came round all the villagers under Giant's tank were a year's work in arrears; nor was it reasonable to exact these arrears from them under the circumstances; they were therefore exempted *in toto* from their tank labour for 1904. The labour for 1905 also, as far as Mantai and Nanaddan are concerned, was almost wholly in default; all defaulters were fined the value of the work due with an alternative sentence of imprisonment. Earthwork on most other tanks was duly performed. Unfortunately for the due recovery of commutation money, the Attorney-General ruled in 1905 that recovery by distress was illegal; and consequently all arrears up to 1905—and they amount to a considerable sum in cases in which no alternative sentence of imprisonment was passed—have had to be abandoned as irrecoverable. It is to be hoped that recovery of irrigation fines by distress will be legalized by the new Irrigation Ordinance which is about to be introduced. Ninety-three cases were brought against proprietors in 1905 for default in performing earthwork, and 32 cases for not clearing bunds. Nine cases were brought by the Irrigation Engineer, Giant's tank, against proprietors for tampering with irrigation works or channels.

At the beginning of 1905 a scheme for supplying Akattimurippu and other tanks in Musali North with water from the Aruvi-aru by means of a channel running from the tekkam at Parayanalankulam was in progress, and Rs. 3,082·62 was spent on the headworks, excavation, jungle clearing, &c. Most unfortunately the work was suddenly stopped when in full swing, and it is impossible to say when, if ever, it will be resumed. If it is not resumed very shortly the whole of the money already spent will have been wasted.

There are two other irrigation schemes, waiting attention in the district, the Kurai and the Vavunikkulam schemes, the former of which, as calculated to benefit existing tanks and villages, deserves to be taken up at the earliest possible opportunity after the Akattimurippu scheme; for this latter scheme is the most pressing of all.

2. *Collection of rates.*—The amount of water-rate collected on lands under Giant's tank in 1905 was Rs. 7,988·46, of which Rs. 596·65 was on account of 1904 and Rs. 7,391·81 on account of 1905. As a rule, there is very little difficulty met with by the Atikars in the recovery of this rate. Three tanks, Kompansaintakulam, Periyatettakkuli, and Sinnatettakkuli, were permanently exempted in 1905, as it was found impossible for them to be supplied at any time with water from Giant's tank.

The question of whether individual cultivators should be exempted from payment of water-rate on account of poverty, widowhood, or tender age is still under the consideration of Government. It was at first disallowed, but strong representations were made again showing the injustice of this decision, and pointing out that this was the only sort of tax levied in the Colony from which individual exemption was not allowed under extenuating circumstances, and I trust that Government will see its way to granting this concession in the case of water-rate recovery too.

It has been decided that all new land sold under Giant's tank during and after 1905 shall be subject to a water-rate of Rs. 2 instead of Re. 1 per acre; and this will be the rate leviable at Akattimurippu on the completion of that scheme.

Some correspondence was going on in 1905 respecting the necessity of a complete cadastral survey of the private lands under Giant's tank in order to obtain a thoroughly sound basis on which to assess and collect the water-rate, the present basis, the antiquated Tompu Register, being hopelessly inaccurate. A block survey of a number of villages under Giant's tank was carried out by the Survey Department in 1903; this, I maintain, is quite unsuited for the end in view, but the Surveyor-General asserts the opposite opinion. However, a practical experiment is to be carried out in 1906 to test the suitability of the block surveys as a basis for the assessment of water-rate. The block survey gives the aggregate area of the irrigated field below a tank; what is required is to divide this up more or less accurately, but without the expense of a cadastral survey, into the various lots owned by the different proprietors. Time and the experiment, which consists in estimating each lot roughly by means of pacing-out, will show whether the block surveys will serve the purpose desired.

3. *Sale of lands.*—In 1905 thirty-two lots of land under Giant's tank, aggregating over 108 acres, were sold. One of these lots, 25½ acres in extent, was purchased by an Indian Cheddi, who had previously bought 107 acres under Giant's tank. This man is the pioneer in the purchase of Giant's tank land by outsiders, and deserves to be encouraged in every possible way; for such enterprise, if copied by other speculators in India or Ceylon, may prove the salvation of the Mannar District. Of land seized for default of payment of water-rate, 123 lots were sold in 1905, representing an area of about 50 acres; but of these only 19 lots were bought by private persons; the rest, in default of purchasers, were bought in by the Crown. In this way the Crown is gradually accumulating a large quantity of scattered and isolated lots of land, which it finds itself unable to dispose of, for there is practically no demand for land in the district now. These lots are put up to public auction again and again and find no purchasers. The number of such default lots now on the hands of the Crown is 104, and only one of them was sold to a private person in 1905. The prohibition on the sale outright of land under Giant's tank which was issued by Government in 1904 was removed in 1905.

4. *Distribution of water.*—The distribution of water from Giant's tank to the village tanks below it gave rise in 1905 to considerable anxiety and trouble on the part of the officers in charge and to a good deal of discontent and grumbling on the part of the cultivators. Hitherto it had been the practice for the Irrigation Engineer to content himself with opening the sluices when asked to do so by the cultivators, or when it appeared to him necessary, and no steps were taken to ensure the proper distribution of the water among the village tanks below the sluice. Now, however, the Irrigation Department having been ordered by Government to take over and hold itself responsible for the whole of the Giant's tank scheme from top to bottom, including the distribution of water, active measures were taken towards the end of 1905, when water was required for the kalapokam cultivation, to ensure if possible a fair and equitable distribution of water among the various tanks. The old practice had been for the tanks close under the sluice to keep as much water as possible for themselves before letting any of it go down to lower tanks, with the result that the tanks in this favoured position near Giant's tank got the lion's share of the water, and the tanks farthest away on the sea-board often got no water at all beyond rain water. The plan adopted by the Irrigation Department was to compel the owners of the upper tanks to cut down the spills of their tanks as low as possible as soon as water was being issued from the Giant's tank sluices. Water would thus pass from tank to tank with the greatest possible speed, and probably within a week would reach and fill the lowest tanks in the range. Then, as each tank filled, the one above would block up its lowered spill to its usual level and so be filled with water in its turn. This need not mean that meanwhile the tanks above are empty, for they would all have to be at least a quarter full before the water would flow over the lowered spill to the tank below; thus there is no reason why every tank should not begin its cultivation at once. Here, however, lay the difficulty; the Mannar cultivator seems to have a fixed idea that he cannot begin irrigating his fields until he sees his tank full of water to the brim. He will waste days and even weeks with his tank half full, waiting till more water comes to fill the tank full, while the water that is there is evaporating and going to waste. It is extremely hard to make the cultivators take to any new idea or method of irrigation: they will not understand that Giant's tank restored is a new and powerful influence in their midst, which must necessarily sooner or later destroy many of the old deep-rooted traditions of the district. The first of these traditional customs that must go is the one that ordains that lower tanks can be filled only over the spills of the tanks above. It is but commonsense that, when there is a long chain of tanks to feed from a main sluice, the quickest way to do it (and quickness is most desirable in such a matter) is to lead the water at once to the lowest tanks, partially filling the higher ones on the way, so that actual cultivation may be begun at the earliest possible moment. The ideal way to do this is, of course, by means of distributing channels direct from the main sluices, but pending the construction of such channels (some are to be begun almost directly) the only feasible plan is that adopted by the Irrigation Department as explained above. Difficulty in carrying out this plan was experienced at the outset in the attempt to make the cultivators lower their own spills. In every instance they refused to do so, and the Irrigation Engineer had to have the work done by his own coolies. Again

considerable trouble was caused by the cultivators blocking up the lowered spills without authority and before the object in view had been attained. This resulted in the institution of a number of cases under the Irrigation Ordinance by the Irrigation Engineer against the offending cultivators, and in practically every case the accuseds were fined. Finally, the cultivators raised the cry that their water was going to waste in consequence of the neglect of the Irrigation Engineer to fill up their lowered spills ; it was not however that officer's duty to fill them up, but the duty of the cultivators themselves, since the lowering had been done by the Irrigation Engineer only because the cultivators had refused to do it when called upon. The advantage of the line of action taken by the Irrigation Department was amply demonstrated by the way in which all the lower tanks benefited at the end of 1905 and received in nearly every case an ample supply of water in spite of a deficient rainfall.

The necessity for pushing on the work of channel construction under Giant's tank is pressing, with the object both of effecting a better distribution of water and of putting an end to the enormous waste of water that now occurs as it passes from tank to tank flooding the jungle and waste lands on its way. When once the channels are constructed, it ought to be possible to abolish a considerable number of village tanks altogether and irrigate the fields below them directly from the channels. Moreover, the beds of such abolished tanks will then be available for turning into paddy fields and will be a valuable addition to the crop-bearing capacity of the district, besides being a source of considerable revenue to Government. It has been suggested that all but the four or five deep-level sluices in Giant's tank should be eventually closed, and the tanks and fields below them struck out of the Giant's tank scheme altogether. From the deep-level sluices it is suggested that a continuous block of about 10 square miles be irrigated and all the village tanks within that area abolished. This, however, is I think too sweeping and revolutionary a proposal to be carried into effect, and the indignation of those cultivators excluded from the benefits of Giant's tank would be more than justified.

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *In progress.*—The only public works in progress during and at the close of 1905 were the main road from Mannar to Madawachchi, the Coast road from Mannar to Punakari, the Mannar-Pesalai road, and the Pesalai-Talaimannar road. On the first road a very useful piece of work was done by the metalling of the portion between the 11th and 12th mileposts ; the metalling on this road is now continuous from Mannar up to the 19th milepost. On the second road good progress was made with the Mantai-Iluppaikkadavai deviation, two bridges and a causeway 200 feet long being built. On the third road the hitherto unmetalled portion between the 7th and 8th mileposts was metalled, and the metalling now continues up to the 10th milepost. The fourth road is a clay-formed road, and is being pushed forward from the Pesalai end. Satisfactory progress on it was made during 1905.

2. *Completed.*—An obelisk was erected in the vicinity of the Doric ruin near Arippu, to serve as a beacon to mark the northern limit on the pearl banks.

3. *Proposed.*—(*a*) The extension of metalling on the Madawachchi road, up to the boundary between the Northern and North-Central Provinces, at Yakkavai.

(*b*) The completion of the Mantai-Iluppaikkadavai deviation on the Coast road to Punakari.

(*c*) The completion of the road from Pesalai to Talaimannar.

(*d*) A deviation from the main central road to Vankalai on the Coast road to Colombo.

(*e*) Distribution channels for Giant's tank.

4. *Required.*—(*a*) Water supply for Mannar town, as outlined above.

(*b*) The Akattimurippu scheme.

(*c*) Dispensaries at Murunkan, Erukkilampiddi, and Nanaddan.

(*d*) Quarters for the Medical Officer and for the dispenser at the Mannar hospital.

(*e*) Extension of the Mannar-Pesalai road from the 10th mile post, where it now abruptly and quite arbitrarily comes to an end, up to the village of Pesalai itself, half a mile farther on.

(*f*) The Kurai scheme.

(*g*) The Vavunikkulam scheme.

## VIII.—SALT.

The following table shows the issue of salt and its value for the years 1904 and 1905 :—

| Issued to | 1904. | | 1905. | | Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Cwt. | Rs. c. | Cwt. | Rs. c. | Cwt. | Rs. c. |
| Retailers .. .. | 8,397 | 15,440 38 | 9,340 | 17,314 95 | 943 | 1,874 57 |
| Fishers and traders .. .. | 605 | 1,427 80 | 815 | 1,923 40 | 210 | 495 60 |
| | 9,002 | 16,868 18 | 10,155 | 19,238 35 | 1,153 | 2,370 17 |

The balance salt in store on 1st January, 1905, amounted to 6,822 cwt., of which 4,402 cwt. was self-formed salt collected at Marantivu in 1904. During the year 9,996 cwt. of salt were received into store from Jaffna, and the issues included, apart from the 10,155 cwt. mentioned above, 4,471 cwt. of local salt to Puttalam, which were sent by boat in January.

In August a small quantity of natural salt, estimated to be 300 cwt., was formed in the Odai at the 4¼ milepost on Madawachchi road. Permission was obtained to collect and store this quantity, but before the work could be carried out a heavy shower of rain destroyed the formation. A few other insignificant natural formations occurred during the dry season at different places on the coast, which were destroyed by coolies or buffaloes as being unfit for collection. Experiments are to be made in 1906 in the prevention of the formation of salt in undesirable places by filling up hollows with cocoanut husks or with branches of the tettamaram.

The system of retailing salt which obtained in this district up to 1905 was that of selling it to the licensed retailers at Rs. 2·36 a cwt., less a certain commission, which varied according to the distance to which the retailer had to transport the salt. The retailers were then compelled to sell the salt at the

uniform rate of 2 cents a lb. In 1906 however, on the orders of Government, a new system is to be introduced of selling the salt to the retailers at Rs. 3·50 a cwt., allowing them no commission, and of permitting them to retail at any price they wish. In order to promote competition and keep down prices no limit will be placed in future on the number of retailers' licenses issued. The new system appears to be a good one. The salt commission allowed hitherto to the Chief Headmen will be abolished as from the close of the year 1905.

I should like to note here that the Ordinance under which salt retailers' licenses are issued makes no provision for the payment of any fees for the license by the retailer. This I consider a distinct defect in the Ordinance; if a stamp of Rs. 5 were required to be affixed to every license, a not inconsiderable increase to the revenue would result. The number of retailers in this district at the end of 1905 was 34.

## IX.—FORESTS.

There is not much scope for forestry in the Mannar District, the great majority of the forest land being covered with low scrub jungle of no value. The district became a "proclaimed district" under the Ordinance by Proclamation dated 12th July, 1905. The following permits and licenses were issued during 1905 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sticks and timber | .. .. 40 | Kandal bark | .. .. 6 |
| Coral | .. .. .. 17 | Green firewood | .. .. 3 |
| Clay | .. .. .. 2 | Dead firewood | .. .. 1 |

The right to cut and remove udai logs from Karisal was sold for Rs. 6, and the right to collect avaram bark for Rs. 500; the latter is a ridiculously low price, and the collector made enormous profits on the transaction; the sale of this right should realize nearer Rs. 5,000 than Rs. 500, a fact which has been brought to the notice of the Forest Department, who will doubtless try and obtain a better price for it than hitherto. The right to collect shed horns was sold for Rs. 375. The total forest revenue in the district for 1905 amounted to Rs. 1,080·78.

## X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Rainfall.*—The following table shows the monthly rainfall at each of the three meteorological centres in the district. The return for Mantota is the best guide for determining the amount of rainfall available for agricultural purposes in the fields under Giant's tank, since Mantota is situated in the middle of the Giant's tank block.

| | Mannar. | Mantota. | Marichchukkaddi. | | Mannar. | Mantota. | Marichchukkaddi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | ·79 | 1·56 | 1·37 | September | — | — | ·05 |
| February | ·53 | ·29 | 3·12 | October | 8·16 | 12·09 | 10·31 |
| March | — | — | — | November | 5·40 | 9·10 | 9·83 |
| April | 6·57 | 8·84 | 6·73 | December | 1·62 | 1·34 | 1·29 |
| May | 2·90 | 5·40 | 1·28 | | | | |
| June | — | — | ·15 | Total | 26·60 | 38·62 | 34·25 |
| July | — | — | — | | | | |
| August | ·63 | — | ·12 | | | | |

The following table shows the comparative quarterly rainfall in Mannar for the last three years :—

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter | 2·61 | 2·42 | 1·32 |
| Second Quarter | 11·73 | 0·06 | 9·47 |
| Third Quarter | 8·03 | 3·40 | ·63 |
| Fourth Quarter | 20·45 | 16·47 | 15·18 |
| Total | 42·82 | 22·35 | 26·60 |

The first and fourth quarters' rainfall is generally most to be depended upon and regular; the second and third quarters, however, are generally very uncertain and erratic, as is shown by the above table. It is the fourth quarter's rain that is particularly required for the kalapokam, and the second quarter's or latter part of the first quarter's rain for the siruppokam; and it is in this latter respect that the Mannar District is generally badly off.

2. *Minor roads.*—The District Road Committee of a small and thinly populated district is powerless to effect much good, for it is crippled for want of funds, however eager its members may be to improve the minor roads of the district, or however much those roads may stand in need of repair or improvement. In 1905 a sum of Rs. 2,700 was spent on minor roads, and Rs. 3,600 on principal roads out of the Road Ordinance funds. The amount devoted to minor roads was larger than usual, but far from large enough to supply the needs of the roads of the district. Good work, as far as it went, was done on the roads in and around Mannar itself, but the rest of the work done in other parts consisted only in the repair of a number of culverts and bridges, clearing jungle, and filling up ruts and holes. What is especially required is more funds to spend on making a number of new roads, particularly approach roads from villages to the main roads. The following new roads are proposed, for which estimates have been framed, and for the carrying out of which we are only waiting for money :—

From the Mantai deviation road to Periyavilankuli.
From the same road to Pallamadu tank, to link up with the minor road to Vidattaltivu.
From the Madawachchi road to Parappankandal.
From the Pesalai road to Karisal, already partly constructed.
From the same road to Erukkilampiddi, also partly constructed.
From the same road to Putukkudiyiruppu, through Konarpannai.
From the same road through Pesalai.
A new straight trace is much needed between Palampiddi and Madu.
The jungle track between Vidattaltivu and Palampiddi requires widening and improving.
Also that between Vadakadu and Panankamam.
Also that between Murunkan and Achchankulam.
The roads tkat approach and traverse all the hamlets in the immediate vicinity of Mannar town require restoration

There is good prospect that a number of these improvements will be carried out in the course of 1906, for it has been decided that the District Road Committee shall not be required in that year to contribute as hitherto to the maintenance of the principal roads. This will mean that the Committee will have a sum of about Rs. 6,000 at their disposal for this much needed work. If this generous concession could be granted for 1907 and 1908 as well, I see no reason why the whole of the pressing needs of the districts in this direction should not be amply supplied.

3. *Markets.*—Mannar town possesses three markets, which are rented out every year for the sale of meat, fish, and vegetables respectively. The Market Committee realized Rs. 572 by these rents in 1905. There is at present a balance of some Rs. 3,000 in the hands of the Market Committee, which is to be spent partly on the erection of a small market building at Uyilankulam, partly on the construction of cement drains round the present markets in Mannar, and partly on the erection of a small *madam* near the markets for the convenience of the villagers and strangers who come over to the island for trading purposes.

4. *Cattle.*—It is estimated that in 1905 there were in the district 16,870 head of "black" or country cattle, and 12,700 head of buffaloes. The enormous number of black cattle, which are for the most part made no use of by their owners, which wander here and there in search of food and water and become a nuisance in the centres of population, and which are allowed to breed and multiply without any restriction or selection, has given rise to proposals to reduce their number. Taxation has been suggested, but would, I think, be too difficult and arduous to carry out effectively, even if it was certain that the end in view would be attained. Castration, scientific and systematic, seems to be the surest and most effective remedy for the evil. Demonstrations of the best method of performing the operation are to be given in different centres in the district early in 1906, which I hope will be the means of introducing the practice generally; the result should be not only the eventual reduction of the number of cattle, but also an improvement in the breed, if careful selection for castration is exercised. 3,032 vouchers for the transfer of cattle were issued during 1905.

5. *Land sales generally.*—Four sales of Crown land were held during 1905, the results of which are shown in the following table :—

| Date of Sale. | Number of Lots advertised. | Extent. | No. of Lots sold. | Acreage sold. | Amount realized. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. |
| January 17 | 28 | 45 3 18 | 12 | 20 2 20 | 221 0 |
| July 11 | 122 | 556 0 8 | 35 | 229 3 3 | 2,341 0 |
| August 14 | 68 | 233 2 23 | 20 | 64 2 20 | 949 0 |
| November 20 | 92 | 355 3 34 | 10 | 37 2 19 | 387 0 |
| Total | 310 | 1,191 2 3 | 77 | 352 2 22 | 3,898 0 |

A large number of the lots put up for sale were lots which had been advertised before, and generally on several occasions, without finding purchasers. The table shows very clearly how small is the demand for land in this district. Applications for land from private persons to the number of 17 were received during the year.

April, 1906.

JOHN SCOTT,
Assistant Government Agent.

## REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1905.

### I.—INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE year under review was a year of distress in many parts of the Mullaittivu District owing to the scanty rainfall in the last quarter of the previous year. Only five-sixths of the usual extent of paddy land could be sown, and as there was little rain in the beginning of the year to compensate for this shortage, many of the crops died from lack of water. The result was in many villages that the people suffered considerably. The price of rice rose as high as Rs. 7 per bushel in Mullaittivu.

To meet this distress chenas were allowed to certain villages and relief works were carried out, of which a more detailed account is given further on; and advances were made to some indigent and deserving villagers at the end of the year for the purchase of seed paddy.

The fishing season was a bad one, but the fishing on the coast is mostly in the hands of Negombo fishermen. Nearly all the fish caught is sent salted or dried to Colombo, and little is sold for local consumption. So the failure here did not affect this district in so great a degree as the partial failure of the paddy crops. The tobacco crops, however, were on the whole good, and good prices were realized.

The very scanty rainfall at the end of the year makes prospects for 1906 very gloomy. The crops on "manavari" lands at Mullaittivu have died. Under the restored tanks there is only about one quarter of the usual extent of land cultivated, and few of the village tanks have collected sufficient water for any cultivation at all.

In spite of distress, however, the year has been one of progress. The increase in the purchase of lands and the opening up of new paddy fields and gardens under the lately restored Kanukkeni are healthy signs. The railway to Jaffna, which was completed during the year, should give fresh impetus to the development of the district.

One of the most progressive measures, and one likely to be of great benefit to the district in the near future, was the removal of the restrictions hitherto placed on expenditure of irrigation fines. As a result of this, estimates for the restoration of seven village tanks were prepared by Mr. Booth, Chief Irrigation Inspector, and the work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Byrde, who relieved Mr. Booth in August. By the end of the year three of the tanks selected were finished, and the other four should be completed early in 1906.

A Gansabhawa court-house was built at Nedunkeni, and the President of Village Tribunals, Vavuniya, now sits there regularly once a month.

Committees were elected and rules passed under the Village Communities' Ordinance ; but it was held that the rules were invalid owing to certain formalities required by the Ordinance not having been observed. But it is hoped that the rules will be ready for the sanction of His Excellency in Executive Council early in 1906.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake stopped for a few minutes at Vavuniya station on 26th August on their way from Jaffna. A short address was read, and afterwards some of the officials and their wives were introduced to Their Excellencies.

As regards the revenue of the district for the year 1905, there is a total increase of Rs. 1,255·15 over last year's total. This increase is due chiefly to Land Sales, and would have been larger but for the decrease under the heads of Salt and Arrack Rent.

An examination of the detailed statement of revenue shows a marked increase under the following heads :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| (1) Revenue stamps .. .. .. | 267 0 |

This is due to the increase of land sales and the issue of licenses for the capture of elephants.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| (2) Fines and forfeitures .. .. .. | 288 50 |
| (3) Judicial stamps .. .. .. | 223 55 |
| (4) Survey fees .. .. .. .. | 1,296 50 |
| (5) Recoveries on irrigation works .. .. .. | 988 28 |

This is due to the restoration of Kanukkeni tank, for which water-rate was for the first time recovered in 1905.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| (6) Fees for title deeds .. .. .. | 187 90 |
| (7) Rent of lands .. .. .. .. | 450 75 |

This is due to grants of chenas, necessitated owing to the distress which prevailed in certain villages.

The most marked decrease is noticed under—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| (1) Arrack licenses .. .. ... | 2,479 52 |

This is accounted for by the fact that the arrack rents of Mullaittivu and Vavuniya were taken together as one rent instead of separately, as had hitherto been the custom.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| (2) Salt .. .. .. .. | 4,105 41 |

From January to August imported salt was sold and the proceeds remitted to the Treasurer.

In the expenditure for the year there is little calling for comment. The total is Rs. 18,641·29, as against Rs. 17,880·46 in 1904. As usual, the chief items are travelling allowances and personal emoluments.

Appended is the table of receipts and expenditure :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1905.

| Receipts. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Port dues .. .. .. .. | 19 60 |
| Arrack rent .. .. .. .. | 12,087 87 |
| Salt .. .. .. .. | 1,163 47 |
| Revenue stamps .. .. .. .. | 2,139 55 |
| District Court fines .. .. .. | 22 50 |
| Police Court fines .. .. .. | 713 13 |
| Government Agent : Departmental fines .. .. | 415 50 |
| Forest offences .. .. .. .. | 6 0 |
| Fines of other Departments .. .. .. | 102 51 |
| Judicial stamps .. .. .. .. | 1,773 85 |
| Survey fees .. .. .. .. | 3,277 65 |
| Recoveries on irrigation works .. .. .. | 2,637 82 |
| Collections at dispensaries .. .. .. | 96 55 |
| Warehouse rent .. .. .. .. | 2 0 |
| Fees for title deeds .. .. .. | 463 18 |
| Record rooms collection .. .. .. | 28 39 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. | 54 0 |
| House rent .. .. .. .. | 247 92 |
| Rent of lands .. .. .. .. | 699 0 |
| Interest .. .. .. .. | 51 49 |
| Sale of old stores .. .. .. | 3 75 |
| Unclaimed deposit .. .. .. | 122 95 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. | 12 73 |
| Sale of timber .. .. .. .. | 269 25 |
| Produce of Botanic Gardens .. .. .. | 16 64 |
| Royalty on clay .. .. .. .. | 0 25 |
| Royalty on other produce .. .. .. | 75 0 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. | 15 72 |
| Land sales .. .. .. .. | 13,108 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 39,626 64 |

| Expenditure. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Personal emoluments .. .. .. | 14,086 60 |
| Allowance to paupers .. .. .. | 606 12 |
| Government contribution towards salaries of resthouse-keepers .. | 549 48 |
| Petty expenses .. .. .. .. | 170 73 |
| Scavenging and disinfectants .. .. .. | 166 17 |
| Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent .. | 1,280 0 |
| Travelling allowance to Interpreter .. .. | 633 68 |
| Reward for killing cheetahs and bears .. .. | 160 0 |
| Expenses of experimental garden, Vavuniya .. .. | 402 94 |
| Hire of tom-tom beaters .. .. .. | 27 0 |
| For making annual returns .. .. .. | 13 0 |
| Transfer of salt from one store to another .. .. | 56 62 |
| Watching natural formation of salt .. .. | 198 88 |
| Salt, petty expenses .. .. .. | 10 0 |
| Commissions on stamps sold .. .. .. | 82 31 |
| Relieving and removing sick and destitute to hospitals .. | 27 50 |
| Repairs and small improvements to temporary buildings ... | — |
| Plants and seeds for distribution .. .. .. | — |
| Expenses connected with cattle murrain .. .. | — |
| Clearing jungle at Vavuniya .. .. .. | 16 36 |
| Registration of Kandyan marriages .. .. | 3 0 |
| Premium on the additional security .. .. | 60 0 |
| Commissions to collectors of irrigation interests .. .. | 90 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 18,641 29 |

## II.—CROPS, AGRICULTURE, AND RAINFALL.

### Return of Agriculture.

| Nature of Crop. | Number of Acres under Cultivation. | Gross Produce. | Average Produce per Acre. | Average Quantity of Seed sown per Acre. | Average Quantity yielded on Seed sown. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy ... ... | 10,626¼ | 113,903 bshls. | 10·72 bshls. | 2½ bshls. | 4·29-fold |
| Other grain ... ... | 172 | 1,450 bshls. | 8·43 bshls. | 3 quarts | 89·92-fold |
| Tobacco ... ... | 236 | 120,229 lb. | 509 lb. | 2,000 plants | ¼ lb. per plant |
| Coconuts ... ... | 1,833 | 6,626,885 nuts | 3,615 nuts | 80 trees | 45 nuts per tree |
| Palmyra nuts ... ... | 785½ | 7,929,320 nuts | 10,094 nuts | 300 trees | 33 nuts per tree |
| Fruit gardens ... ... | 446 | — | — | — | — |
| Vegetables ... ... | 41⅝ | — | — | — | — |
| Spices ... ... | 19½ | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 26 | — | — | — | — |

*Paddy.*—There is a decrease in the acreage sown as compared with 1904 of 2,135½ acres, *i.e.*, about one-sixth le s than the usual acreage sown, and the gross produce has fallen by 81,634 bushels. The average per acre is only 10·72 as against 15·32 in 1904, and the average yield has dropped from 6-fold to 4·29-fold.

In *other grain* there is a considerable increase owing to the grants of chena during the year. In 1904, 67 acres only were cultivated, and the gross produce was 810 bushels.

In *tobacco* there is a small increase in acreage and produce, but not so large as was expected, for good prices ruled in 1904 and it was thought that tobacco would be very extensively cultivated in 1905. But the dryness of the year and the failure of water in many of the village wells accounts for this. The prices were better than usual, 25 to 50 cents a pound being realized.

The other items in the return of agriculture are about average, but the small extent of vegetable and fruit gardens calls for remark. Apart from the dryness of the year, which largely militated against the successful cultivation of fruit and vegetables, little or no attention is given to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables in this district. There is a Government garden at Vavuniya from which the villagers can obtain a supply of young fruit trees and some vegetable seeds. But in spite of every effort during the three years I have been in this district to make the people cultivate them, I have always been met with apathetic indifference. The Wanni farmer is so hide-bound by custom that nothing will induce him to adopt new methods or try new products. Even the cultivation of tobacco, which has been going on for some time in this district, is almost wholly in the hands of people from Jaffna. The Wannian is content to let all the profits—and they are often considerable—go into the pockets of the more enterprising Jaffnese, while he takes merely his "ground share."

It was hoped that the starting of two local Agricultural Societies at Mullaittivu and Vavuniya might give the necessary impulse to some of the more energetic native farmers to start new products, and though perhaps it is too early yet to judge, little progress has been made.

Two meetings of both the local Agricultural Societies were held during the year. Owing to the want of rain little could be done in the way of experiment with new products. Ground nuts were sown by several members, and the seeds of various vegetables were tried and did well.

A demonstration was given by the Government Veterinary Surgeon of cattle castration. The attendance was good. Thirty-one animals were castrated and two local men trained in the method. The necessary implements will be purchased by the local societies as soon as funds permit.

The societies suffer from two drawbacks—lack of sufficient funds and want of enthusiasm in the members. This necessary enthusiasm will only be obtained by getting "fresh blood." After three years' experience of the district I am convinced that the Tamil Wannian is practically incapable of progress. This may be a hard saying and unpalatable, but until the Tamil Wannian learns to work, and until he partially frees himself from the restraining grip of "custom," no progress will be possible for him. The question then emains where to get this new blood. Jaffna would be the obvious place of the Jaffna man was not so devoted to his native soil. He is seldom happy out of the Jaffna peninsula.

The type of person wanted is the small native farmer who will be content to live on the soil, and take an interest in his agriculture, and teach the people here two most important lessons, viz., the necessity for weeding and manuring their paddy fields, if a good crop is to be raised, and the advantages to be derived from cultivating, ordinary fruits and vegetables. It is not by new products, such as cotton or rubber, but by an intelligent cultivation of paddy and common fruits and vegetables that the regeneration of the Wanni will result, and if such a revival of agriculture does take place it will probably come from the South with the Sinhalese.

Appended is a return showing the new areas of cultivation :—

| | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of acres opened up during the year 1905 .. | (1) Paddy .. | 313 |
| | (2) Garden lands .. | 304 |

As was stated in the introductory remarks, grants for chena cultivation were given during the year to relieve distress ; but care was taken that no valuable forest land was cleared and no grants were given to persons in default with their tank labour.

The following table shows the divisions in which grants were made :—

| Division | Chenas. A. | R. | P. | Tank bed Cultivation. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Putukkudiyiruppu .. .. | 165 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Melpattu North .. .. | 107 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 3 | 0 |
| Melpattu East .. .. | 53 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Melpattu South .. .. | 12 | 2 | 0 | — | | |
| Kilakkumulai North .. .. | — | | | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Kilakkumulai South .. .. | — | | | 151 | 0 | 0 |
| Kilakkumulai South (Sinhalese) .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 0* |
| Naduchcheddikulam .. .. | 89 | 0 | 0 | 245 | 0 | 0 |
| Chinnachcheddikulam East .. | 48 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 |
| Chinnachcheddikulam East and West (Sinhalese) | 42 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 520 | 0 | 0 | 740 | 3 | 0 |

*Includes 10 acres in the bed of Madukanda, a restored tank.

As already stated, the rainfall was very poor. The annexed table showing the rainfall for the year, together with the average rainfall for the previous five years, will show how badly the district fared :—

| Month. | Vavuniya. Inches. | Mullaittivu. Inches. | Mankulam. Inches. | Nedunkeni. Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 2·34 | 2·70 | ·89 | 4·05 |
| February .. | ·95 | ·25 | — | ·50 |
| March .. | 1·88 | — | ·18 | 1·55 |
| April .. | 8·28 | 9·40 | 8·34 | 9·55 |
| May .. | 2·43 | 1·25 | ·47 | ·75 |
| June .. | — | — | — | — |
| July .. | — | 13·13 | — | 1·15 |
| August .. | 1·57 | 2·28 | ·69 | 1·46 |
| September .. | 3·36 | 4·05 | 1·60 | 6·50 |
| October .. | 9·65 | 2·85 | 8·30 | 9·50 |
| November .. | 8·82 | 5·78 | 8·85 | 16· 0 |
| December .. | 3·45 | 2·05 | 3·75 | 6·48 |
| Total .. | 42·73 | 43·74 | 33·07 | 57·49 |
| Average for previous Five Years .. | 54·74 | 54·71 | 52·25 | 110·76 |

## III.—IRRIGATION.

In a flat, thirsty land like the Wanni, where the average rainfall is only about 55 inches a year, irrigation is the most important matter in the administration of the district. Without a proper storage of water by means of tanks a sufficient water supply, and thereby a sufficient food supply, cannot be maintained. The tanks, however, already exist. The question therefore is merely one of restoration, not of construction. But progress has been very slow in the past, partly owing to the slackness of the people and partly owing to want of labour. The bad name that the Wanni has acquired for fever has deterred people from settling here. But now that the country is opened up by the railway, it is hoped that the Wanni may outlive its evil reputation for which there are not really sufficient grounds.

Another drawback to progress was the restriction hitherto made in expending the fines imposed under the Irrigation Ordinance for default of annual labour. It was held that such fines could be expended only on the tanks from the shareholders of which they were recovered. The result was that a large number of small sums of money were available for expenditure. This was a bad system. Not only did it put a premium on laziness, as the farmer was content to do no earthwork knowing that he would get the value of his fine back again by having hired coolies working on his tank, but it was also wasteful and a bar to real progress. It was found difficult to get hired labour for these small jobs. High rates of pay had to be given, and it was possible to spend only a small portion of the money available, as only a limited number of tanks could be inspected in the few months during which it is generally possible to do earthwork. Hence a large amount of fine money accumulated, and little progress was made.

At the beginning of the year this restriction was removed ; and I at once got Mr. Booth, Chief Irrigation Inspector, to frame estimates for the completion of seven tanks which I selected after consulting him and the Chief Headmen. Mr. Booth went away on leave in August having completed his estimates, and the work was entrusted to contractors and carried out under Mr. Byrde's supervision.

The following table shows the amounts spent during the year on the estimates framed :—

| Name of Tank. | Estimates. Rs. c. | Spent. Rs. c. | Balance. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Nochchimoddai .. | 723 0 .. | 722 0 .. | 1 0 |
| 2. Pampaimadu .. | 3,329 70 .. | 2,278 50 .. | 1,051 20 |
| 3. Mahakachchakkodiya .. | 866 80 .. | 866 0 .. | 0 80 |
| 4. Rasentirankulam .. | 1,357 40 .. | 910 0 .. | 477 40 |
| 5. Kodalikkallu .. | 1,653 30 .. | 1,562 0 .. | 91 30 |
| 6. Maruthamadu .. | 3,746 60 .. | 3,350 0 .. | 396 60 |
| 7. Mahamailankulam .. | 2,264 0 .. | 1,522 50 .. | 741 50 |

Work was going on right up to the end of the year and was being continued in 1906. The tanks should be completed early in 1906, and there are sufficient funds in hand to start on a fresh lot of tanks. The removal of the old restriction in the expenditure of irrigation fines will mean far more rapid progress in future and will be of the greatest benefit to the district.

The annexed table shows the amount spent from irrigation fines for various small jobs on village tanks, and calls for no remarks :—

| *Minor Works.* Particulars. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of repairs to Nampenkulam spill .. .. | 17 50 | |
| Cost of repairs to Maruthankulam spill .. .. | 36 50 | |
| Cost of repairs to breach of Periyamanailuppai .. .. | 198 50 | |
| Cost of earthwork done on several village tanks .. .. | 1,704 83 | |
| | | 1,957 33 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | |
| Commission to headmen for collecting fines .. .. | 133 69 | |
| Refund of Karunavelpattu district fines to Government Agent .. | 350 0 | |
| Cost of fencing, clearing, &c. .. .. .. | 40 62 | |
| Refund of fines to Mr. Selvadurai .. .. .. | 18 60 | |
| Cost of naar basket and transport charges .. .. | 66 0 | |
| | | 608 91 |
| | Total—Rs. | 2,566 24 |

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of irrigation fines during the year :—

| *Receipts.* | Rs. c. | *Expenditure.* | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. | 21,781 55 | Expended during the year .. | 13,777 24 |
| Receipts during the year .. | 3,793 19 | Balance .. .. | 11,797 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 25,574 74 | Total—Rs. | 25,574 74 |

The following statement shows the fines imposed and recovered under the Irrigation Ordinance and the balances outstanding in the various divisions of the district :—

| Division. | Balance outstanding on 1st January, 1905. | Imposed during the Year. | Amount recovered. | Balance outstanding. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Karikkaddumulai North ... ... | 1 0 | — | 1 0 | — |
| Karikkaddumulai South ... ... | — | 41 0 | 40 0 | 1 0 |
| Mulliyavalai ... ... ... | 16 50 | 8 0 | 24 50 | — |
| Putukudiyiruppu ... ... ... | — | 41 13 | 40 63 | 0 50 |
| Melpattu North ... ... ... | 131 70 | 113 80 | 192 0 | 53 50 |
| Melpattu East ... ... ... | 87 60 | 466 50 | 147 90 | 406 20 |
| Melpattu South ... ... ... | 385 20 | 496 20 | 455 80 | 425 60 |
| Kilakkumulai North ... ... | 1,255 55 | 1,595 65 | 1,368 30 | 1,482 90 |
| Kilakkumulai South ... ... | 989 11 | 484 30 | 996 11 | 477 30 |
| Naducheddikulam ... ... ... | 259 61 | 562 15 | 346 91 | 474 85 |
| Chinnacheddikulam East ... ... | 284 85 | 124 96 | 387 11 | 21 30 |
| Kilakkumulai South (Sinhalese) ... ... | 19 70 | 79 10 | 88 40 | 10 40 |
| Chinnacheddikulam East and West (Sinhalese) .. | 7 25 | 7 15 | 8 75 | 5 65 |
| Total ... | 3,437 57 | 4,019 4 | 4,097 41* | 3,359 21 |

* This total includes certain fines which were struck off as being irrecoverable.

The total balance outstanding, Rs. 3,359·21, appears large at first sight, but of this sum Rs. 2,789·30 were imposed at the end of 1905 for default of annual earthwork. The trial of cases for such default did not take place till November and December.

As usual, much pressure had to be brought on the Udaiyars to collect the outstanding fines, but on the whole the collections during the year were satisfactory, especially considering the distress which prevailed in many divisions.

The annual labour, both bund clearing and earthwork, was fairly done. There was less default than usual, but not so little as during the previous year, which was a record year in this respect. Among the Sinhalese there was, as usual, little or no default. The Sinhalese as a rule do their tank labour well.

They understand the reason for it, and they see that it is to their own advantage. The Tamil on the other hand seems to regard his annual labour much in the same light as a schoolboy regards his first lessons —a senseless imposition to be avoided if possible, or done only when the eyes of the authorities are on him.

The following return shows the recoveries on account of water-rate on the tanks restored by Government.

| Name of Tank. | Amount due. Rs. c. | Amount recovered. Rs. c. | Rent outstanding. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kanukkeni .. .. | 1,028 60 | 919 90 | 108 70* |
| Periyakulam .. .. | 132 12 | 132 12 | — |
| Kanagaraiyankulam .. .. | 86 2 | 86 2 | — |
| Vavuniya .. .. | 93 86 | 93 86 | — |
| Maharambaikkulam .. .. | 215 95 | 215 95 | — |
| Vengalachcheddikulam .. | 123 77 | 123 77 | — |
| Mamadu .. .. | 375 56 | 375 56 | — |
| Madukanda .. .. | 254 24 | 254 24 | — |
| Iratperiyakulam .. .. | 293 32 | 293 32 | — |
| Periyaolukkulam .. .. | 111 14 | 111 14 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 2,714 58 | 2,605 88 | 108 70 |

* This sum is due for certain lands the owners of which have applied for exemption for the year. Their request is now under the consideration of Government, and I have deferred collecting the amount till Government has given its decision on the matter.

The following is the return of cultivation under the restored tanks for the year 1905 as compared with the previous year :—

| Name of Tank. | Harvest. | Acreage sown. 1904. | Acreage sown. 1905. | Yield in Bushels. 1904. | Yield in Bushels. 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mamadu .. .. | Maha | 230 | 205 | 9,200 | 12,300 |
| | Meda | 125 | 118 | 5,080 | 7,080 |
| | Yala | 127 | 25 | 5,080 | 300 |
| Madukanda .. .. | Maha | 60 | 30 | 2,400 | 1,200 |
| | Meda | 210 | — | 8,400 | — |
| | Yala | 110 | 145 | 4,400 | 8,220 |
| Iratperiyakulam .. | Maha | 320 | 105 | 12,800 | 6,200 |
| | Meda | 90 | 96 | 3,600 | 5,000 |
| | Yala | 125 | 12 | 5,000 | 80 |
| Periyaolukkulam .. | Maha | 50 | 55½ | 1,100 | 2,340 |
| | Meda | 30 | — | 600 | — |
| | Yala | 15 | — | 300 | — |
| Vavuniya .. .. | Kalapokam | 128 | 75 | 2·322 | 2,000 |
| | Idaipokam | 104 | — | 1,800 | — |
| | Sirupokam | — | 82 | — | 2,710 |
| Maharambaikkulam .. | Kalapokam | 4 | 30 | 100 | 500 |
| | Idaipokam | 42½ | 60 | 1,100 | 1,300 |
| | Sirupokam | — | — | — | — |
| Vengalachcheddikulam .. | Kalapokam | 20 | — | 250 | — |
| | Idaipokam | 37½ | — | 500 | — |
| | Sirupokam | — | 16 | — | 200 |
| Kanagaraiyankulam .. | Kalapokam | — | 62½ | — | 200 |
| | Idaipokam | — | — | — | — |
| | Sirupokam | — | 16 | — | 40 |
| Periyakulam .. .. | Kalapokam | — | 101½ | — | 2,000 |
| | Idaipokam | — | — | — | — |
| | Sirupokam | — | 80 | — | 1,521 |
| Kanukkeni .. .. | Kalapokam | 813¼ | 1,020 | 12,291 | 16,320 |
| | Idaipokam | — | — | — | — |
| | Sirupokam | 60 | 10 | 150 | 1,200 |

It will be noted that Kanukkeni is the only tank where any considerable increase of crop is shown This is due to the opening up of new land.

Appended are the returns of labour for the year prepared by the Chief Irrigation Inspector :—

[ For Table see next page. ]

## IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, FOOD SUPPLY, &c.

For some unknown reason the health of the people was unusually bad during the year. In the third quarter of the year, which is usually the healthiest, the death-rate rose to 57·8 per mille, the average for the seven previous years being 39·7. I made inquiries from Medical Officers and headmen, but could arrive at no satisfactory explanation of this abnormal increase. There were no epidemics, and the number of persons attending hospitals and dispensaries for medical treatment seems to have been normal. The year was certainly an unusually hot one ; but it is not as a rule during the hot months that the people here suffer most. The partial failure of the crops and the want of a sufficient supply of nutritious food may have been a contributory cause, but the distress was never so acute as to have been the sole cause of the increased mortality.

As usual fever prevailed during the first and last quarters of the year. Exposed to a hot sun during the day in their fields and sleeping in watch-huts at night, when owing to the dew the air is often very cold, the farmers are naturally liable to fever, but I do not believe, in spite of its bad name, that the Wanni is any worse than many other districts.

## Return of Tank Labour for the Year 1905.

| Division. | No. of Working Tanks. | Annual Labour. | | Extra Labour. | | | | | | Total No. of Days' Labour called out during the Year. | Total No. of Days' Labour done by Villagers during the Year. | No. of Days' Labour in Default. | Amount commuted. | No. of Days exempted. | No. of Cubes of Earth-work done for Fine and Commutation Money. | No. of Sluices fixed during the Year. | No. of Tanks allowed under new Conditions. | No. of Cubes of Earth-work done. | No. of Days' Labour done in Clearing. | No of Days' Labour done on account of Fine and Commutation Money. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Days' Labour called out. | No. of Days' Labour done by Villagers. | No. of Days' Labour called out in Repairs to Breaches. | No. of Days Labour done in Repairs to Breaches. | No. of Days' Labour called out in Spill and Bund Clearing. | No. of Days' Labour done in Spill and Bund Clearing. | No. of Days' Labour called out in Turfing. | No. of Days' Labour done in Turfing. | | | | Rs. c. | | | | | | | |
| Kilakkumulai North ... ... | 36 | 4,943 | 2,846½ | 50 | 50 | 841 | 773 | 308½ | 143½ | 6,142½ | 3,813 | 2,329½ | — | — | 348½ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kilakkumulai South (Tamil Division)... | 33 | 4,407 | 3,661½ | 80 | 80 | 1,096 | 1,075 | 316 | 251 | 5,899 | 5,067½ | 831½ | — | — | 680½ | — | — | 265 | 150 | — |
| Kilakkumulai South (Sinhalese Division) | 26 | 2,283 | 2,274 | 25 | 25 | 996 | 996 | 156 | 156 | 3,460 | 3,451 | 9 | — | — | 22 | — | — | 28 | 10 | — |
| Udaiyaur ... ... | 18 | 1,064 | 818 | — | — | 390 | 314 | 125 | 89 | 1,579 | 1,221 | 358 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Melpattu South ... ... | 17 | 1,464 | 1,199 | 50 | 50 | 355 | 353 | 183 | 164 | 2,052 | 1,766 | 286 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Melpattu North ... ... | 32 | 2,741 | 2,675 | — | — | 536 | 500 | 280 | 222 | 3,557 | 3,397 | 106 | 28 50 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Melpattu East ... ... | 43 | 3,047 | 2,116 | 30 | 30 | 890 | 817 | 556 | 400 | 4,523 | 3,361 | 1,160 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mulliyavalai ... ... | 3 | 485 | 485 | — | — | 76 | 76 | 57 | 57 | 618 | 618 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Putukudiyiruppu ... ... | 1 | 89 | — | — | — | 13 | 13 | — | — | 102 | 13 | 89 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karikkaddumulai North ... | 1 | 178 | 167 | — | — | 21 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 214 | 203 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karikkaddumulai South ... | 2 | 183 | 183 | — | — | 35 | 35 | — | — | 218 | 218 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chinnacheddikulam East (Tamil Division) | 25 | 2,143 | 2,114 | 186 | 186 | 1,024 | 841 | 218 | 198 | 3,571 | 3,339 | 232 | — | 11 | 71¾ | 1 | — | — | 15 | — |
| Chinnacheddikulam East (Sinhalese Division) ... ... | 10 | 880 | 871 | 20 | 20 | 293 | 293 | 38 | 36 | 1,231 | 1,220 | 11 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Naducheddikulam ... ... | 31 | 4,723 | 3,969 | 95 | 95 | 1,081 | 969 | 280 | 244 | 6,179 | 5,277 | 902 | — | — | 333 | 1 | — | 140 | 10 | — |
| Chinnacheddikulam West ... | 13 | 999 | 751 | — | — | 417 | 402 | 96 | 87 | 1,112 | 1,240 | 272 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 10 | — |
| Total ... | 291 | 29,629 | 24,130 | 536 | 536 | 8,064 | 7,478 | 2,628½ | 2,062½ | 40,457½ | 34,204½ | 6,651 | 28 50 | 11 | 1,455¾ | 4 | 2 | 445 | 195 | — |

Parangi is still a serious evil. But the hospitals and dispensaries are doing good work, and an examination of the returns of parangi patients treated at the local dispensaries during the past ten or fifteen years shows how much can be done by proper medical treatment to lessen this loathsome disease.

As regards sanitation much remains to be done, though on the whole the villages of the district, owing to frequent inspections and a good deal of worrying, are very fairly cleanly. The town of Mullaittivu has been for some years under the operation of the Small Towns Ordinance. It was regularly scavenged during the year, and a second latrine was purchased from funds belonging to the Board of Health. It is proposed to bring the town of Vavuniya within the operation of the Ordinance next year.

All boutiques were whitewashed during the year, and markets were regularly inspected. Sites for temporary plague hospitals were kept clear of jungle ; and a stock of disinfectants is kept ready in case of the outbreak of any bad contagious disease.

There was a bad outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease among the cattle at the end of the year, but no deaths were reported as the result of the disease.

The food supply of the people consists almost entirely of rice. In the Maritime pattus good fish is to be obtained, but the best is seldom brought to market, as it is generally salted or dried in huts along the beach after the nets are drawn. Prawns were sold at the rate of ten for ½ cent., so a rupee's worth would last a long time. In Vavuniya and a few other larger villages dried fish and other articles can be obtained ; but on the whole, owing to the absence of boutiques generally throughout the district, the fare of the people is of the simplest. I suppose there are few places in the Island where the inhabitants live on such simple food as do the Wannians. Meat is seldom eaten, except when some fortunate poacher bags a deer, but little game is killed by the inhabitants for food.

Owing to the partial failure of the crops the food supply was undoubtedly short. Only 113,903 bushels of paddy and 1,450 bushels of other grain are estimated as having been raised. 1,680 bushels of rice and 54 bushels of paddy were imported. According to the ordinary computation this allows not quite 4 bushels of rice per head to the population during the year ! And a large portion of this was not used for food, for paddy takes the place of money in the interior villages.

The average price of staple articles of food during the year was as follows :—

| | Per Bushel. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Paddy .. .. .. .. | 2 0 |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 5 0 |
| Kurakkan .. .. .. .. | 1 75 |
| Ellu .. .. .. .. | 4 16 |
| Kollu .. .. .. .. | 3 50 |
| Payaru .. .. .. .. | 3 0 |
| Varaku .. .. .. .. | 2 50 |

The shortness of the crops would not have been such a serious matter were not this district almost entirely dependent on paddy cultivation. There are few trades or other industries, except fishing, from which the people get their livelihood. The fishing is chiefly in the hands of the Negombo fishermen, and the year was a bad one for them. Only 49 boats were employed, as against 74 in the previous year, at the sixteen fishing stations on the coast. Little or no profits were made ; and in the case of some Mullaittivu fishermen there was considerable loss on the year's enterprise. The sale of salt at Mullaittivu is generally a pretty fair test of the state of the fishery, for though some fishermen may bring a certain supply with them, and though naturally-formed salt to some extent may be pilfered from the lagoons where it forms, yet the sale of salt to fishermen at the Kachcheri generally indicates fairly accurately the state of the fishery. During 1905 only 972 cwt. were sold, as against 1,829 cwt. in 1904.

The returns of coastwise exports and imports of Ceylon produce at the Port of Mullaittivu indicate to a large extent the state of trade and industry in the district throughout the year. The value of coastwise exports during the year amounted to Rs. 52,765, as against Rs. 86,271·50 in 1904. As usual, dried and salted fish was the most valuable article exported. It is noteworthy that 1,468 bushels of paddy were exported. This was probably grown at Wattappalai, where the crops, owing to the natural springs which irrigate the fields, did not fail. The chief markets for coastwise exports are the ports in the Jaffna peninsula, which took Rs. 51,176 worth of the total exports.

The total value of imports was Rs. 46,726·50, as against Rs. 54,964·62 in 1904. The value of duty-paid imports was Rs. 32,435. The chief imports were salt, arrack, road metal, rice, and arecanuts.

Trades do not flourish. It is with the greatest difficulty that one can get a bit of carpenter's, blacksmith's, or mason's work done. There are a fair number of working jewellers ; but their work is poor and the jewellery they make is only for local use.

As regards the social condition of the people, it is probably much the same to-day as it was a hundred years ago. Cordiner's description of the Wanni villages through which he passed gives a faithful picture of their present aspect, and the people have not changed any more than their surroundings. Many of the villages are extremely picturesque. When coming to a well-kept Wanni village one cannot fail to be struck by the fine tamarind and other trees in the village clearing, which is (or ought to be) kept clear of weeds, and gives a park-like appearance to the place. And where the compounds are clean and the hedges trim the village makes a pretty picture nestling under the bund of some old tank.

On approaching the village many of the inhabitants and all the women will scuttle to their compounds like rabbits. And this is not because the Assistant Government Agent happens to be a gay bachelor, for they treat all strangers with the same coy timidity ; but this timidity has always been a characteristic of the Wannian, and it is doubtless due to it that there are so few serious crimes here. A quarrel between villagers is generally a wordy war of abuse. If very excited, the combatants may go so far as to pull each other's hair and then run away. The people lead a very simple life, and, save in years when their crops fail, their lot is not an unenviable one. They take little thought for the morrow, but their wants are few. They have, however, one enemy, and he is not of recent growth, viz., the money-lender and Karativu trader, and it was with the object of trying to put a check on his extortions that a proposal was made this year to start an agricultural bank in connection with the local Agricultural Societies. No definite scheme has yet been formulated. It is a difficult matter, and will require much consideration, but no difficulties should deter those who have the interests of the people at heart from

trying to relieve them from debt. It is no exaggeration to say that so long as these traders are allowed to prey upon the people in the way they have done the poorer villagers can never be really prosperous. In many cases the evil is almost irremediable. Nothing short of *novæ tabulæ*—a clear wipe of the slate—will bring any real relief.

In the matter of education the people are backward. The following list shows the number of schools in the district and how they are supported :—

| How supported. | Number of Schools. |
|---|---|
| By the Roman Catholic Mission | 6 |
| By the Church Missionary Society | 10 |
| By villagers | 10 |

It will be noticed that there are no Government schools. But the chief wants of the Wanni are good water supply and a good food supply, and until these wants have been supplied education must be content to remain in the background. Where the Village Committee rules are passed the means will be to hand for starting village schools and enforcing the attendance of children thereat.

## V.—CRIME AND POLICE.

The usually peaceful record for the year is marred by two cases of murder. The first case occurred near Mankulam in February on the road to Mullaittivu. The murdered man was a railway cooly returning with a certain sum of money to Jaffna. The man who was seen to accompany him on his way was arrested on suspicion, but no evidence was forthcoming against him, in spite of the efforts of the local headmen and police from Jaffna. The record of inquiry was sent to the Attorney-General, but it was decided that the evidence was not sufficient to commit the accused for trial, and he was accordingly discharged.

The second murder also took place near Mankulam on the main road. A Public Works Department cooly stabbed his mother in a drunken quarrel. He was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Beyond these two cases there was no serious crime in the district. There were six cases of cattle stealing reported. In only one case was a conviction obtained. In this case there were four accused; two were arrested and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two had not been arrested by the end of the year. There is one case still pending; the accused have been arrested.

There is no regular police force in the district, nor is one required as yet.

## VI.—RETURN OF WORK BY THE GANSABHAWA.

| | Vavuniya North. | Vavuniya South, Panankamam, and Metkumulai. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | |
| Civil | — | 4 | 4 |
| Criminal | — | 4 | 4 |
| Instituted during the year 1905 :— | | | |
| Civil | 101 | 178 | 279 |
| Criminal | 18 | 50 | 68 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | |
| Civil | 101 | 182 | 283 |
| Criminal | 18 | 54 | 72 |
| DECISIONS. | | | |
| Civil :— | | | |
| Money | 93 | 180 | 273 |
| Land | — | — | — |
| Criminal :— | | | |
| Assault | 5 | 22 | 27 |
| Theft | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Malicious injury | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Cattle trespass | 3 | 19 | 22 |
| Assault and theft | — | 1 | 1 |
| Nuisance | 6 | — | 6 |
| Total decisions :— | | | |
| Civil | 93 | 180 | 273 |
| Criminal | 18 | 53 | 71 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23 included under "Decisions" :— | | | |
| Civil | — | — | — |
| Criminal | — | 8 | .. |

| APPEALS. | | Vavuniya North. | Vavuniya South, Panankamam, and Metkumulai. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | |
| Civil | Confirmed | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | Set aside | — | 2 | 2 |
| Criminal | Confirmed | — | 2 | 2 |
| | Set aside | — | — | — |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | |
| Civil | Confirmed | — | 1 | 1 |
| | Set aside | — | — | — |
| Criminal | Confirmed | — | — | — |
| | Set aside | — | — | — |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Criminal | | — | 1 | 1 |

Return of Sums collected and expended on account of the Gansabhawa, Northern Province, under the authority of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 during the Year 1905.

| Division. | Amount collected. Rs. c. | Amount expended. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Vavuniya South, Vavuniya North, Panankamam, and Metkumulai | 305 17 | 325 70 |

## VII.—LEGISLATION.

The Irrigation Ordinance, No. 23 of 1889, requires amendment in certain particulars. The maximum sentence of imprisonment allowed by section 33 of the Ordinance for default of payment of any fine imposed for breach of rules framed under the Ordinance is only fourteen days. This should be increased. It is quite inadequate to meet most cases. Take an ordinary example. A, B, and C are three shareholders under a tank. The annual earthwork due by them for the land they own is say five, fifteen, and thirty-six days respectively. They fail to do any work at all. They are prosecuted and fined. They fail to pay the fine, and are sentenced to imprisonment in default. It cannot be held that fourteen days' imprisonment is an adequate punishment for C, and clearly A, who is only five days in default, should have only a third of the punishment that is given to B. Even if B is given fourteen days, C gets only five days, two of which will probably be expended on the road to the jail, if he lives any distance from the railway !

Hitherto it was the practice not to give defaulters an alternative sentence of imprisonment, but to recover the fines by writ of distress under sub-section 2 of section 54 of the Ordinance, but it has lately been held that such procedure is irregular. Therefore it is most necessary to increase the alternative sentence of imprisonment or else insert the words " or fine " in section 54, so that the fines may be legally recoverable by writ. Otherwise the punishment for breach of irrigation rules is quite inadequate.

I would also suggest that it be made an offence under the Game Ordinance to be at *any* time in possession of the flesh of game which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. The flesh of game should be put in the same position as beef. It is an offence to be possessed of the flesh of game in the close season ; but this is not a sufficient protection against poaching. One may find a man with freshly killed deer meat. He has killed the deer without license. But unless it can be proved that he killed or captured the deer to which the flesh belongs he escapes with his meat scot free, and to prove the capture or shooting of game is a very difficult matter.

## VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year no new public works were executed in the district, except the building of quarters for the lighthouse-keeper at Mullaittivu, which will be completed early in 1906.

A sum of Rs. 1,400·50, including the Government grant, was expended by the District Road Committee on the upkeep and repair of minor roads in the district.

A sum of Rs. 2,412·62 was spent out of the vote allowed for relief works on the under-mentioned works :—

| No. | Name of Work. | Amount spent. Rs. c. | Number of Days on which Work went on. | Average Number of People employed daily. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Road from Mamadu to Karunkalikkulam | 635 42 | 42 | 36 |
| 2. | Park clearing, Vavuniya | 198 70 | 62 | 8 |
| 3. | Road from Oddisuddan to Nedunkeni | 517 72 | 50 | 27 |
| 4. | Road from Nedunkeni to Kulankulam | 222 12 | 15 | 37 |
| 5. | Road from Nainamadu to Marailuppai | 202 15 | 28 | 17 |
| 6. | Road from Kanukkeni to Kumilamunai | 209 24 | 71 | 7·5 |
| 7. | Seabeach road, Mullaittivu | 427 0 | 34 | 24 |

The works during progress were regularly inspected. The first road is a new one, and should prove of great benefit to the people in that portion of Kilakkumulai South. The other roads are minor roads. The work done consisted of jungle clearing, side drain cutting, and sloping approaches to rivers, &c. On the whole the works were very satisfactorily done, and I think afforded real relief to the people.

Only one out of the four works suggested in my report of 1904 has been sanctioned by Government, viz., a new resthouse for Vavuniya. The other three works are—

(1) Improvements to the " old trace " road from Mullaittivu to Puliyankulam by the erection of culverts and bridges.
(2) Quarters for the dispenser at Mullaittivu hospital.
(3) A better and permanent dispensary building at Kokkilai.

The " old trace " road should prove to be an important feeder to the railway, but in its present state in wet weather it is almost impassable for heavy wheeled traffic owing to the number of open spill channels and streams that cross it.

The want of quarters for the dispenser at Mullaittivu has been urged repeatedly year after year in the hospital visitors' book.

The present dispensary at Kokkilai is only a cadjan and mud building built and kept up at the expense of the villagers. It is not fair that they should bear the entire cost of the dispensary building, as a large proportion of the persons attending the dispensary come from the Trincomalee District.

## X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of dog licenses issued | 114 |
| Number of cart licenses issued | 234 |
| Number of gun licenses issued | 71 |
| Number of game licenses issued | 10 |
| Number of licenses to capture elephants | 4 |
| Number of rewards for killing bears | 14 |
| Number of rewards for killing leopards | 26 |
| Number of rewards for drowning stray dogs | 84 |

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
January 16, 1906.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

# SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

Area 2,146¼ square miles.
Area of Galle District, 652¼ square miles.
Population at Census of 1901, 566 736.
Estimated population on 1st January, 1905, 607,602.

### CHAPTER 1.—HISTORICAL AND GENERAL.

THE year 1905 was a prosperous one for the Southern Province as indicated by an increase of Rs. 175,000 in the revenue. This increase was shown in each of the three Districts of Galle, Matara, and Hambantota.

There were many changes in the Public Service during the year. Mr. H. L. Crawford was succeeded in the Government Agency by the present writer in December; Mr. Browning succeeded Mr. Plant as Office Assistant in May, and towards the end of December Mr. Rock was attached to the Kachcheri as Cadet. At Hambantota Mr. Allnutt was succeeded by Mr. Conroy as Assistant Agent in April, and Mr. Murty succeeded Mr. Conroy in November. In the Galle Police Court Mr. Constantine was relieved by Mr. Pinto in September. Mr. E. B. Alexander, C.C.S., was appointed Superintendent of Police in July, 1905.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, accompanied by Lady Blake, visited Galle in July, and opened the Agri-Horticultural Show, which was held under the auspices of the Galle District Agricultural Association on Ju'y 19, 20, and 21.

In October the experiment was tried of selling at the Colombo Kachcheri blocks of land situate within the Galle District and especially selected as being suitable for rubber cultivation. The upset price was fixed at Rs. 35 per acre, and two lots of 160 and 184 acres were sold for Rs. 7,215 and Rs. 8,290 respectively. Altogether ten lots were advertised aggregating 1,664 acres. The unsold lots have been re-advertised for sale on February 23, 1906, at the low upset price of Rs. 15 per acre, when eight lots aggregating 1,319 acres were sold for Rs. 29,000, the high prices realized being due to competition.

There has been a considerable extension of rubber cultivation in the year, and those estates which have rubber already in bearing have reaped the advantages of the highest prices ruling for estate rubber during the year.

The Galle District Agricultural Association was founded on November 25, 1904, and fourteen meetings were held during the year. A fuller report of its proceedings will be found under Chapter III.

The Wellaboda Pattu Agricultural Association was founded on the 25th March and has shown great activity, its work being of a thoroughly practical character.

In the Matara District the Tellijjawila Agricultural Association has been especially active and practical. Fuller reports will be found below.

There was a short but sharp outbreak of smallpox in the Galle District during the year, but repressive measures were promptly taken and the disease stamped out. In the Tangalla district the disease obtained a stronger footing and has been lingering on for many months, and is not yet eradicated, though the cases now occurring are few and only at considerable intervals.

Cattle disease (rinderpest) has not shown itself in the Province, but other forms of cattle disease—anthrax, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, hoof-and-mouth disease, and addapay (fits)—have appeared at intervals.

There has been very little Land Settlement work in the Galle District during the year. Seven notices were published affecting 4,967 acres of land, but only a very small area was dealt with, 202 acres being declared Crown.

In the Matara District and Giruwa pattu of Hambantota District the work is going on apace.

Three new schools were opened during the year, viz.:—Boys' school at Tawalama in Hinidum pattu; girls' school at Mapalagama in Gangaboda pattu; girls' school at Nakulugamuwa in Hambantota District.

### CHAPTER II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected in the Southern Province in 1905 amounted to Rs. 1,450,224·12, against Rs. 1,275,223·25 collected in 1904, showing an increase of Rs. 175,000·87.

As there was a decrease of Rs. 106,817·32 in 1904 when compared with 1903, it will be seen that the revenue has not merely returned to its normal condition, but has re-commenced its upward course.

There were two main causes which led to the falling off in the revenue of 1904, viz., the temperance movement, affecting the arrack revenue, and the failure in the salt supply. Of these the temperance movement quickly "fizzled out," while the loss on the sale of salt was made up by the sales at stores in Colombo and Haputale.

2. The amounts contributed to the revenue in each district (see Appendix A) were as follows:—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Galle ... ... ... ... | 1,029,210 | 30 |
| Matara ... ... ... ... | 162,824 | 2 |
| Hambantota ... ... ... | 258,189 | 80 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,450,224 | 12 |

The figures in the Matara and Hambantota Districts are exclusive of the revenue from arrack, which is credited in the Galle District. As the arrack revenue of those districts is included in one rent, it is impossible to apportion to the several districts the amount accruing from this source of revenue.

3. The following is the comparative statement of revenue in each district for 1904 and 1905. (See Appendix D.)

4. As a detailed statement of revenue appears as an appendix at the end of the Revenue Administration Reports, it is needless to fill up the pages of this report with a detailed statement, and I merely note the causes for some of the principal changes.

(*a*) *Customs* show the large increase of Rs. 52,605, mainly on account of the increased imports of grain. There was an apparent falling off of Rs. 8,188 under the import of sugar, but this is accounted for by the large amount of duty paid in 1904 on account of sugar salved from the wreck of the ss. Ashley. The increase of Rs. 7,788, being export duty on plumbago, shows a considerable impulse the trade in that mineral has received in 1905, the quantity exported in 1905 having been more than *double* the quantity exported in 1903.

(*b*) *Harbour Dues* show a decrease of Rs. 5,287.

(*c*) *Licenses* show an increase under nearly every head. Arrack has quite recovered after the losses resulting from the temperance movement, and the illicit sales resulting from that movement, and shows an increase of Rs. 20,100. Salt shows an increase of Rs. 15,537, due to the resumption of sales in Hambantota; Tolls an increase of Rs. 4,145; Opium, Rs. 5,506; Fines, Rs. 8,932, due to a fine of Rs. 2,500 in one case at Tangalla.

(*d*) *Fees of Court* are fairly stationary; but

(*e*) *Post and Telegraph* show an increase of Rs. 6,557.

(*f*) *Sale of Government Property* shows an increase of Rs. 4,918.

(*g*) *Land Sales*, an increase of Rs. 60,242, which is very satisfactory, as there was a considerable falling off in 1904, and the figures are now ahead of those for 1903.

5. The *Customs* revenue for 1905 amounted to Rs. 442,758·22 as compared with Rs. 390,153·21 in the previous year, and shows an increase of Rs. 52,605·01.

The following statement shows the number of vessels which visited the port in 1904 and 1905:—

| | 1904. | | 1905. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. |
| With cargo | 123 | 13 | 117 | 8 |
| In ballast | 33 | — | 34 | — |
| For coal | 81 | — | 47 | — |
| | 237 | 13 | 198 | 8 |

The number of vessels that called to coal has steadily decreased. The figures for the last seven years have been as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 39 | 1903 | 74 |
| 1900 | 46 | 1904 | 81 |
| 1901 | 68 | 1905 | 47 |
| 1902 | 81 | | |

The number of sailing vessels that enter the port diminishes yearly, but this is only what might be expected.

6. *Land Sales.*—I annex statements of the lands sold and settled in the Southern Province during 1903, 1904, 1905 (Appendix C); of actual revenue derived from Land Sales during the past ten years (Appendix D); of premia on Leases (Appendix E).

It will be seen that the revenue in the Galle and Hambantota Districts as well as that for the Province is larger than it has been before, while that for the Matara District comes second only to the revenue of 1896. In the Galle District there were fifty sales, at which 1,400 lots aggregating 2,472 acres realized Rs. 87,548.

7. The revenue derived from the Railway is not credited in the local Kachcheries, but the annexed statement, courteously furnished to me by the General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railway, shows that the revenue collected at the stations in this Province is increasing steadily; "coaching" receipts having increased from Rs. 394,772·97 to Rs. 398,344·19, and "goods" from Rs. 168,520·79 to Rs. 175,547·15 and the *gross* receipts from Rs. 564,320·83 to Rs. 574,893·49, an increase of Rs. 10,572·66 (Appendix F).

## CRIME AND POLICE.

I annex a report kindly furnished by the Superintendent of Police with tables (*a*) showing the results of all cases of the more serious kinds for the whole district and for the various divisions; (*b*) showing (from the serial reports) the numbers of *cases reported* in each pattu and headman's division. These tables show a terrible record of crime.

I have added to each table the population of the district concerned, as well as the tax-paying population—*i.e.*, males between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five—by whom the greater part of the crime is likely to be committed. Taking only the numbers of *true cases* as ascertained by the Superintendent of Police, * I arrive at the following figures as showing the criminality of the population:—

| | Population. | Tax Payers. | True Cases. | Proportion of True Cases to Population. | Proportion of True Cases to Taxpayers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galle District | 258,292 | 55,044 | 928 | 1 to 278 | 1 to 59 |
| Municipality | 37,165 | 8,551 | 59 | 1 to 630 | 1 to 145 |
| Four Gravets | 21,157 | 3,868 | 192 | 1 to 110 | 1 to 20 |
| Talpe pattu | 51,392 | 9,653 | 302 | 1 to 170 | 1 to 32 |
| Wellaboda pattu | 66,301 | 15,218 | 185 | 1 to 351 | 1 to 82 |
| Gangaboda pattu | 32,451 | 6,478 | 92 | 1 to 353 | 1 to 70 |
| Bentota-Walalawiti korale | 43,564 | 9,818 | 85 | 1 to 513 | 1 to 115 |
| Hinidum pattu | 6,111 | 1,458 | 13 | 1 to 470 | 1 to 112 |

* *Vide* (2) at foot of statement annexed.

The figures are truly appalling, especially those for the Four Gravets and the Talpe pattu; but these should be read with the figures for the Municipality, and they seem to point out to the fact that the criminals of Galle town (among whom are over 300 habituals) prey on the inhabitants of the districts adjoining the town. It seems remarkable that while the "true cases" within Municipal limits are only as 1 to 630 of the Municipal population, they are as 1 to 110 in the Four Gravets and as 1 to 170 in Talpe pattu, or, adopting the tax-paying population as a basis, there *is one case of serious crime in a single year for every twenty males between the ages of* 18 *and* 55 *living within the Four Gravets, and one in every* 32 *of those living in Talpe pattu.**

Is it possible for any words to convey to the mind a more lurid picture of crime? It means that on an average *every man in the Four Gravets commits a serious crime once in twenty years.* But the figures thus tabulated are instructive, and give us some grounds for hope for the future. Surely the figure 1 to 630 in the Municipality compared with 1 to 110 for the Four Gravets and 1 to 170 for the Talpe pattu shows that the Police Force situate in Galle has driven the crime from that portion which is protected by Police to the outlying divisions; may we not hope that the planting of Police stations in 1906 in the very hotbed of crime may have the effect of reducing crime at all events within the area affected by the new stations?

The improvement in the Balapitiya district has been noted in the report of the Police Magistrate. That portion of the Province formerly had a very bad reputation for crime. It consists of the Bentota-Walallawiti korale and the northern portion of the Wellaboda pattu. *Now* the criminality of the Bentota-Walallawiti korale is shown by the figures 1 serious crime to 513 of the population, the best average of the whole district, while the Wellaboda pattu shows 1 to 351. I have not sufficient time to separate the figures for the northern and southern divisions of Wellaboda pattu, but I have no doubt that the figures for the northern half are the more favourable. It looks, therefore, as if the Police Force stationed at Ambalangoda has influenced that portion of the district in the diminution of crime.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE SOUTHERN PROVINCE FOR 1905.

My chief endeavour, since I assumed duties as Superintendent of Police on July 15th, has been to discover the extent of serious crime in this district, its distribution among the villages, and the causes contributing to its prevalence, and to devise measures to counteract those causes.

2. It was unfortunately impossible to obtain any idea of the extent of serious crime and its distribution from the records in this office, as the existing system of registration was extremely defective and unsatisfactory. The villages of the Province were shown alphabetically instead of being placed according to their geographical position. More than half the serious crime was unregistered, and what was registered was registered in a form which gave the minimum amount of information and allowed omissions and errors to remain undetected.

3. Under these circumstances sanction was obtained for the introduction of the form of register started by me in Matale, adopted so as to make the village the criminal unit, and with some improvements added—notably an abstract and the reservation of blank left hand pages for the entry of remarks concerning the causes contributing to the prevalence of crime in each village, the bad characters, &c.

4. In order to ascertain the extent of serious crime it was not only necessary to start a new system of registration, but to start the registers from the beginning of the year. The Mudaliyars were accordingly called upon to furnish returns of all the serial reports issued by the headmen from January 1st. These returns were checked with the cognizable registers of the courts, and the necessary particulars were then entered in my registers. This work was unfortunately rendered extremely laborious, owing to the omissions on the part of the headmen to note the numbers and results of their cases, but when the extracts were finally completed the extent of serious crime and its distribution were at last fully revealed. It was also apparent that a great many cases which were entered in the court registers had never been reported by the headmen, and that many cases, which had been reported, had never been entered in the court registers, appeared therefore in no statistics, and had never been inquired into.

5. Of the many cases which have contributed to the prevalence of serious crime, the defective system of registration has not been the least, as in the absence of any exact information as to the localities in which crime was prevalent, no steps could be taken to repress it, and there was no proper check kept upon the work done by the headmen. But the principal cause can, I think, be traced to the total inadequacy of the means now at our disposal for the maintenance of law and order. The growing independence of the villagers, especially of the lower castes, has been accompanied by a steady decline in the power and influence of the headmen. For many years the headmen have, through causes beyond their control, been growing less and less equal to the task of maintaining order. Lawlessness has been the result and, being very little checked, has naturally bred and increased until the whole village population has in many places become lawless, partly in self defence, for, in such places it is necessary for the villager to be armed and to be ready to defend himself and his property, especially at night, against the bad characters who abound. The extent of this lawlessness and the powerlessness of the headmen are well illustrated by the fact that the constable arachchi of Ratgama is the only headman who has been able to collect evidence against the bad characters in his district, with a view to their successful prosecution under section 83 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Elsewhere no witnesses have dared to come forward. The establishment of police in the rural stations will, I hope, go a long way towards reinforcing the headmen and providing more adequate means at our disposal for the maintenance of law and order. Should they prove insufficient, recourse will ultimately have to be had to direct taxation, the only argument which the villager can really understand, in order to make the people feel that they have a direct interest in the good government of their villages and to create a public opinion, which is at present non-existent.

6. Another cause which has largely contributed to the prevalence of crime may be found in the congestion of the work of the Police Courts. The Magistrates of three of the Courts in this Province are overworked and compelled to grant long postponements. The consequent delay in recording evidence is fatal. Every artifice, bribery, intimidation, even kidnapping of witnesses, is employed in the meantime.

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* Since writing the above, I find that the disproportion shown is partly due to the Police limits not agreeing with Municipal limits. A fairer average would be obtained by adding together the figures for the Municipality and Gravets. The figures would then stand:—

| | Population. | Tax Payers. | True Cases. | Proportion of True Cases to Population. | Proportion of True Cases to Tax Payers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Municipality and Four Gravets .. | 58,322 .. | 12,419 .. | 251 .. | 1 to 232 .. | 1 to 49 |

to break down a true case or to bolster up a false case. False cases have become so common that the Magistrates are now very chary of ordering remands or issuing warrants, and prefer to allow bail or to issue summonses. It is not uncommon to find the Magistrates merely ordering accused to attend without even taking bail from them. The disastrous effect of these delays, and of the resulting weakness in the procedure of the Courts in a lawless Province, such as this is, may well be imagined. The appointment of additional Magistrates is the only practical remedy. If the permanent Magistrates are relieved of their petty cases, they can record all the evidence brought before them at once, and can conclude their inquiries into the more serious cases in a few days. They will then be in a position to diagnose a true or false case at an early stage ; and in the true cases they will no doubt be more ready to issue warrants and grant remands (as directed in section 395 and Schedule II. of the Criminal Procedure Code), and so make the power of the law more generally felt. Unless the Magistrates are assisted, I doubt whether it will be possible for the new Police system to attain that measure of success which it is hoped and expected that it will attain.

7. The following in brief are the measures taken locally for counteracting the causes contributing to the prevalence of crime :—

1. The adoption of a new form of registration.
2. Improvements in the method of keeping crime files.
3. The issue of printed instructions to all the headmen with respect to their duties, especially in furnishing serial crime reports.
4. The monthly examination of constable arachchies before payment of their salaries.
5. Regular inspection of the Police Court registers.
6. The preparation of lists of bad and dangerous characters, and the prosecution of those in the district of the constable arachchi of Ratgama, under section 83 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
7. Decentralization of responsibility in the investigation and prosecution of cases in the Matara and Hambantota Districts.

8. *Work other than routine.*—A considerable amount of my time has been spent in assisting the Inspector-General of Police in evolving the new police system, which is to come into force in the policed Provinces, in the selection and examination of the new Station Houses Officers, and in preparing a handbook of rules concerning the investigation, reporting, and registration of serious crime and the keeping of crime diaries.

9. *The Regular Police.*—I found the Regular Force in an efficient state under the command of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Gottelier. They are a much better body of men than I was led to expect, and I have been struck with their alertness, especially on my night rounds. Where there is any slackness, it is generally to be found in the ranks of the third class constables, and this year steps have been taken generally throughout the Island to weed out the inefficient among them. The drill of the force has been well done on the whole, notwithstanding constant transfers of trained men in exchange for recruits and wastages, which are always liable to keep the company back. Mr. Gottelier organized a useful system of bicycle patrols to supervise the suburbs of Galle, and this has no doubt checked house-breaking to some extent, and has at all events given the people resident outside Galle a greater feeling of security.

For patrol work, beat duty, and the regulation of traffic the regular Police Force is thoroughly competent. But it is weak at making inquiries and working up cases. This is partly due to the extraordinary dearth of Sinhalese police officers of the rank of police sergeant and upwards. In the Galle District I have only two Sinhalese Sergeant-Majors (one of whom is stationed at Ambalangoda) and one police sergeant available for inquiries. Neither Matara nor Tangalla possess a single Sinhalese sergeant. Police officers of other nationalities, however capable they may be in other respects, have little chance of real success in getting at the secrets of the Sinhalese villagers and of ascertaining the true facts of any serious case.

10. *Statistics.*—The following statistics show the distribution of serious crime in the respective Mudaliyars' divisions, and the total number of cases in the Galle District, under twelve heads.

11. Deducting the regular police cases within the Municipality, which amounted to 80, the total number of cases in which serial reports should have been furnished by the headmen is 1,291. The total number of serial reports received in such cases was 1,026. There were also 733 serial reports received in cases in which they were not required.

12. Cases which escaped registration in the cognizable registers of the Police Courts have been lettered by me X. Most of them are cases in which the accused were unknown ; a few were cases in which the accused were absconding. As they were not inquired into, it is impossible to say definitely how many were true and how many were false, but I think that my calculation of 25 per cent. false may be taken as near the mark.

13. These statistics do not touch any of the non-cognizable cases, and by no means embrace all the cognizable cases which have absorbed the time of the courts, the police, and the headmen. But they are a sufficiently eloquent commentary on the criminal state of the district. As the form in which they are rendered is self-explanatory, I will only add a few remarks on the homicide cases, and will leave the rest of the figures to speak for themselves.

14. Of the twelve true homicide cases seven were caused by the knife, two by shooting, one by clubs, one by drowning, and one by poisoning. Premeditation was shown in five cases. In one case the accused had taken liquor. Of the three undetected cases, in one the only available evidence was that of the accused's wife, which, though true, was unfortunately inadmissible. In another the victim was stabbed in his sleep in the dark and no evidence was procurable against the suspected murderer. In the third the evidence for the prosecution was contradictory and conflicting. The injured man before his death made two contradictory statements and no proper motive was ever disclosed. The pending case will shortly be committed to the Supreme Court. Of the eight committed cases, the accused in four cases were sentenced to death, one of them being subsequently reprieved. In the other four cases the accused were sentenced three to six years' rigorous imprisonment and one to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment. All the cases before the Supreme Court were successfully prosecuted.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Superintendent of Police.

*Galle District.*

| Offences. | No. of cases. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | Fa. | Fb. | Fc. | Fd. | F. | Ff. | X. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Homicide .. | 16 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 2. Riot .. .. | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 3. Grievous hurt .. | 56 | 2 | 6 | — | 22 | — | — | — | 5 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 (1 N) |
| 4. Hurt—knife &c. .. | 184 | 28 | 41 | — | 10 | — | — | 2 | 18 | 14 | 3 | 56 | 11 | 1 |
| 5. Rape .. .. | 21 | 13 | 4 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 6. Abduction .. | 19 | 12 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 7. Causing miscarriage, &c. | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Robbery .. .. | 95 | 3 | 36 | — | 6 | — | — | 2 | — | 16 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 2 |
| 9. Burglary .. .. | 508 | 10 | 34 | — | 22 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 45 | 263 | 3 | 122 | 5 |
| 10. Cattle stealing .. | 239 | 33 | 56 | — | 6 | — | — | 3 | — | 51 | 35 | 23 | 24 | 8 |
| 11. Theft, Rs. 20 and over .. | 193 | 33 | 33 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 5 | — | 32 | 44 | 23 | 13 | 5 |
| 12. Arson .. .. | 32 | 5 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | — | 6 | — (1 N) |
| Grand Total .. | 1,371 | 145 | 224 | — | 72 | 13 | — | 15 | 23 | 179 | 351 | 118 | 206 | 23 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Total cases .. .. .. .. | 1,371 |
| | Deduct A, B, P, N, and 25 per cent. X .. .. | 444 |
| (2) | Total true cases .. .. .. | 928 |
| (3) | Convictions, committals, and sanctioned compromises .. | 227 |
| | Percentage of (3) to (2) .. .. .. | 24·46 |
| | Population of District .. .. .. | 258,292 |
| | Taxpayers of District .. .. .. | 55,044 |

*Regular Police (Municipality of Galle.)*

| Offences. | No. of cases. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | Fa. | Fb. | Fc. | Fd. | Fe. | Ff. | X. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Riot .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grievous hurt .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Hurt—knife, &c. .. | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Rape .. | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Abduction .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Causing miscarriage .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Robbery .. | 7 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Burglary .. | 25 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 19 | — | — | 2 |
| Cattle stealing .. | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Theft, Rs. 20 and over .. | 34 | 4 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 16 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Arson .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 80 | 10 | 8 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 10 | 35 | 9 | 1 | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Total cases .. .. .. .. | 80 |
| | Deduct A, B, P .. .. .. | 21 |
| (2) | Total true cases .. .. .. | 59 |
| (3) | Convictions and committals .. .. .. | 13 |
| | Percentage of (3) to (2) .. .. .. | 22 |
| | Population .. .. .. .. | 37,165 |
| | Taxpayers .. .. .. .. | 8,551 |

*Four Gravets*, 1905.

| Offences. | No. of cases. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | Fa. | Fb. | Fc. | Fd. | Fe. | Ff. | X. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Riot .. .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Grievous hurt .. | 13 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Hurt—knife, &c. .. | 36 | 6 | 7 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | 12 | 3 | — |
| Rape .. .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Abduction .. .. | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Causing miscarriage, &c. .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Robbery .. .. | 11 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| Burglary .. .. | 131 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 13 | 63 | — | 43 | 3 |
| Cattle stealing .. | 26 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | 3 | 10 | — |
| Theft, Rs. 20 and over .. | 31 | 12 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | 3 | — |
| Arson .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 260 | 30 | 19 | — | 9 | 2 | — | 3 | 7 | 33 | 68 | 22 | 64 | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Total cases .. .. .. .. | 260 |
| | Deduct A, B, P, and 25 per cent. X .. .. | 68 |
| (2) | Total true cases .. .. .. | 192 |
| (3) | Convictions, committals, and sanctioned compromises .. | 40 |
| | Percentage of (3) to (2) .. .. .. | 20·85 |
| | Population .. .. .. .. | 21,157 |
| | Taxpayers .. .. .. .. | 3,868 |

*Talpe Pattu*, 1905.

| Offences. | No. of cases. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | Fa. | Fb. | Fc. | Fd. | Fe. | Ff. | X. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide .. | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Riot .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grievous hurt .. | 21 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | 4 | — | 1 N. |
| Hurt—knife, &c. .. | 57 | 11 | 6 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 2 |
| Rape .. .. | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Abduction .. | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Causing miscarriage .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Robbery .. | 31 | — | 8 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | — | — | 14 | — |
| Burglary .. | 186 | 3 | 5 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 101 | 1 | 58 | — |
| Cattle stealing .. | 48 | 14 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Theft, Rs. 20 and over .. | 41 | 10 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 8 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Arson .. .. | 15 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | 3 | 1 N. |
| Total .. | 416 | 47 | 36 | — | 24 | 4 | — | 3 | 13 | 48 | 119 | 25 | 88 | 2 N 7 pending |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Total cases .. .. .. .. | 416 |
| | Deduct A, B, N, P, and 25 per cent. X .. | 113 |
| (2) | Total true cases .. .. .. | 302 |
| (3) | Convictions, committals, and sanctioned compromises .. | 66 |
| | Percentage of (3) to (2) .. .. .. | 21 per cent. |
| | Population .. .. .. .. | 51,392 |
| | Taxpayers .. .. .. .. | 9,653 |

*Wellaboda Pattu*, 1905.

| Offences. | No. of cases. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | Fa. | Fb. | Fc. | Fd. | Fe. | Ff. | X. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Riot .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grievous hurt .. | 10 | — | 1 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Hurt—knife, &c. .. | 46 | 8 | 14 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 12 | 3 | — |
| Rape .. .. | 8 | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Abduction .. | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Causing miscarriage .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Robbery .. | 18 | — | 9 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Burglary .. | 81 | 2 | 11 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 43 | 1 | 7 | — |
| Cattle stealing .. | 63 | 6 | 18 | — | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Theft, Rs. 20 and over .. | 49 | 4 | 8 | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Arson .. .. | 9 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — |
| Total .. | 296 | 31 | 68 | — | 23 | 3 | — | 5 | — | 36 | 70 | 28 | 26 | 6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Total cases .. .. .. .. | 296 |
| | Deduct A, B, P, and 25 per cent. X .. | 111 |
| (2) | Total true cases .. .. .. | 185 |
| (3) | Convictions, &c. .. .. .. | 54 |
| | Percentage of (3) to (2) .. .. .. | 29·19 per cent. |
| | Population .. .. .. .. | 66,301 |
| | Taxpayers .. .. .. .. | 15,218 |

*Bentota-Walallawiti Korale*, 1905.

| Offences. | No. of cases. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | Fa. | Fb. | Fc. | Fd. | Fe. | Ff. | X. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Riot .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grievous hurt .. | 7 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Hurt—knife, &c. .. | 17 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | — |
| Rape .. .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Abduction .. .. | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Causing miscarriage .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Robbery .. .. | 13 | — | 10 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Burglary .. .. | 49 | 1 | 11 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 26 | 1 | 3 | — |
| Cattle stealing .. | 53 | 7 | 25 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| Theft, Rs. 20 and over .. | 21 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 11 | — | — | — |
| Arson .. .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 171 | 16 | 65 | — | 5 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 15 | 43 | 14 | 7 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Total cases .. .. .. .. | 171 |
| | Deduct A, B, P, and 25 per cent. X .. | 86 |
| (2) | Total true cases .. .. .. | 85 |
| (3) | Convictions, committals, and sanctioned compromises .. | 20 |
| | Percentage of (3) to (2) .. .. .. | 23 per cent. |
| | Population .. .. .. .. | 43,564 |
| | Taxpayers .. .. .. .. | 9,818 |

*Gangabo.la Pattu*, 1905.

| Offences. | No. of cases. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | Fa. | Fb. | Fc. | Fd. | Fe. | Ff. | X. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide .. .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Riot .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grievous hurt .. .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hurt—knife, &c. .. | 21 | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 7 | — | — |
| Rape .. .. | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Abduction .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Causing miscarriage .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Robbery .. .. | 14 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| Burglary .. .. | 33 | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 11 | — | 11 | — |
| Cattle stealing .. .. | 41 | 3 | 7 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 17 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Theft, Rs. 20 and over .. | 15 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Arson .. .. | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total .. | 133 | 11 | 26 | — | 7 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 32 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Total cases .. .. .. .. | 133 | |
| | Deduct A, B, P, and 25 per cent. X .. .. | 43 | |
| (2) | Total true cases .. .. .. | 92 | |
| (3) | Convictions, committals, and sanctioned compromises .. | 27 | |
| | Percentage of (3) to (2) .. .. .. | 29 | per cent. |
| | Population .. .. .. | 32,451 | |
| | Taxpayers .. .. .. | 6,478 | |

*Hinidum Pattu*, 1905.

| Offences. | No. of cases. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | Fa. | Fb. | Fc. | Fd. | Fe. | Ff. | X. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Riot .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Grievous hurt .. .. | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Hurt—knife, &c. .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Rape .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Abduction .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Causing miscarriage .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Robbery .. .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Burglary .. .. | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Cattle stealing .. .. | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Theft, Rs. 20 and over .. | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Arson .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 16 | — | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 4 | — | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Total cases .. .. .. .. | 16 | |
| | Deduct B, P. .. .. .. | 3 | |
| (2) | Total true cases .. .. .. | 13 | |
| (3) | Convictions, committals, and sanctioned compromises .. | 8 | |
| | Percentage of (3) to (2) .. .. .. | 61 | per cent. |
| | Population .. .. .. | 6,111 | |
| | Taxpayers .. .. .. | 1,458 | |

## B.—Number of Cases in each Police Officer's Division for the Year 1905.

*Gangaboda Pattu.*

Population, 32,451; Taxpayers, 6,478.

| No. of Division. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 174 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 175 .. | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 176 .. | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| 177 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 |
| 178 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 179 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 180 .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 181 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 182 .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 5 |
| 183 .. | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| 184 .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| 185 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 186 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 |
| 187 .. | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 188 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| 189 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 |
| 190 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| 191 .. | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 9 |
| 192 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 193 .. | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| 194 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 195 .. | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 196 .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 6 |
| 197 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 198 .. | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |

[*Continued over*]

*Gangaboda Pattu—contd.*

| No. of Division. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 199 .. | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 199*a* .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 |
| 200 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 201 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 202 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 203 .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| 204 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 205 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 5 |
| 206 .. | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 207 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| 208 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 209 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 210 .. | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| 211 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 212 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 133 |

*Four Gravets.*

Population, 21,157 ; Taxpayers, 3,868.

| No. of Division. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 .. | — | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 29 |
| 92 .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | 21 |
| 93 .. | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 16 |
| 94 .. | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 9 |
| 95 .. | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 96 .. | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 18 |
| 97 .. | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 15 |
| 98 .. | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 99 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 100 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 100*a* .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 101 .. | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 102 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 4 |
| 103 .. | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 104 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 105 .. | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 106 .. | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 107 .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 5 |
| 108 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 109 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 9 |
| 109*a* .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 110 .. | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 11 |
| 111 .. | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 14 |
| 112 .. | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| 113 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 114 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 115 .. | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| 116 .. | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| 117 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 118 .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 9 |
| 119 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 120 .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 121 .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | — | | | | | 260 |

*Hinidum Pattu.*

Population, 6,111 ; Taxpayers, 1,458.

| No. of Division. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 213 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 214 .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 215 .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| 216 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 217 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 218 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 219 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| 220 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 221 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 222 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 223 .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 224 .. | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 225 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 226 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 227 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |

*Bentota-Walallawiti Korale.*

Population, 43,564; Taxpayers, 9,818.

| No. of Division | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 2 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| 3 .. | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| 4 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 5 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 6 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 7 .. | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 8 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 9 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 10 .. | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 11 .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 12 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| 13 .. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 14 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| 15 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16 .. | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 9 |
| 17 .. | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 6 |
| 18 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 19 .. | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 20 .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 6 |
| 21 .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 22 .. | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| 23 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 24 .. | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 25 .. | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 10 |
| 26 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26 *a* .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 28 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 29 .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 5 |
| 30 .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 31 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| 32 .. | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 33 .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 34 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 35 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 36 .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 8 |
| 37 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| 38 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 39 .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 |
| 40 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71 |

*Talpe Pattu.*

Population, 51,392; Taxpayers, 9,653.

| No. of Division | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 122 .. | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 10 |
| 123 .. | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| 124 .. | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | 13 |
| 125 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 126 .. | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 12 |
| 127 .. | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 8 |
| 128 .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 7 |
| 129 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 130 .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| 131 .. | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 13 |
| 132 .. | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 133 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 134 .. | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 8 |
| 135 .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 9 |
| 136 .. | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 137 .. | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 138 .. | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| 139 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 140 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 141 .. | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 142 .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| 143 .. | 2 | — | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 13 |
| 144 .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 8 |
| 145 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| 146 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| 147 .. | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 18 |
| 148 .. | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 10 |
| 149 .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 14 |
| 150 .. | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 13 |
| 151 .. | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 10 |



[*Continued over*]

*Talpe Pattu—contd.*

| No. of Division. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 152 .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 20 |
| 153 .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | — | — | 21 |
| 154 .. | 2 | — | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | 22 |
| 155 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 |
| 156 .. | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 19 |
| 157 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 7 |
| 158 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 159 .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 9 |
| 160 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 161 .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 6 |
| 162 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 163 .. | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 7 |
| 164 .. | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| 165 .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| 166 .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 6 |
| 167 .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 6 |
| 168 .. | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 169 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 5 |
| 170 .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| 171 .. | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 4 |
| 172 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 |
| 173 .. | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 415 |

*Wellaboda Pattu.*

Population, 66,301; Taxpayers, 15,218.

| No. of Division | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 .. | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 42 .. | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 11 |
| 43 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 44 .. | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | 12 |
| 45 .. | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 16 |
| 46 .. | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 18 |
| 47 .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| 48 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 49 .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 50 .. | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 8 |
| 51 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 8 |
| 52 .. | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| 53 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 |
| 54 .. | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 55 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 7 |
| 56 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| 57 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 58 .. | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 10 |
| 59 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 6 |
| 59 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| 60 .. | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| 61 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| 62 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| 63 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 64 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 65 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 |
| 66 .. | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| 67 .. | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 |
| 68 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 69 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 70 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 71 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 72 .. | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 7 |
| 73 .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 4 |
| 74 .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | 11 |
| 75 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 76 .. | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 7 |
| 76 *a* .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 77 .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| 78 .. | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 5 |
| 79 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 80 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 |
| 81 .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 82 .. | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 83 .. | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 4 |
| 84 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| 84 *a* .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 85 .. | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 86 .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 87 .. | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 9 |
| 88 .. | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 5 |
| 88 *a* .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 89 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 90 .. | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 296 |

*Report of the Police Magistrate, Galle.*

HAVING acted as Magistrate of this district for only about 3½ months last year, I am not in a position to report from personal knowledge about the state of crime in 1905, nor to make any comments on the statistics annexed, from which it would appear that violent crime was somewhat on the increase last year.

2. The avocations of the people of the district and the paring of the arecanut for the luxury of a chew require the use of the knife, and a casual visitor is struck by the number of people who walk about the roads knife in hand. It is not surprising that the weapon comes in handy whenever an altercation takes place. It would be unfair to ascribe the frequent use of the knife in this district to any abnormal qualities of the mind. It would be well if Mudaliyars and headmen are instructed to discourage the carrying about of knives and if teachers are asked to instil a dislike for the knife in the minds of the rising generation.

3. Street brawls seem to be frequent along the seaboard, and every village has its rowdy who lords it over the place; illicit sale of arrack, illicit drawing of toddy, and promiscuous gaming flourish everywhere. About two months ago I found fermented toddy on a tree in a land where I was holding a murder inquiry; the owner of the land, accustomed no doubt to the inaction of headmen, did not even take the trouble to remove the pot from the tree before my arrival. Promiscuous gaming, illicit sale of arrack and toddy, and drunken brawls should be stopped with a strong hand; lists of suspected gaming places, places where arrack and toddy are illicitly sold, &c., should be sent periodically by the headmen, and the Police should take independent measures to obtain the same information. Patrols in villages should be enforced quite as much as in towns. The comparative absence of serious crime and gaming in the busy and populous town of Galle, full of so many rowdies and criminals, is proof of what the Police can do under able supervision.

4. The want of innocent recreations for villagers is a serious drawback, especially along the seaboard, and I cannot help thinking that the organization and development of sports in villages would afford an outlet for the superfluous energy of those who now seek excitement in rows, drink, and gaming.

5. Altogether there is so much yet to do in regard to crime, that the question of suppression of crime presents many hopeful aspects.

6. This is the first Police Court I have served at where the "Court Officer" system is properly worked, and I think that the system will be perfect if to each Court is attached a Prosecuting Inspector, whose sole duty should be to study every important case and to render assistance to the Court in the conduct of cases. The Magistrate is not infallible, and the Prosecuting Inspector should see that anything lost sight of by the Magistrate is brought to his notice. The Court Officer has not sufficient time to do this work, and the higher officers of the Police have sufficient executive work to do. Moreover, it would be an advantage if the Prosecuting Inspector has some knowledge of the law, and it would be desirable to appoint Proctors to such posts, as is done in India. Provided the appointments are offered to intelligent men as soon as they have passed the examination and chances of promotion to Presidentships and Itinerating Magistracies are held out, there is every probability of securing the services of a good class of men. And there will be a part solution of the overcrowding of the Bar question!

7. I am under obligation to Mr. Alexander, Superintendent of Police, for the great interest he has taken in cases and his ready co-operation with me whenever I needed help. Under his and Mr. Gottelier's supervision the Police have, as I have said, done excellent work. Inspector Eliyatamby was responsible for some raids into gambling dens and showed considerable energy. Sergeant Menon makes an excellent Court Officer. As regards rural headmen, I may say that, on the whole, they gave satisfaction.

| Year. | A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | F*a*. | F*b*. | F*c*. | F*d*. | F*e*. | F*f*. | Total. | Results. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Homicides. | | | | | | | |
| 1904 .. | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 1905 .. | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | Attempt at Murder. | | | | | | | |
| 1904 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1905 .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | Grievous Hurt, §§ 316, 317, Criminal Procedure Code. | | | | | | | |
| 1904 .. | 4 | 1 | — | 14 | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 1905 .. | 1 | 1 | — | 16 | — | — | — | 4 | 6 | — | 4 | — | — |
| | | | | | | Hurt with Knife, § 315, Criminal Procedure Code. | | | | | | | |
| 1904 .. | 18 | 21 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 22 | 1 | — | 24 | — | — |
| 1905 .. | 16 | 21 | — | 6 | — | — | — | 23 | 9 | — | 34 | — | — |
| | | | | | | Cattle Theft, § 368, Criminal Procedure Code. | | | | | | | |
| 1904 .. | 36 | 12 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 4 | — | — |
| 1905 .. | 21 | 8 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 20 | 9 | 1 | — | — |

## CHAPTER III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Food supply.*—The villagers of this Province, and especially of the Galle, Matara, and Tangalla Districts, can never feel the pinch of poverty which in certain seasons of drought makes itself felt in the drier districts of the Island. Water is always plentiful, sometimes excessive, but in a tropical country water is the chief necessary of life, and where water abounds food supplies of different kinds can always be obtained.

Matara is about the best irrigated district in the Island, and the irrigation works of Tissamaharama and the Walawe channel, as well as the older irrigation works of Giruwa Pattu West, furnish an ample water supply for the greater part of the Hambantota District; and when the new channel on the east bank of the Walaweganga is completed, no part of the Southern Province will be liable to the terrors of a long drought.

Apart from agriculture there are two great industries in the Southern Province which seem to be yearly on the increase and which provide employment for men, women, and children. These are the plumbago and coir industries. Driving along the sea-coast road from Bentota to Matara, one sees in almost every verandah or garden work in some form or other being carried on in connection with the coir industry: men collecting and carting the husks; women beating the husk and picking the fibres; old men, women, and children twisting the fibre into yarn; and the men engaged again in bundling and carting the yarn or weaving the same into matting. Old and young alike can find employment in this work.

Again, along the roadsides in town and village may be seen stores of all sizes, varying from the humble shed of the villager to the large stores of the wholesale dealer and exporter, in which plumbago is picked, sorted, and packed into bags or barrels, and out of which may be seen emerging long lines of grimy men, women, and children, whose faces, arms, and bodies shine in the sunlight from the coating of plumbago dust with which they are covered. In the pits are employed full-grown men and boys, while the coopering of barrels gives employment to another class of men.

Fishing again gives full employment to men and boys all round the coast; lace-making is carried on by the women, and gemming and gem-polishing gives further employment to the men. In the interior the population is occupied principally in agriculture or plumbago mining, and with such a variety of employment even the weak and aged can keep starvation from the door. Naturally in such circumstances the people are less dependent than they are in other parts of the Island on the home-grown food supply. In most parts they can grow their own rice, but if this falls short they can, by a few days' work on the tea, cinnamon, and cocoanut estates or in the plumbago sheds, earn sufficient to buy imported rice; and they have besides a plentiful supply of fish, yams, and sweet potatoes, breadfruit, jak, &c., and cocoanut which enters into almost every form of food. There was a severe drought early in the year,* during the months of January, February, and March, which caused a failure of the yala crop; but the yala crop of 1904 was unusually abundant, and with the other aids above-mentioned the villagers could always procure a sufficiency of rice.

It is calculated that of the rice consumed in the Galle District 80 per cent. is imported, and the prices of food stuffs in general has been normal.

*Health of the people.*—Each of the three districts—Galle, Matara, and Hambantota—was visited during the year by an outbreak of smallpox. Fortunately both in the Galle and Matara Districts the disease was promptly taken in hand and stamped out, but in Hambantota it still lingers on. In Galle District the first case was reported at Koggala in Talpe pattu. There were altogether 11 cases, out of which three patients died and eight recovered and were discharged. A second outbreak was threatened later in the year at Koggala, when one case was reported, but the disease was not allowed to spread further. In Matara the disease first broke out among the Mohammedan community, and had gained some hold before it was discovered, and owing to concealment of cases the infection was carried to the neighbouring villages. Altogether there were eighty-four cases and twenty-two deaths. From Matara the disease spread into Hambantota District, where in spite of rigid precautions it still lingers on, though not in a virulant form. As soon as one patient is discharged another is brought into the camp.

Altogether there were in the Province 240 cases with 80 deaths, distributed as follows :—

| | Patients. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Galle .. .. .. | 11 .. | 3 |
| Matara .. .. .. | 84 .. | 22 |
| Hambantota .. .. .. | 145 .. | 55 |

Apart from the smallpox, the year has been generally a healthy one, and the Galle District shows a remarkable increase in population, as the births amounted to 12,280 while the deaths were only 6,583.

The figures are pretty evenly distributed among the rural districts as follows :—

| | Area in Square Miles | Population at end of 1904. | 1904. | | | 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Births. | Marriages | Deaths. | Births. | Marriages | Deaths. |
| Galle town .. | 6½ | 27,568 | 1,148 | 171 | 1,017 | 1,232 | 136 | 1,131 |
| Four Gravets, Galle .. | 24¾ | 48,137 | 2,051 | 376 | 1,505 | 2,345 | 298 | 1,622 |
| Talpe pattu .. | 97 | 54,791 | 2,225 | 389 | 1,282 | 2,689 | 363 | 1,312 |
| Wellaboda pattu .. | 83¼ | 69,520 | 2,783 | 492 | 1,624 | 3,197 | 480 | 1,634 |
| Bentara-Walallawiti korale .. | 146 | 45,142 | 1,878 | 316 | 962 | 2,274 | 330 | 1,074 |
| Hinidum pattu .. | 166 | 6,607 | 285 | 24 | 127 | 298 | 26 | 155 |
| Gangaboda pattu .. | 128¾ | 33,156 | 1,318 | 225 | 642 | 1,477 | 216 | 786 |
| Galle District .. | 652¼ | 257,353 | 10,540 | 1,818 | 6,142 | 12,280 | 1,713 | 6,583 |

It is only within the town of Galle that the number of births is nearly balanced by the number of deaths, the figures being 1,232 births and 1,131 deaths. In rural districts the figures are approximately in the ratio of two births to one death.

## INDUSTRIES.

*Coir.*—The whole way round the coast from Bentota to Ahangama the poorer population is more or less engaged in the preparation of coir for the market. The margins of lagoons and rivers and artificial coir pits are used for soaking the cocoanut husks, and the atmosphere for miles is permeated by the very offensive effluvia arising therefrom.

* I find that in January the rainfall was only 1·21 inch, February 2·21 inch, and March *nil.* Total in three months, 3·42 inches.

All day long may be heard the "hammer, hammer, hammer" of the women employed in beating the husks, and all along the roads may be seen men, women, and children cleaning or twisting the coir into yarn. At some places the yarn is twisted into stout cordage for shipping purposes, at others the yarn is woven into matting; but the greater part of the yarn is exported in great bales, and I frequently have wondered what is done with the large amount of coir yarn sent to European ports. It was only when I was in England in 1904 to 1905 that I saw the Ceylon coir yarn in its primitive condition outside Ceylon, and that was in the hop fields of Kent, where large quantities of the yarn are still being utilized for supporting the hop poles and providing trailers for the hop vines. Year by year, however, the coir yarn is being gradually superseded by wire, and I fear that in a few years more there may be no demand for coir yarn for this purpose.

From the Customs returns I find that 525 cwt. of coir rope were exported from Galle and no less than 78,119 cwt. of yarn.

*Plumbago.*—The plumbago industry is advancing as far as the district is concerned by leaps and bounds. Not merely in the town of Galle, but along the various roads converging on Galle or along roads leading to the various stations, may be seen the sheds and stores in which the plumbago is picked, sorted, and packed for export.

From the Customs returns I find that 3,700 tons of plumbago were exported by sea from Galle, paying an export duty of Rs. 18,501, while a further quantity of 3,344 tons was sent by rail to Colombo from the railway stations in this Province.

Almost every day I receive fresh declarations required under the Mining Ordinance from persons desirous of opening new pits, and lands supposed to contain plumbago are readily bought at the sales.

The export duty paid on plumbago in the Galle Customs rose from Rs. 8,174 in 1903 to Rs. 10,719 in 1904 and Rs. 18,501 in 1905, and a similar amount must have been paid in Colombo on plumbago produced in this Province.

*Arrack.*—There are in the Galle District thirty-three arrack distilleries and five in Matara District. Including the toddy-drawers there are about forty men employed in each distillery. The industry therefore gives employment to about 1,320 men. The quantity of arrack distilled amounted to 114,215 gallons, of which 32,754 were for local consumption and 81,461 for removal to other districts. The number of the tax-paying population being about 58,000, the local consumption of arrack comes to about 1·97 gallon per head. There are seventy-four arrack taverns in the Galle District or one to 800 of the tax-paying population; forty-one in Matara; and eighteen in the Hambantota District. The arrack rent for the Galle District realized Rs. 142,738·50 for 1905, and for the Matara-Hambantota Districts Rs. 88,425.

*Fishery.*—The Galle District having so large a sea frontage affords the greatest possible facilities for sea-fishing, and now that the railway runs along the coast with stations at intervals of four and five miles, large quantities of fish are despatched daily to Colombo and up-country stations. The result is that it is getting very difficult for residents of Galle and other towns to secure fish of good quality for local consumption, and the prices paid in Galle (at all events by the European population) are quite as high as those paid in Kandy, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla, to which places the choicest fish are transported by rail.

I suppose that, as usual in such cases, the middlemen make the chief profits, but the fishermen themselves must have benefited greatly by the railway facilities, for otherwise the local prices would not have risen as they have done during the last fifteen to twenty years. It is not possible now to procure a good piece of seer fish for less than 50 cents per pound, and I believe the price in Kandy is only 30 cents. I know that both in Nuwara Eliya and Badulla I have bought it for the same price that I now pay in Galle.

There are said to be 1,928 men employed on the fishing, but I am inclined to think that the numbers are under-estimated. About one-tenth of the fish caught is cured, the principal places where fish-curing takes place being Kataluwa, Koggala, Unawatuna, Ratgama, Ambalangoda, Hikkaduwa, Dodanduwa, and Bentota. It is impossible to state the quantity of fish caught annually, and I have not been able to obtain from the railway authorities the quantities removed by rail.

*Extension of cultivation.*—The "rubber mania" has attacked this Province, and there can be no doubt that a very considerable area of land in this Province is suitable for the cultivation of this product.

Two fair-sized lots of land situate at Omatta in the Bentota-Wallalawiti korale were sold in October and will probably be planted with rubber. It is reported that 1,000 acres have already been planted with rubber in the Gangaboda pattu, which is the one best suited for rubber, as there are low-lying flats on either side of the river which ought to be very suitable for rubber cultivation, if once the young plants can be sufficiently established to avoid the danger of being carried off by floods. 293 acres are also said to have been planted with rubber in the Bentota-Wallalawiti korale.

*Ground nuts* have also been tried in experimental plots. The yield has been good, but as far as I can ascertain none have been sold, as there is no local market for this product, and steps should be taken to bring the produce in communication with the purchasers. This is a matter in which the Central Agricultural Association might help the villagers.

A considerable impetus has been given to agricultural and horticultural work among the villagers by the establishment of Agricultural Associations in the Province affiliated to the Agricultural Association of Ceylon. There is always the fear that such associations may be spasmodic in their efforts, and every endeavour should be made to place them on a permanent basis. There is no doubt that much good may be done by such associations. They are free from the all-restraining power of "red tape." Experiments may be made and losses *may* result from the experiments, but it is better that opportunities should be given for such experiments in the hope that *some* may succeed, rather than that no experiment be made at all. Between 1880 and 1884 we had "fairs" in Kurunegala, which flourished for a time, but died a natural death for want of support. They were due to *individual* effort, rather than to the effort of a corporate body. In the same years castration of cattle was introduced and met with partial success, but there was no association to see the work carried on. Twenty-one years later these matters are again "on the tapis" and are treated as "something new." I am convinced that tobacco of the finest quality *can* be grown in Ceylon. We have every variety of soil and climate, and all that is required is perseverance and the work of one or more experts to show to us *how to grow* and how to cure the tobacco so as to meet the requirements of the European market. There are people who say that "tobacco has been tried and

has proved a failure; therefore, it must always be a failure." I cannot agree with such views. Twenty years ago indiarubber was planted along the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga in the Trincomalee District. The experiment was abandoned on account of floods after a very short trial. The few trees which survive show what enormous profits might have been realized ere this, if only a little perseverance had been shown and the lands planted and replanted until the losses had been overcome; or possibly the plants might have been grown to a larger size before they were transplanted to the riverside loams, to enable them to withstand the floods.

I can remember the earlier reports on the first shipments of tea sent home from Ceylon—"burnt," "wanting in flavour," "wanting in keeping qualities," and so on. What would have become of Ceylon if the planters had then said "Tea is a failure: it is no use to plant tea in Ceylon." Yet this is what is being said of tobacco. "We can produce tobacco of a certain kind, fit only for the Asiatic market, but we cannot produce the kinds which are required for the European market."

*Ground nuts* are now passing through a similarly critical period. At the last meeting of the Galle Agricultural Society a member stated that he had cultivated ground nuts and had got a heavy crop—60 bushels return for every bushel planted; but (and a very big BUT) he added: "I could find no purchaser, so I have planted out the sixty bushels and expect to get another big crop without finding a purchaser." Are we going to allow matters to slide in this way? Is this new industry to be stifled because the market is not *on the spot?* There *is* a market for ground nuts, and we must bring produce and purchaser together, and once this is done the producer will no longer be disheartened.

This is where the Board of Agriculture and the District Association may, if they are properly supported, do a world of good. If the tobacco cultivators had worked on a co-operative principle, and had engaged an expert thirty years ago to show them how to grow and how to *cure* their tobacco, I feel sure that Ceylon tobacco would, ere this, have held as high a position in the markets of the world as Borneo or Sumatra tobacco. The secret proably lies, as in the case of the tea leaf, in the proper fermentation. There must be a certain stage up to which fermentation should proceed, and then it should be checked We want to know what that stage is, and *how* the fermentation must be checked. Is it *pressure* that is wanted? Is it dry, hot air? No one in Ceylon seems to know.

Many other industries are throttled for want of encouragement. The interest shown by the late Mr. Ievers has shown that on Delft island something better than the miserable little "rats" of knock-kneed spindle-shanked ponies, which were formerly known as "Delft horses" can be produced, and so with a little attention I feel sure that mule breeding could be made to pay and cattle breeding might be much improved.

Look at the stagnating salt industry in Ceylon. Why have we no better appliances to-day than our predecessors had a hundred years ago? Why have our salt pans not been laid out with concrete beds in place of mud floors? Why have we no tramways for conveyance of salt? And why is there no refinery for the production of table salt? I am afraid the answer we would be much the same as that recently given with regard to the pearl fishery. There *cannot* be sufficient elasticity in Government methods to allow of experiments which would probably lead to improvements. Boards of Agriculture, Syndicates, or Companies can afford to go out of the beaten track, while Government Departments are tied down by hard and fast rules. This district has made a small beginning by the establishment of a District Agricultural Association and a local Association for the Wellaboda pattu. These are but small beginnings, but if they are well supported they may lead to great improvements. I annex reports of the working of the two Associations and a report of the Agri-Horticultural Show held in July:—

ANNUAL REPORT, GALLE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Galle District Agricultural Association came into existence as the result of a public meeting held at the Galle Kachcheri on November 25, 1904, when it was decided that a local branch should be formed to be affiliated to the parent Association, the annual subscription to be Re. 1. Fifteen meetings were held during the year 1905, and the membership reached a total of 178.

In July an Agri-Horticultural Exhibition was held under the auspices of the Society and the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, who presided at the opening of the Show. The exhibits were confined entirely to products of the Southern Province, and the large number of villagers who competed was satisfactory evidence of the interest which they took in the Exhibition.

*Experimental Cultivation.*—Several members of the Society have interested themselves in the cultivation of new products.

*Ground nuts.*—Messrs A. W. Winter, A. Sirimane, T. D. S. Amarasuriya, and the Mudaliyars of Gangaboda pattu, Talpe pattu, and Four Gravets have experimented with ground nuts. Considerable success has been attained, Mr. Amarasuriya reporting a sixty-fold yield; but the difficulty has been to find a market for the nuts when harvested. The parent Association will be addressed on this subject.

*Cotton and Rubber.*—Mr. Amarasuriya and the Mudaliyar of the Four Gravets have also experimented with cotton and Para rubber. The latter cultivation may be said to have passed the experimental stage and is thriving well throughout the district, but no success was obtained with the cotton, the seeds having entirely failed to germinate. This is attributed to the drought which prevailed in the early part of the year.

*Vegetables.*—The Mudaliyar of Wellaboda pattu has been experimenting with a large variety of vegetable seeds and fruit-trees, and the Experimental Garden which has been started by the Wellaboda Local Association is reported to be doing well and providing a useful object lesson to the villagers. An account of this experiment by the Mudaliyar, Wellaboda pattu, is annexed.

*Silk Worms.*—Dr. Ludovici of Galle has experimented with silk worms and met with fair success until he had to abandon the cultivation owing to a failure in the supply of castor leaves.

*Improvement of Cattle.*—At the meeting held on 17th March a sub-committee was appointed to consider the best means of improving the breed of cattle in the Province. The conclusion arrived at was that pasture land should be selected where possible in which all cattle should be kept, unless owners had sufficient pasture of their own. To facilitate the breeding of better cattle it was thought advisable that all poor bulls should be castrated, and that the Government Veterinary Surgeon should be asked to hold demonstrations in the villages and to train men to the work. In pursuance of these suggestions demonstrations were held at various centres in the Talpe and Wellaboda pattus. Four men were trained in the Talpe pattu. Little progress could be made owing to lack of funds to provide instruments, &c., but it is expected that much can be done in the coming year as the Village Committee has voted Rs. 200 for the work. In the Wellaboda pattu demonstrations were held at Hikkaduwa and Ambalangoda and sixty cattle were castrated, the operation being in all cases successful. It is intended to hold demonstrations in all parts of the district during the current year.

*Personal remarks and suggestions.*—The chief obstacle to the progress of the Society is a lack of funds. Though it has enjoyed a large membership during its first year, it is highly probable that with the formation of Village Associations in the districts this membership cannot be kept up. I would suggest that a small grant should be made by the parent Association.

*The Weragoda Experimental Garden.*

In May last year, soon after the formation of the Association, ten acres of land were obtained of Government for the purpose of opening an Experimental Garden.

2. Forty-one of the members formed themselves into a syndicate, each agreeing to contribute Rs. 20 by instalments, and in June three acres' extent were cleared for planting vegetables, and shortly after another three acres' extent were prepared for planting fruit trees.

3. In July an experienced cooly for growing vegetables was got down from Colombo through Mr. Drieberg, and planting of vegetables was begun soon after.

4. Different kinds of vegetable seed were obtained from Mr. Drieberg. Other kinds were obtained locally and a good number were got down from India. Some of the kinds sent by Mr. Drieberg and of those obtained from India did not germinate. By September the garden contained the following vegetables :—

1. Bandakkas (large)
2. Do. (ladies' fingers)
3. Do. (small)
4. Spences (creeper)
5. Do. (tree)
6. Brinjals (white)
7. Do. (red)
8. Do. (batu)
9. Do. (black)
10. Snake gourd
11. Pumpkin (ash)
12. Do. (small variety)
13. Kekiri (sudu)
14. Sini-kekiri
15. Nil-kekiri
16. Water melon (diya labu)
17. Do. (viyadanda)
18. Tampala (red)
19. Chilli (hin)
20. Vengam chilli
21. Betti-miris (chilli)
22. Hin Wanni-miris (chilli)
23. Vetakolu
24. Do. (dara)
25. Karubusu
26. Wattakka
27. Lima (dik)
28. Lima (patta)
29. Do. (kalu)
30. Do. (gan)
31. Karivila (batu)
32. Do. (sudu)
33. Do. (ratu)
34. Do. (kalu)
35. Carrots
36. Beetroot
37. Lettuce
38. Radish
39. Tomatoes
40. Cabbage (leaf)
41. Avara
42. Bonchi
43. Iriviya
44. Onions
45. Kura-tampala
46. Sweet potatoes
47. Maiyokka
48. Plantains
49. Timbara
50. Sudu-tampala
51. Ela-tampala
52. Indian beam
53. Pattakka
54. Pipinna (variety of tiyambara)

The growth was satisfactory ; with but a few exceptions all the different kinds of plants looked healthy. From the middle of September the garden began to give a yield. From that time there is a regular sale of vegetables twice a week. There are on this plot of land a few twigs of mulberry growing well enough, a few male bamboo trees, and two foreign plantain trees also growing well, also planted experimentally. The garden is visited by natives frequently, and many of them had some seeds given them free.

One object of opening the vegetable garden was to induce villagers to follow the example and grow vegetables themselves. That this object has been gained is beyond any doubt. The area of land subjected to vegetables and the number of villagers who have taken to growing vegetables, whether as a pastime or as a regular occupation, have greatly increased. This is certainly a most encouraging result for a division which depends mostly on their divisions for its vegetable supply. It is hoped that this will not be a passing wave.

The three acres' extent of land cleared for fruit trees has been holed for plants, but as we missed the rainy season only part of it was planted. There are on the planted portion the following plants :—

1. Oranges
2. Mangosteens
2. Rambutan
4. Pineapples (on boundary)
5. Queen oranges
6. Custard apples
7. Bullock's heart
8. Jambus
9. Sini-jambu
10. Uguressa

A few other useful plants were put in, but they did not grow. It is expected that with the next season the entire extent will be fully planted. This plot was to be catch-cropped with cotton.

The syndicate missed the season, and it will therefore be catch-cropped with vegetables, such as plantains, maniyokka, sweet potatoes, chillies, &c.

A portion of the land was to be utilized for rearing poultry, &c., but almost all the members being Buddhists a sufficient number of members could not have been induced to form a syndicate to undertake the work. The proposal has not yet, however, been given up. It is expected that before long a sufficient number will join.

An extent of two acres has been set apart for keeping a stud bull which the Government Agent has promised to obtain of Government when the ground is ready. The ground is now nearly ready. Two patches of it will be soon planted with grass. The sheds have yet to be built. In about another month's time a bull will be obtained and fees for its services decided upon.

J. P. GOONATILAKA,
Chairman of Committee,
Wellaboda Pattu Agricultural Association.

REPORT OF THE MUDALIYAR ON THE WELLABODA PATTU (GALLE) AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER, 1905.

THE Wellaboda Pattu (Galle) Agricultural Association was formed on the 25th March, 1905. It has at present 148 members.

Two general meetings and eight Committee meetings were held up to date. Papers on useful Agricultural subjects were read at some of the meetings by members.

Ground nuts were experimentally grown by some of the members. The results were satisfactory. It is expected that the cultivation will be continued. It has not yet seriously been taken up by the villagers, but

that it will be there is no doubt. It may be mentioned that there is an increased local consumption of the ground nut fried and as vegetable curry.

*Paddy.*—Change of seed paddy and the advantages that may be obtained by it are unknown to the ordinary villager. With the view of diffusing this knowledge by practice, some of the members applied for seed paddy from Kandy through the Galle Association for the last season, but they failed to obtain it. A supply of seed paddy, it is expected, will be obtained in time for the next season.

Growing of paddy by transplanting and by planting seed by "pinches" were tried by some members, or at their request by villagers. Both the systems seemed to be much better than that of sowing the seed, in point of yield. In point of working expense, too, when the saving in seed paddy is taken into account, there is hardly any difference. The success gained has not been as satisfactory as to attract the fancy of the village cultivator. This was because the cultivation in all cases was not done quite systematically, and the season was bad. These experiments will be more systematically carried on on fields to be leased near the Experimental Garden by the Association.

*Rubber.*—The planting of rubber in the division is yet entirely in the hands of the European planters. They have one of the best estates in the Island in this division. Example and instructions are thus easily obtainable locally. Some of the natives have planted small patches in their estates already with rubber. Land for this cultivation is eagerly sought for by both Europeans and natives. Some members of the Association have prepared nurseries with the object of selling plants to villagers at cost price to induce them to plant them on boundaries and spare spaces on their gardens. Mr. M. J. Alderson of the Sinigoda estate has offered to give some plants free of cost.

*Chili cultivation.*—The experiment of chili cultivation on ridges in paddy fields was tried by some of the members with partial success. Its cultivation on ovitas and gardens has largely increased, as other kinds of vegetables.

*Jak and Breadfruit.*—The surplus yield of both the jak and the breadfruit tree is dried by sun or by fire by the villagers in a manner that its flavour and most part of the best properties in it are lost. The Association sought information as to how it can be better prepared. Mr. Drieberg sent certain instructions. These did not seem to suit the views of the members. The matter is one deserving of attention. One member has found that the ripe jak can be preserved by keeping it warm and the raw kernel by salting it.

*Ranawara.*—This is a medicinal plant. Its leaf is boiled and taken as a medicine and sometimes ordinarily as tea by natives. At the request of the Association one of the members prepared this leaf as tea and exhibited it at the Galle Show last held. The quantity exhibited was small and insufficient to be sent to Colombo for analysis, as was desired by the judges. It is expected that a sufficient quantity will be prepared for the purpose.

*Oluwel.*—This is a kind of lily the stalk of which is used as a vegetable. It grows in the lakes in the division. Its growing popularity with the poorer people as a vegetable and the sale it commands, giving occupation to many men and women, was brought to the notice of the Association by one of the members. After discussion it was proposed to secure it from wasteful destruction by boatmen and fishers particularly.

*Scales on Cinnamon leaf.*—On some cinnamon estates, of which there are a large number in the division, a growth like scales on leaves occasionally, and sometimes all the year round, exists. The Association thought it was a disease and sought information of the Director of the Peradeniya Gardens. It was reported to be no disease, but a state of growth due to the condition of soil or its preparation for cultivation:

*Sericulture.*—A supply of eggs was obtained of Mr. Drieberg in July last. It was distributed among nearly a hundred persons. Every one went on rearing the worm and collecting cocoons with enthusiasm, obtaining the castor oil leaf from wherever it could be got. Before three or four months were over every one found that no leaf was to be got and that obtaining of the leaf by planting the tree was a matter of time. There is thus a cessation of the industry. A considerable number of cocoons have been obtained.

*Foreign plants, &c.*—(*a*) A few shoots of fodder grass obtained of the Galle Association were planted and they are growing well. There are no shoots sufficient to plant on a fairly large plot of land. This will be grown on experimental grounds at Weragoda.

(*b*) Two kinds of foreign plantain plants sent by Mr. Drieberg are growing very well.

(*c*) The male bamboo plants received of him were planted on the experimental grounds. Three of these seem to grow well. It is too soon yet to say how they will thrive.

(*d*) A few twigs of mulberry obtained from Colombo were also planted there. They too seem to grow well.

(*e*) Castration demonstration was held at Hikkaduwa and Ambalangoda in July last, and sixty cattle were castrated. The operations in all cases were successful. There was not a single casualty. Two men were trained. I have since been trying to obtain the services of the Stock Inspector for some further demonstrations. Only a few days ago I was asked to make arrangements for castration in a few places more. I have sent a list of the places and am waiting till dates are fixed to arrange for the castration of a large number of cattle. The Association, with the help of the Village Committee, are adopting the following measures to advance the improvement of cattle :—

(1) Castration of male animals, keeping entire only a sufficient number of healthy, good animals.

(2) Keep a Coast stud bull or two at one or two centres.

(3) Open a pasture ground to which animals may be sent on a small payment (ground has already been obtained of the Government Agent).

(4) Induce villagers to have their own plot of grass for the cattle by giving them free shoots of good kinds of grass, &c.

Facilities should be afforded to villagers to buy small plots of land on payment by instalments, if they undertake to grow any plant or tree the cultivation of which is desired by the Association for the general good of themselves and the country.

The holding of Agricultural Shows at short intervals and at convenient centres should be arranged.

J. P. GOONATILAKA,
Mudaliyar.

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## GALLE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SHOW, 1905.

The Agri-Horticultural Show, held under the auspices of the Galle District Agricultural Association, on July 19th, 20th, and 21st, was undoubtedly a success.

It was opened on the 19th at 3 P.M. by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, who came down with Lady Blake specially for the purpose. An address was presented to His Excellency by the Committee of the Agricultural Society, to which His Excellency made some instructive remarks in reply.

The value of the Show can be gauged in two ways :—(*a*) By the exhibits ; (*b*) By the attendance.

It may be premised that whilst the exhibits were numerous the number of exhibitors was not so great as it might have been. I think this was due to the fact that the ordinary villager did not quite know what was expected. It may safely be said that if another Show were held at an early date the number of exhibitors would increase enormously. The attendance surely proves this. About 495 free tickets were distributed to subscribers, and yet those who paid at the gate were, on the first day, when the charge was Re. 1, 232; on the second day, when the charge was 25 cents, 464; and on the third day, when the charge was 10 cents, 914. Those who paid on the last two days were mainly villagers of the class we wish to reach, and I am sure that what they saw will give them the idea of competing themselves at any future Show, provided only that it is not held after too long an interval. The local societies at Ambalangoda, Telijjawila, and Tangalla will, it is hoped, see to this.

Section I. was well filled. The flowering and foliage plants, ferns, and cut flowers made a good show. The competition was mainly between two local growers, Mrs. J. R. Black and Mr. F. R. E. Nicholas, but there were some fine specimens in certain kinds from Mr. Northway, and the great interest taken in gardening was proved by the keen competition for the prize for the best collection of garden flowers and of wild flowers.

The fruit suffered from the postponement of the Show. The middle of June would have produced a fine supply. As it was, many fruits were out of season: for instance, Avocada pears would have been represented, had not the lateness of the season reduced one intending competitor's supply to three—one less than the four essential for competition. Mr. Herbert Wright noticed the absence of Avocada pears, grapes, melons, and guavas. He was wrong, I think, in supposing that they are not cultivated. But I suggest that this Committee take steps to further fruit culture on scientific lines.

Vegetable products (II. A.) was well filled. There were some excellent samples of native drugs, and oils were numerous, except gingelly oil. I presume gingelly oil was thought too common for exhibition. There was no gamboge. I do not know whether the manufacture of gamboge and of native dyes generally is profitable or not. No one troubled to exhibit specimens.

There was some tobacco from Tangalla. It looked and smelt all right. I cannot say how it smoked.

The exhibit of native gums and resins was striking. There were some very fine pieces. Mr. Wright coveted them for his museum; unfortunately, the rain beat into the shed and melted the best specimens.

The rubber was good: there were four competitors, all of whom put forward very creditable samples. Mr. Northway won the prize. A special prize went to Messrs. Hayley & Co., who showed two pieces of red and white manufactured rubber. Mr. Golledge's exhibit of worm rubber was interesting and attracted much attention.

The coir industry was not very well represented as regards quantity; the quality of the exhibits was good. But does the absence of matting mean that coir matting is no longer manufactured here?

In III. A. there were eight exhibits of tea, which were judged by Mr. A. H. Barber of Colombo. The best fancy teas were from Mr. Rajapakse's estate and from Talgaswela. The best commercial teas were those of Mr. Northway.

As regards greens, there was no competition, but Mr. Northway's exhibit won high praise from the judge, who said the leaf was the best he had seen. Cacao, Liberian coffee, cardamoms, and vanilla were not exhibited. Presumably these products do not pay; but all the other varieties of good products were represented. Mustard, arrowroot, tapioca, ginger, and cloves might receive more attention. These classes did not fill as they should have done.

There was no collection of the products of the palmyra tree. I think for palmyra kitul should be substituted. Palmyra is more especially a Northern Province palm.

The smiths did not compete for the prize for agricultural instruments.

The collection of honey seems to attract many, and there were two hives of bees at the Show among the exhibits under that head. There was no sign, however, of any attempt at scientific apiculture.

As regards ground nuts there was a very interesting show. Besides good specimens of the nuts themselves there were exhibits of ground nut oil and ground nut poonac. Mr. Winter's oil was so clear and good that Mr. Wright thought it might be able to compete with olive oil. The Tellijjawila Agricultural Society is to be congratulated on its success with ground nuts, oil, and poonac. The poonac won a special prize. The judges were much struck with this section.

The cotton shown was scanty, but Miss Perera's cotton, grown at Unawatuna, and beautifully cleaned, looked very good. It was not seen by the judges unfortunately. The prize went to an uncleaned sample of American cotton, grown by Mr. F. A. W. Abaysekera at Hapugala. It is to be hoped that cotton growing will be taken up more largely, and that there will be more competition in this class at the next Show.

There were four competitors for the Special Rubber Prize. There is no doubt that the Galle District can produce excellent rubber, as the prices obtained by local estates prove.

As regards vegetables the Show proved that there is very little attempt to grow good English vegetables. Cabbages, lettuces, watercress, tomatoes, and onions might easily be grown well in the Southern Province. There were some huge specimens of the pumpkin kind, and of country beans, whilst the Tangalla district made a good show in other directions too, under the head of collection of native vegetables and tomatoes. It is to be hoped that there will be an enormous improvement in this class at the next Show.

The Inspector of School Gardens has sent in his report on the various gardens for the special prize offered by the Ceylon Agricultural Society. From that report it would seem that Matara District has numerous excellent school gardens. Good school gardens are few in this district. They should be initiated wherever possible, and the new scheme for starting gardens and plantations at all resthouses is one which this Society might well support.

Dairy produce was well represented. There were good eggs and good exhibits of ghee and milk.

I am afraid that the exhibits of preserved fruits, pickles, and bread were poor. In the case of the pickles and chutnies the competitors seemed to have used bad vinegar. The preserves were mostly mouldy; the bread was worse than the ordinary daily loaf; the cakes and sweetmeats were unpalatable. The Southern Province can do better than this.

The show of cattle was very good. If only such animals were bred here we could have no cause to inveigh against native cattle. It is likely that all owners who attended the Show will have been struck with the effects of care and attention. At the next Show this ought to be a very large section indeed. This year the competition was between a few owners.

Under poultry there were thirteen exhibitors of fowls reared in villages in the Southern Province. The prize went to Jayawardene Mudaliyar of Tangalla. It is clear that poultry breeding is being extensively taken up. There is no reason why the breeding of turkeys, geese, and ducks should not be equally energetically cultivated. A beginning might be made by the local societies at Ambalangoda, Telijjawila, and Tangalla.

There were nine ponies shown, all of which did their owners great credit.

Under carpentry there were several good exhibits. Mr. Purser's work from the Dodanduwa Industrial School was greatly admired. The Wadu Arachchies also put in some capital pieces. There was some very neat carving, but it was noticeable that the one or two exhibits from those who may be called "outsiders" were badly conceived and badly executed. Good work seems to be understood and carried out by only the select one or two.

Tortoise-shell work was represented by two or three really good specimens, but there were others which hardly deserved a place in the Show. They were palpably made to be sold to passengers, and the exhibitor in one case admitted as much. Lacquer work seems to be a dying industry; except the Angulumaduwa factory

in Tangalla none competed. Brass work was badly represented. Perhaps exhibitors do not like showing really good and valuable pieces.

There was only one good exhibit of pottery. The potter was in the Show grounds during the Show, and gave exhibitions of his art and sold his works. For the rest there was no competition.

It is hardly necessary to say anything of the lace section ; it was full to overflowing, and did very great credit to the exhibitors.

The section for mats, baskets, and fans was most disappointing : exhibits were few. Some effort must be made to get more competitors to enter at the next Show. There is no reason why these industries should not flourish ; if they are flourishing, the makers should exhibit as much of their work as possible.

I need say nothing of the models and masks. They were, as usual, very good. I saw no model of any loom or weaving implement. I would recommend the exhibitor who made an electrical model which rang three bells unceasingly to make an electric loom for the next Show.

The plumbago, arrack, and vinegar were as usual good. The salt was from Hambantota, and was not manufactured into table salt, but shown in crude lumps. I think what we really wanted was table salt, and that might be specified in the next programme.

The best hackery was very good indeed.

The fishing industry was poorly represented. We had no show at all of fishing tackle. Considering the thousands who earn their living by the industry, we ought to have this class full.

It would be a very good idea to add a prize for silkworms to the next Show's list. One box of silkworms was shown, but I think we might have large entries at the next Show. This is an industry which would flourish here.

The judges all deserve hearty thanks for their labours so ungrudgingly given. And I must mention that the decoration of the sheds by the Mudaliyars and the officers of the Native Department of the Kachcheri was excellent, and added greatly to the effect. Their energy in collecting subscriptions and exhibits made the Show the success it was.

I append a list of judges.

It has, I think, been decided to hold local shows at Ambalangoda, Telijjawila, and Tangalla under the auspices of the local societies during next year. There can be no doubt that the idea is excellent, as these smaller shows will give the ordinary villager more chance to exhibit and also to win prizes.

The suggestion that these shows should be combined with a kind of fair, at which exhibitors could sell their exhibits, is deserving of consideration, and arrangements will, I hope, be made to carry this out. The result will form a basis for judging the value of a suggestion mooted by the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, that fairs should be regularly held at various local centres to encourage local industry.

G. F. PLANT,
Secretary, Galle Agri-Horticultural Show.

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LIST OF JUDGES.

*Section* I.

Classes A, B, C, D, and E.
Mr. C. Drieberg and Mr. H. F. MacMillan.

*Section* II.

Class A.—Mr. H. Wright, Mudaliyar A. Jayawardana, and Rev. Silawansa (Drugs and Medicinal Oils).
B.—Mr. E. de Silva.

*Section* III.

Class A.—Mr. A. H. Barber (Tea), and Mr. C. Drieberg.
B.—Mr. G. H. Golledge and Mr. H. Wright.
Classes C, D, and E.—Mrs. E. D. Bowman, Mrs. G. F. Plant, Mrs. E. V. Gooneratne, and Miss Baumgartner.

*Section* IV.

Classes A, B, and C.—Mr. G. W. Sturgess and Mr. A. W. Winter.

*Section* V.

Classes A, B, and C.—Mr. S. J. C. More, Mr. C. T. Leembruggen, Mr. E. R. Gooneratne, and Mudaliyar A. Jayawardana.

*Section* VI.

Class A.—Mrs. Baumgartner and Miss A. Ludovici.
B.—Mudaliyar A. Jayawardana and Mudaliyar J. Wickremeratna.

*Section* VII.

Classes A. and B.—Mudaliyar J. D. C. Perera and Mudaliyar J. P. Gunatilleke.

*Section* VIII.

Class A.—Mr. E. de Silva.
B.—Dr. C. de Silva and Mudaliyar A. Jayawardana.

*Section* IX.

Class A.—Mr. A. W. Winter and Mr. J. W. Erskine.
B.—Mudaliyar J. Wickremeratna and Mr. T. Twynam.

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## CHAPTER III.

Closely allied to the subject of agriculture is the health or otherwise of the cattle in the district. Annexed will be found a report by the Stock Inspector dealing with this subject, as well as the demonstration held by him in cattle castration. The appointment of Stock Inspector has been a great help to the Revenue Officers as well as the villagers in dealing with the various diseases of cattle. When I was in the Trincomalee District I had to translate from a French book lent to me by a Roman Catholic priest a chapter dealing with "anthrax" in cattle, as there was no other authority on the subject available.

### REPORT OF THE STOCK INSPECTOR OF THE CATTLE IN THE GALLE DISTRICT.

I AM glad to place before you a record of work done in the Province. In the first place I am happy to say that the cattle in the Province have been entirely free from the dire disease, which was very common a decade of years ago, and carried away hundreds of cattle before it. I mean rinderpest.

2. The epidemics which broke out among the cattle are anthrax, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, hoof-and-mouth disease, and addapay (fits).

3. An outbreak of addapay (fits) occurred in two neighbouring villages in West Giruwa Pattu, viz., Rakawa and Wellagoda. In the first-named village three cases cropped up, and all three cases proved fatal. In Wellagoda also three head of cattle were attacked and all fell victims to the disease. This outbreak was reported to me in February and stamped out in March.

4. In March last the Mudaliyar of Gangaboda pattu, Galle District, reported that an unknown type of cattle disease had broken out among cattle in a village called Nagoda. In all twenty animals were attacked, out of which seven head of cattle recovered and the remaining thirteen beasts died. I repaired to the spot and on examination found the disease to be anthrax.

5. In the early part of May last the Assistant Government Agent, Matara, reported another outbreak of cattle disease of an unknown type. The disease broke out among a herd of cattle belonging to one Odiris Mudalali, a mill owner. I went to the seat of the outbreak, and on examination found the disease to be septicæmia. In all fifteen cases occurred, out of which five animals recovered and ten head of cattle died.

6. The Gravets Mudaliyar, Galle District, reported that cattle disease had broken out in two neighbouring villages, viz., Uluvitike and Opata. In Opata six cases of addapay (fits) occurred, and all six proved fatal. Two cases occurred at Uluvitike and both the animals recovered. This outbreak was reported to me in November and was stamped out in the early part of December.

7. An outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle made its appearance in Bentota and Induruwa Divisions in Bentota-Walallawiti korale. In all 173 cases occurred and all the animals recovered. The disease was confined to the following villages, viz. :—

| *Bentota Division.* | Cases. | *Induruwa Division.* | Cases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angagoda .. .. | 30 | Galboda .. .. | 40 |
| Pavurumulla .. .. | 15 | Aturumulla .. .. | 35 |
| Kumulla .. .. | 20 | Bodimagoda .. .. | 23 |
| Diduva .. .. | 10 | | |

This outbreak occurred in November and was stamped out in December.

8. Another outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease was reported by the Mudaliyar, Hinidum pattu. The disease was confined to cattle in Hiniduma and its neighbouring hamlets. In all eighty-five cases occurred and all the animals recovered. This outbreak was reported in December.

An outbreak of septicæmia was reported to me from Aluthanagangoda. In all seven cases occurred and all fell victims to the disease. This was also reported in December.

9. To sum up—

| | Cases. | Recoveries. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Septicæmia .. .. | 22 .. | 5 .. | 17 |
| Anthrax .. .. | 20 .. | 7 .. | 13 |
| Addappay (fits) .. .. | 13 .. | 2 .. | 11 |
| Hoof-and-mouth disease .. .. | 258 .. | 258 .. | — |

10. During the year under review I held sixteen demonstrations in cattle castration and trained two men at each demonstration. In all, with the private cases I had during the year, I have castrated successfully 753 head of cattle.

11. The breeding farm at Weligama has improved very much. I visit it monthly. In addition to the cattle which were already in the farm, sheep and goat rearing was started in the early part of the year on the recommendation of the Government Veterinary Surgeon. A poultry yard was also established.

12. During the year I visited 173 villages and travelled 21·05 miles.

13. In conclusion, I have to thank the Government Agent for asking the headmen to co-operate with and assist me. Thereby the work which I have had to perform, although difficult, was made easy and pleasant.

AND. M. FERNANDO,
Stock Inspector.

February 3, 1906.

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*Chena cultivation.*—There is practically no chena cultivation in the Galle and Matara Districts. As the titles to land become settled parties give up the wasteful practice of chena cultivation, as they do not care to spoil their own property by clearing chenas. It is only on Crown land or land to which the claim is doubtful that the waste occurs.

In the Hambantota District chena cultivation still exists on a very considerable scale. The Assistant Agent considers that prohibition merely leads to illicit cultivation and prefers to issue permits. It is to be hoped, however, that as the benefits of the irrigation works become more and more extended chena cultivation will entirely disappear, and for this reason I am anxious to see the irrigation channel on the eastern side of the Walawe-ganga completed as soon as possible. The idea was mooted when I was Assistant Agent of Hambantota in 1893, but the work has not yet been carried out. In my opinion chena cultivation and disease go hand in hand. It fosters habits of laziness among the people ; sloth leads to dirt, and dirt to disease.

Year by year the Revenue Officers hear the oft-told tale when they go out on exemption duty. As soon as they reach a chena district the claims for exemption are based upon parangi, ulcers, and scrofula, which are rarely met with in the irrigated districts where the staple food is rice.

The people of the district have great facilities for securing medical attendance and advice gratis or for a nominal price. There are no less than thirty-six hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. The Colonial Surgeon reports that 4,595 persons were treated in the hospitals during the year and 124,910 at dispensaries.

A detailed account will appear in the Appendix of the numbers treated in each hospital and dispensary. (Appendix G.) Besides these Government institutions there are many private dispensaries which are well managed, and many of the native vedaralas have secured a great reputation for the skilful treatment of many classes of disease.

*Education.*—Three new schools were opened during the year, viz., boys' school at Tawalama in Hinidum pattu ; girls' school at Mapalagama in Gangaboda pattu ; girls' school at Nakulugamuwa in Hambantota District. Six new schools will be opened in 1906. As I only assumed duties in this Province in December I have not been long enough in the district to make any recommendations with regard to further development nor to deal generally with other improvements for the welfare of the inhabitants.

## CHAPTER IV.

During the short time that I have been in charge of this Province I have probably devoted more time to questions connected with the administration of the Police, both regular and rural, than to any other subject.

Every day some time, and in some days two or three hours, have been spent in dealing with Police matters. Every case of serious crime is reported to me by wire from Matara, Tangalla, or Balapitiya; and in every case I peruse the crime files, so as to watch the action of the regular Police or headmen from the day the crime is committed until the case comes for final trial in the District or Supreme Court.

Great care is taken that in all cases where the headmen report cases their expenses are fully paid, and they are rewarded for zeal and promptness in prosecuting cases. On the other hand, failure to report cases or delay in reporting is met by some punishment.

Unfortunately the Southern Province has gained an unenviable notoriety for crime, but I must say that during the short time I have been here I have been surprised at the small number of serious cases reported in the Galle District proper.

Matara and Tangalla seem to be entering into a keen competition for the first place in serious crime, but as regards the Galle District I only hope that I am not over-sanguine, but it does look as if a more careful management of Police matters is already beginning to bear fruit in a reduction of crime. It is hoped that the introduction of the new system, by which "Station House Officers," with a small force of carefully trained Police, will be distributed over the Province in the most criminal centres, may lead to the more speedy and effectual tracing and punishment of crime, and ultimately to a *real* and palpable reduction of crime. The new system is to be introduced on the 15th March, and the working up of the details of the plans has occupied much time and serious consideration.

The introduction of the system could not be in better hands than those of Mr. E. B. Alexander, C.C.S., the present Superintendent of Police of this Province. All his proposals pass through my hands, so I am able to judge of the extreme care and accuracy which he has shown in working out of the scheme which is one fraught with difficulty. If the scheme should fail it will not be the fault of the Superintendent of Police, but of the material with which he will have to work; but I sincerely trust that it will *not* fail, and I shall look forward to the next few months with the greatest hopefulness mingled with anxiety, and I trust that in another year or two we may be able to report a real marked improvement in the criminal statistics of the Colony.

While the officers and men are being specially trained at headquarters our work in the Provinces has been to map out the areas for each station house, to explain to the rural Police the change in the system under which they will have to work in future, to arrange for quarters for the Police, and to have everything in readiness for the working of the new system. At the same time we have to work up the rural Police and to see that they really exert themselves to report immediately every one of the twenty more serious crimes which may come within their knowledge, and to encourage them by all possible means to arrest offenders promptly, and to bring up the witnesses before they can be tampered with or before they can concoct a false story. And, in order that the Police may be helped in their honest endeavour to bring all criminals to justice, I have urged upon Government the importance of increasing the number of Police Magistrates so that there may be no delay in hearing cases and no long postponements, which enable the parties to get up false cases and false defences.

The work in most of the Police Courts is growing year by year. Trivial cases (though important in their own way) under sanitary and other laws are brought before the Police Court and occupy much time which is required for the hearing of the more serious cases. The Police will want the Magistrate to hear the whole prosecution *at once*, and if it should be necessary to postpone a case for the hearing of other witnesses or for the defence, the postponement should only be made for two or three days and not for two or three weeks. For this purpose it is necessary that all at the more important courts there should be additional Magistrates, who would go on with the ordinary cases of the court while the Station Magistrate is engaged in the more serious cases, and who at other times would be employed on the smaller cases so as to keep the roll of the court within reasonable bounds.

Promptness in the courts is as essential for the due administration of justice as promptness on the part of the Police. Prompt arrests, prompt trials, prompt punishments, prompt rewards to Police—these are the essentials if we want to keep down crime.

I annex copies of reports by the Police Magistrates of Galle and Balapitiya and the Itinerating Police Magistrate. It will be observed that the Police Magistrate, Balapitiya, reports a very noticeable decrease of crime in that district, and he specially reports a "revival of energy on the part of the Police in the latter half of the year," and "the headmen have been more particular in reporting crimes."

I think it may now be said that every crime committed is reported, so that the statistics have more real value than they ever had before. We now have the means not merely of judging whether crime is on the increase or decrease, but also of localizing it. The village Crime Registers show exactly how many crimes are committed in each village, so that the crime may be traced to its origin, which may be gambling, illicit sale of arrack, or a weak and worthless headman, or even a want of a proper public feeling with regard to crime.

The Police Magistrate of Galle in his report has suggested the encouragement of sports and recreations among the villagers as an outlet for their superfluous energy.

I have had a suggestion made to me, which goes even one step further, viz., that in all the village schools boxing should be taught, so that the English idea of the noble art of self-defence by means of "fisticuffs" might be instilled into the minds of the youth of the country. in the hope that they might learn to settle their disputes with their fists instead of with the knife. I am not sure that the idea is not a good one. When the Volunteer movement was first started in the early eighties we tried to encourage boxing, fencing, &c., among the Volunteers, as well as cricket and out-door games, and I feel sure that these sports led to a more manly tone among the men, and kept them away from the drinking shops and from the old habit of loafing.

A notable decrease in the crime of cattle stealing resulted from the appointment of an Itinerating Magistrate. I am afraid there is a good deal of this crime still on the borders of adjoining districts, the cattle of the Kalutara and Ratnapura Districts being driven across the borders into this district and *vice versa*. This is found in nearly every border district of the Island and it is difficult to check, the value of

cattle stolen being so small that the owners prefer to compromise cases rather than incur the expense of prosecuting in Courts.

Another form of cattle stealing is rather of the nature of blackmailing. Stray cattle are seized and tethered in the jungle, only to be produced if the owner pays Rs. 5 for the recovery of the animal, and the recovery is effected through the medium of an accomplice. There is a little known clause of the Code (section 212) which provides for such cases, and I have suggested to the Magistrate at Balapitiya that this should be put in force.

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REPORT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE, BALAPITIYA, ON CRIME IN BALAPITIYA DURING 1905.

BALAPITIYA continues to improve slowly. The proportion of persons tried for serious crime per 10,000 inhabitants for each year from 1901 to 1904 were 21, 12·7, 10·9, and 10·4.

In 1903, after a four-years' tenure of the first place in serious crime, Balapitiya sank to the second place; in 1904 it stuck there.

In 1905 in non-summary cases 39 persons were tried and 28 committed, as against 222 tried and 41 committed or summarily convicted in 1904. This is a remarkable decrease, and in summary cases in 1905 893 persons were tried and 544 convicted, as against 839 tried and 619 convicted in 1904. So that in 1905 Balapitiya has improved further, but its position will depend on the progress of other districts.

I continued almost to the close of 1905 the experiment referred to in my three previous reports of inquiring into civil disputes on petitions and taking preventive measures. I am satisfied it is the most effective and practical preventive for a large proportion of violent crime in villages; but there is no provision of law for such inquiries.

I may mention that there was during the year a concensus of opinion on a proposal suggested by the Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa, for the prevention of crimes arising from civil disputes (*vide* Circular 132). Nothing practical resulted from it. The proposal was much on the same lines as my experiment. My experience on the three main points raised in objection to the proposal are as follows:—

(*a*) I have not found the decision as to present possession required for the purpose as difficult as anticipated. It is a temporary order in view of a civil suit to follow, and it is more important that the order should be prompt and definite rather than that it should be absolutely correct as to the possessory rights.

(*b*) As regards the hardship possibly involved by summarily confirming one of two disputing parties so as to drive the other to the Civil Cou t, I would say that it could be minimized by ordering the party confirmed to give security for the other's costs. With the addition of this provision a section corresponding to section 145 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code would, I think, go a long way to prevent crimes of the class mentioned.

(*c*) As regards the objection that this would flood the Police Court with civil matters, I have found that after some time the diminution of real criminal work made time for the extra work.

The state of crime may be judged from this table:—

| | | Number of Cases. | Number of Accused. | Discharged in Police Court. | Acquitted in District Court or Supreme Court. | Convicted of what Offence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder .. | 1904 .. | 3 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 of culpable homcide not murder. |
| | 1905 .. | 3 | 3 | — | — | 1 of murder; 2 of culpable homicide not murder. |
| Grievous hurt .. | 1904 .. | 14 | 31 | 15 | 8 | 4 |
| | 1905 .. | 7 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Knife offences .. | 1904 .. | 37 | 68 | 39 | — | 27 |
| | 1905 .. | 31 | 58 | 46 | — | 11 |
| Cattle stealing .. | 1904 .. | 64 | 124 | 51 | — | 10 |
| | 1905 .. | 78 | 114 | 69 | 1 | 10 |
| House breaking | 1904 .. | 80 | 52 | 39 | 2 | 6 |
| | 1905 .. | 77 | 51 | 14 | 1 | — |
| Robbery .. | 1904 .. | 26 | 78 | 43 | 2 | — |
| | 1905 .. | 15 | 48 | 20 | — | — |

The number of murders remains the same as in 1904; of the rest, excepting cattle stealing cases, which show an increase of by 14, the other classes of cases show a decrease in 1905.

In 20 cattle stealing cases the offenders were unknown. In 56 of the 77 house-breaking cases the offender was not known. All these cases were referred for further inquiry to the Police, the Mudaliyar, or the Inquirers. Excepting one case, in which Inquirer G. E. Perera secured evidence as to the identity of the thief, the references were fruitless and not worth the trouble of calling for the reports, which had to be done repeatedly.

The latter half of the year was marked by a revival of energy on the part of the Police which, if maintained, would doubtless lead to practical good. The headmen have been more particular in reporting crimes; but the very objectionable practice of deferring the writing of the report till the Police Officer comes to court still remains. I have referred to this in my report for 1903. The headmen have been supplied with note-books, as recommended by me in 1902.

In the matter of producing parties and witnesses promptly before court I think there has been retrogression. The practice recently started of immediately rewarding headmen for efficient conduct is bound to have beneficial effect and supplies a much-needed impetus.

The Police Officer of Kommala was rewarded for promptly producing his own brother, who was charged for abduction.

The Inquirer Sumanesekera (President Village Tribunal) has conducted the inquiries entrusted to him with zeal and intelligence and been punctual in reporting them.

The Constable Arachchi of Randomb , Abraham Mendis, deserves mention for his general efficiency and zeal.

H J. V. EKANAYAKA,
Police Magistrate, Balapitiya.

REPORT OF THE ITINERATING POLICE MAGISTRATE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

THE jurisdiction of the Itinerating Police Magistrate is confined to the following areas: (*a*) The upper half, including the Udugama planting district, of the Gangaboda pattu; (*b*) the Hinidum pattu, both subdivisions of the Galle District; and (*c*) the Morawak korale of the Matara District, which are practically the portions of the two districts lying furthest from the Town Courts for those two districts.

The stations for the regular holding of court in the three subdivisions are Nagoda, Hiniduma, and Morawaka respectively.

During 1905 the courts were held from March to December only, the Magistrate having been absent on leave during January and February by reason of severe illness.

793 cases were instituted during the ten months. 737 cases were investigated during that period, in which 1,792 persons were charged, whom 119 were convicted under the Penal Code; and of the remainder 811 persons were convicted under the Ordinances, the majority being upon charges for illicit clearing of Crown land in the Morawak Korale under Ordinance No. 10 of 1885. The fines for the year amounted to Rs. 9,687·50.

Out of three cases—two of murder and one of attempting to murder—committed for trial before the Supreme Court, two resulted in convictions, one of murder and one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The accused in the charge of attempting to murder was acquitted.

The following statement shows the cases committed for trial before the District Courts and their results:—

| Number of Case. | Offence. | Persons charged. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted. | Number awaiting Trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 228 G .. | Grievous hurt .. | 1 .. | — .. | 1 .. | — |
| 304 M .. | Do. .. | 3 .. | 1 .. | 2 .. | — |
| 143 G .. | Theft of cattle .. | 3 .. | — .. | 3 .. | — |
| 677 M .. | Robbery ,, .. | 2 .. | 2 .. | — .. | — |
| 122 G .. | House breaking and theft .. | 3 .. | 2 .. | 1 .. | — |
| 348 G .. | Assault with intent to outrage modesty .. | 1 .. | — .. | 1 .. | — |
| 379 G .. | House breaking and theft .. | 1 .. | — .. | 1 .. | — |
| 837 M .. | Robbery .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — .. | — |
| 416 G .. | Grievous hurt with knife .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — .. | — |
| 391 G .. | Theft of cattle .. | 3 .. | — .. | — .. | 3 |
| | Total (10 cases) .. | 19 | 7 | 9 | 3 |

There were five cases of homicide One resulted in a conviction for murder, one for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, whilst in the remaining three cases the accused were discharged through insufficiency of evidence after the preliminary inquiry.

There were 16 knife cases with 23 accused. In seven cases seven accused were convicted.

Of robbery there were 13 cases with 31 accused. In three cases six accused were convicted.

Out of 21 cases of housebreaking with 47 accused, two accused in one case were convicted. In seven cases the offenders were unknown.

There were 42 cases of cattle stealing reported during the year, the number of accused involved being 106. In 11 cases 22 accused were convicted.

In a case in which a juvenile was charged with theft it was found on conviction that the accused was an incorrigible young scamp, and his improvement in character with the associations in the village seemed hopeless. He was therefore sent for detention at the Maggona Certified Industrial School during a term of three years, the father of the accused being ordered to contribute monthly towards his maintenance.

The fatal casualties numbered 23.

Thefts of cattle, which were of daily occurrence in the past and were a source of great annoyance to the non-thieving population of these three subdivisions, has been reduced to a minimum, the occurrence of a case being pretty rare now. I have made personal inquiry in the villages as I travelled through and have had very gratifying testimony both from the headmen and the villagers, especially as regards this head of crime.

Throughout the Rural Police have done their work but fairly, although those of the Morawak korale are of a less reliable class than the headmen of the two divisions in the Galle District, so far at least as their conduct in regard to criminal work is concerned. There may be an occasional exception, but in general the Morawak korale village headman is disappointing.

J. B. PERIES,
Nagoda, February 5, 1906. ——— Itinerating Police Magistrate.

## CHAPTER V.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

I am afraid that Ceylon is not yet ripe for anything of the nature of representative Government. It is very seldom that candidates come forward for election from purely public-spirited motives, and it is certainly not with the object of securing the best candidate or the man who will best look after the interests of the people that voters are induced to come forward and record their votes.

The Ordinance provides for preliminary lists of persons entitled to sit as councillors and persons entitled to vote, and some months later revised and corrected lists are published and should be final; but the public show no interest in getting the lists corrected, and it is only when an election is imminent that the candidates begin to hunt up the lists and raise objections to those who may be rival candidates or likely to vote for rival candidates.

The election is therefore held on technical lines. Proxies are frequently given by the same voters for *both* the candidates, and when the time for the election comes the Presiding Officer is called upon to decide objections to the candidates, objections to the voters, and to decide whether the proxies are genuine, and perhaps on the priority of the proxies. The whole business assumes a technical character. This is not as it should be. The Presiding Officer should merely decide that AB who presents himself as a candidate is the same AB whose name appears in the final list of persons eligible, and that CD who presents himself as a voter is the same CD whose name appears in the final list of voters.

As to proxies, they should be disallowed altogether. A meeting was held in the first week of December for elections of Unofficial Members of the Galle Municipality, and there were contested elections for two of the wards. It happened to take place during an interregnum when Mr. Crawford had left the district, and before the writer had assumed duties. Mr. Baumgartner was acting as Chairman in the interval and presided at the election. After much wrangling one candidate for one ward was declared disqualified and in the other ward six of the voters were declared disqualified. In both cases applications have been made to the Supreme Court to set the election aside.

In one case the elected member has been unseated, and the candidate who was declared disqualified is given the chance of contesting the election again. The second case is still pending. As regards the working of the Council I am not able to form an opinion after so short an experience. One department, however, and that the most important one—viz., that dealing with the sanitary arrangements of the town and called the "Health Department"—has been found to be rotten to the core. The disclosures made to the Committee were horrible and disgusting. A radical change is imperative. The "Manager" of the Department has been given notice to quit, and a thorough reorganization of the service is being set on foot. If other departments are equally bad, I fear there is not much to be said for the interior working of the Municipality.

Coming as I do from towns which have been worked only by Local Boards, and considering the large sums which a Municipality has at its disposal, it seems to me that there is less to show for its money than there is in many Local Board towns. The drainage is bad, the water supply poor, the lighting poor, and the general cleanliness of the town indifferent.

The only village brought under the operation of the Board of Health is Ambalangoda, and this is the dirtiest village I have yet seen in the district.

The Board consists of the Government Agent, the District Judge, the Provincial Engineer, and the Colonial Surgeon. There are no local representatives. The last meeting of the Board was held on 28th April, 1902! I fixed a meeting to be held early in February, but there was no quorum. I annex a report by the Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu, of works carried out in 1905 in Ambalangoda under the Board of Health.

### REPORT OF THE MUDALIYAR OF WELLABODA PATTU.

THE time has past when the inhabitants of Ambalangoda meddled with local politics or attempted to slight the orders of Government.

The sanitary tax was recovered in due time. There were only four or five sales of property in default of payment. These too were in consequence of there being too many share owners to a single lot.

Scavenging and lighting were carried on by contract. The work was done satisfactorily all the year round.

Four lamps were added to the town during the year.

There are four public latrines. These are worked by coolies paid by the Board. They also work three private latrines for which a monthly payment is made. One of these is the latrine at the police station for which that Department pays for. Sites have been obtained for two or more public latrines.

A plot of land has been purchased for the deposit presently of town refuse and to be afterwards converted into a recreation ground.

There are two public markets. These are at present temporary buildings. These bring a fair rental. They will, it is expected, as the funds now permit, be soon replaced by permanent ones.

A small slaughter-house built in 1904 is being used by the butcher for slaughter of cattle and goats on a small payment—25 cents for each animal.

A plot of land for a cemetery has been selected outside the town. Application has been made for its survey.

The improvement of some lanes and opening of a circular road as close to the sea as possible are necessary. There are funds available for the work.

A former Government Agent suggested to Government the desirability of building the side drains of the main road with cement concrete. This is a very necessary work. It will enable the Board to keep them and the road very much better than at present. I hope that the proposal has not fallen through.

The Village Tribunals (Gansabhawas) seem to have done good work. A vast number of petty cases have been dealt with, and I am glad to see that the proportion of amicable settlements has been large. The people seem to be satisfied generally with the decisions, as evidenced by the small number of appeals, which are only about four per cent. Out of 162 appeals the decisions in only nineteen cases were set aside by the Government Agent, and out of eighteen appeals to the Governor in Executive Council only one decision of the Government Agent was set aside. It is time, I think, that this second appeal to the Government in Executive Council should be abolished.

I annex a statement of work done in the Village Tribunal (Appendix H).

The Village Committees have done excellent work throughout the Province and their work is deserving of all encouragement.

The Ordinance provides that the villagers shall be liable to perform labour on all village works, including the building of Gansabhawa Courts and schools, making and upkeep of village roads, clearing of channels, &c. This is of course a survival of the ancient Rajakariya, and for many years the system was to call out labour for any specific work—labour which might extend to ten days in any one year. This labour might be commuted by a money payment.

In time, however, this supply of labour came to be better organized. It was found that one or two heavy works fell upon certain communities, while others had but little work, and some none at all. Or it might happen that the villagers of one part of the district might be confronted with some large work, which would require a concentration of their energies in one or two years, while for succeeding years there might be no call on their labour. This uneven distribution of their labour led to the system of treating the available labour of a district as a whole and distributing it evenly over the whole population. In this manner it is found that if the whole population contributes two days' labour, the excessive labour of smaller communities can be dispensed with.

The next step in the process was to give the option of commuting the labour by a small money contribution at the rate of twenty-five cents per head for each day's labour, with the result that the money contribution has become almost universal, and the Village Committees have large sums at their disposal for the construction of village works; they are therefore able to give out the works on contract and to get the work done better and with less waste than it could ever be done by the joint and unskilled labour of the villagers.

The evolution of the "sulu badda," or village tax, has thus been on the same lines as the road tax under the Throughfares Ordinance, and the two taxes are now paid together. The village tax is of later growth than the road tax, and the organization connected therewith is still incomplete. A Superintendent of Village Works is now as much needed as a Superintendent of Minor Roads.

The Village Committees have entire control over the collection and expenditure of the village funds. They initiate the works, vote the moneys subject to the approval of the Government Agent, give out contracts, and supervise the work.

Much good may be done by the Village Committees in this way. In the rural districts the first essential is the opening up of village roads, and then come the village schools. In the larger and more populous villages funds are available for markets, for drainage and other works of sanitation, for Gansabhawa courts, public slaughter-houses, cattle galas, and even lighting.

It is to be noted that all this is a matter of self-help, and I think the efforts of the people should in every case be met by a grant-in-aid from Government. For every rupee collected by the people Government should contribute a like amount. When village roads are made Government should contribute the culverts and perhaps the gravel, and more especially within the larger villages the Government should contribute towards the cost of drainage, the supply of water, &c. Already the Village Committees are the holders and trustees of property of considerable value, and the improvements visible since the introduction of the system of commutation are very marked. In most districts of the Island the village schools and Gansabhawa courts are generally rough mud huts roofed with cadjans, and only a very few years ago, when I suggested the replacement of peculiarly small and dirty mud buildings used as Gansabhawa courts in the Trincomalee District by permanent brick and tile buildings, I was told the mud huts were "quite good enough."

In this district almost all the buildings used as schools and Gansabhawa courts are good substantial, clean buildings, and are themselves an "object lesson" to the villagers. The value of these buildings runs into many thousands of rupees, and they would never have been secured but for the commutation of labour.

I annex a list of works carried out by the various Village Committees in 1905 (Appendix J) and a return of the Gansabhawa funds (Appendix K). It will be seen that many of the divisions are still in a transitional state, and that much of the work has been done by village labour; but each year will see the commutation of labour extended, and in time the cash collections and expenditure will be much greater, requiring more of skilled supervision than we can at present afford.

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## CHAPTER VI.

*Throughfares Ordinance.*—A full account of the working of the Throughfares Ordinance will appear in the special volume set aside for that purpose.

The total amount recovered during the year was Rs. 68,922 as against Rs. 68,299·50 collected in 1904, and 74 persons performed labour.

The minor roads were maintained in good repair and less damage than usual was done by floods. The time has come when many of the existing minor roads should be taken over as principal roads by the Public Works Department, so that the funds of the District Road Committee might be devoted to the important work of opening up new roads. New tracks have been opened out throughout the district by the Village Committees, and the District Road Committee should be in a position to take in hand some of these roads and improve them by constructing culverts and bridges and gravelling the roads as soon as the earthwork has been completed by the Village Committees. A very important extension is of almost vital importance to the Hinidum pattu, which at present is completely cut off not only from the rest of the district, but from all the adjoining districts. The position is almost unique. Not a single cent of Government money has ever reached this district. Two cart roads converge at Udugama, but between this village and Hiniduma, a distance of only eight miles, there is only a footpath, and the rivers which it crosses are spanned only by edandas, *i.e.*, simple logs thrown across the streams which in the rainy season become roaring torrents.

At Hiniduma commences a cart road which runs along the river as far as Habarakada and thence in a south-easterly direction to Opata, where it ends. A short but somewhat difficult section (now a footpath only) cuts it off from Morawaka on the east, and another section (of footpath) cuts it of from Hulandawa on the south-east. Either of these sections if converted into a cart road would establish cart communication between Hiniduma and the Matara District, and in a roundabout way with Galle, but the cost of bridges places either extension beyond the means of the Road Committee. If Government will help with the bridges, the extension can be carried out at once.

But even this would only be a partial remedy for the isolation of the Hinidum pattu. So long as it forms an integral portion of the Galle District it should have direct access by road to Galle. One Government Agent after another has gone into the question, but each one has in his turn been choked off by the excessive cost of the bridges. Four strong affluents of the Gindura river come down with overwhelming force from the hill ranges on the south and east of the river, and though the streams are of no great width the current is so strong that no ordinary timber bridge could withstand the force of the current and the impact of timber carried down the streams. Moreover the volume of water poured down these streams is so great that it forces back the water of the main river and causes the country all round to be flooded.

In such matters, however, there is no such thing as "impossibility." I feel sure that the road might be traced at some distance from the river along the spurs of some of the hills so as to rise above flood level and so as to cross the streams at a point higher up, where the rush of water would not be so great and where the bridges might be of a less expensive character. The last record that I can find is a letter authorizing the Government Agent to include *for consideration* with the Budget of 1905 an estimate of Rs. 2,800 for the survey of a trace of the new road from Udugama to Hiniduma. Whether this estimate was ever sanctioned and the survey carried out or whether it was brought forward again with the Budget for 1906, I have not yet been able to ascertain, but I am convinced (as far as I have had time to judge) that this is the most pressing work required for the improvement of this district.

Unfortunately the District Road Committee of Matara does not seem disposed to take up the extension from Opata to Morawaka, and so we have the extraordinary situation of a road of ten or twelve miles length leading practically "from nowhere to nowhere!" The only way that a cart can reach that road is by being conveyed in a boat up the river, and as the river above Hiniduma is not navigable and

below Hiniduma cannot be navigated when the water is too high or too low, it follows that not much cart traffic can exist on that section.

If the section of road from Udugama to Hiniduma is once taken in hand it will open up the twelve miles beyond, so that carts can be taken from Opata direct to Galle, *a distance of thirty-eight miles*, which is now impossible for want of an intermediate section of only eight miles. If Government will come to the rescue by undertaking the cost of bridges only, the villagers will undertake the entire earthwork, and the District Road Committee will do the necessary culverts and gravelling.

Another section of the road which should be taken over by Government is the section of minor road leading from Kosgoda railway station to Urugasmanhandiya. This road is mainly used for Government purposes, and it is stated that every year from 7,000 to 8,000 tons of firewood are conveyed along this road to Kosgoda railway station. During the last six months 1,660 acres of Crown forest at Omatta in the Bentota-Walallawiti korale have been sold by Government with a view to rubber cultivation. The price realized was Rs. 44,500. Large tracts of the adjoining Crown lands are now being surveyed, and there is every probability of this becoming an important planting district. It is of the utmost necessity, therefore, that that portion of this district should be opened up by a thoroughly good cart road, and I would suggest that a new road be traced as nearly direct as possible in a straight line from between the 7th and 8th mileposts on the Urugas-Elpitiya road to Omatta, and striking the Pitigala minor road near the 17th mile. This section would only be about six miles, and would bring these recently sold lands, as a well as a vast area of Crown forest within fourteen miles of Kosgoda station. If half the sum realized by the sale of these lands be devoted to making a road, I feel sure that I could get the road made by the time the lands come into bearing.

*Waste Lands Ordinance.*—There has been little done in the Galle District under the Waste Lands Ordinance. Though notices affecting 4,967 acres of land were published, only a small area was dealt with, and 202 acres were declared Crown. The reports of my Assistants at Matara and Hambantota show the large amount of work carried out during 1905 and in the past few years within those districts. The difficulty is already being felt of keeping intact the areas declared Crown, and Special Officers are required for this purpose. A Chena Muhandiram has been appointed for the Matara District.

Rather a shock was caused to the Revenue Officers by a decision given in the Supreme Court in a timber felling case. It was thought that mere proof that the land had been declared Crown by a Settlement Officer was sufficient; but the wording of the Forest Ordinance is somewhat different, and it was held by the Supreme Court that it was necessary to prove that the land was "forest" land as described in the Forest Ordinance, *i.e.*, land at the disposal of the Crown, and that it had not been declared a reserved or village forest. At least that is my interpretation of the judgment.

*Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—This Ordinance is in force in a small slip of country along the northern boundaries of this Province, the portion of the district having originally formed a portion of the Kandyan Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Marriages are registered under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, but for some time there have been no applications for divorces.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Irrigation* is scarcely known in this district. There is a small work known as the Waggalmodara tidal barrier close to Galle, the object of which was to prevent the sea water rising over the fields in flood time and damaging the same. As far as I can understand the work has been of very little use. While the barrier has excluded the sea water, it has also prevented the proper escape of flood water. I understand, however, that the Dedduwa works in the Bentota district, which are based on the same lines, viz., the exclusion of sea water, with an outlet to take off superfluous flood water, have met with entire success. I have not however been long enough in the Province to express any opinion of my own. The main object of works in this district seems to be the draining away of surplus water, and not the storage of water for use in the drier seasons of the year.

Reports on the more important irrigation works of the Matara and Hambantota Districts will be found in the reports of my two Assistants.

*Public Works.*—I annex a statement of public works carried out by the Officers of the Public Works Department in the Southern Province in 1905, kindly furnished to me by the Provincial Engineer. (Appendix L.) With regard to works required I would refer to my remarks under the heading of Thoroughfares Ordinance.

I regard the construction of a road from Udugama to Hiniduma as one of the greatest importance, as well as the extension of the road from Opata to Morawaka and the proposed new road to Omatta and Pitigala.

In connection with the first two I cannot do better than repeat the words of Mr. Crawford, in his report for 1904: "The Hinidum pattu is the most isolated division in the Southern Province, being dependent on the Gin-ganga for the transport of goods both to and from the pattu, and in times of flood and when the water is low the river cannot be utilized. Moreover it is not navigable above the village of Hiniduma. There is no road communication with the Matara District, with Sabaragamuwa (Kukulu korale), or with the Bentota-Walallawiti korale, which immediately adjoin it. The road from Hiniduma to Udugama in the Gangaboda pattuwa cannot be used by carts on account of the number of streams flowing into the Gin-ganga which are not bridged. They are passable only for foot passengers by means of edandas."

Turning to the list of works furnished by my predecessor—

(1) The improvement of Galle harbour is undoubtedly the most important. Galle must become an important "port of call" for many steamers which in years to come will be crowded out of the enclosed harbour of Colombo.

(2) Water supply for Galle. This is a much felt want, as the present supply is insufficient and in seasons of drought the quality of the water is very dubious.

The level of water in the reservoir has been very low ever since I came to the district, and I believe that during the rainy season of 1905 it never reached spill level. The gauging of water in the Madola river, which has been carried on during the past twelve months, has shown that an ample supply of good

pure water is obtainable from that source, and I hope shortly to bring the matter again before the notice of Government.

(3) Matara, Tangalla, and Hambantota also require a supply of good fresh water, but the cost seems in each case to be prohibitive.

(4) It was a great pity that when the railway was being constructed to Matara it was not at once carried on to Dikwella and Beliatta with a view to further extension to Tangalla. Each year's delay will make the work more costly.

(5) A dispensary at Kosgoda is to be supplied by the public spirit and generosity of one of the inhabitants. A private building has been built for the purpose, and will be opened on March 1st, and a permanent building will be erected at the sole cost of this donor.

(6) In the Matara District the extension of the road from Urubokka to Mulatiyana is greatly needed to open up communication between the eastern and western halves of the Matara District. It is a work that has been steadily advocated for many years. I find Mr. Wace strongly recommended it in 1898, and Government has recognized the necessity for it by making yearly contributions of Rs. 1,000 to the District Road Committe for its construction. This year however they were unable to give any assistance. Some fourteen miles still require to be completed, and as the Road Committee cannot afford to expend more than Rs. 1,000 a year, it will take many years to finish at the present rate of progress. Until the connection is made its usefulness is greatly impaired, and carts must go round some forty miles to get from the Kandaboda pattu to Urubokka, Deniyaya, and other places in the Morawak korale, which it adjoins.

(7) A mono rail from Hambantota to the salt lewayas near the town would be most useful. A tramway has been for some years advocated in order to bring in the salt to the stores as rapidly as possible, and a mono rail might be well tried. When it is not required for salt it can be utilized for conveying metal for the Public Works Department, which obtains its supplies from a quarry near the Lewaya road.

(8) Restoration of Badagiriya tank.

(9) Extension of cart road from Bundala to Kirinda.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Salt.*—There is no salt manufacture in the District of Galle, but since December, 1903, in consequence of the shortage of salt in the Island, salt has been sold from a store in Galle at the rate of Rs. 6·15 per bag of 1½ cwt. The salt which was originally sold in Galle was salt imported from India and of that salt 31,434 bags, equivalent to 47,157 cwt., were sold.

Towards the end of 1904 a sufficient supply of salt was collected at Hambantota, and 1,438 bags containing 2,157 cwt. of salt were tranported to Galle, and during the whole of 1905 the entire supply has been received from Hambantota, and 15,130 bags containing 22,695 cwt. of salt were sold.

When the sale of salt in Galle was first started it was intended merely to supply the want caused by the shortage of salt at Hambantota; but during the past year it was decided to make the store here (as well as the store at Haputale) permanent, the object being to steady the prices and to prevent undue fluctuations arising from combination on the part of dealers.

As salt is now sold without any restriction at Puttalam, Hambantota, Jaffna, and Trincomalee, the salt sold at the Government Store enters into competition with that brought by sea from Hambantota and elsewhere as a matter of private enterprise, and towards the close of the year the sales shrank to very modest proportions.

The sales appear to have increased rapidly at the end of 1904 on its becoming known that Hambantota salt had been received into store, and in November, 1904, no less than 3,605 bags were sold and 3,533 in December. From that date there was a rapid decline, until in November, 1905, only 520 bags were sold, and in December only 63. A similar decline occurred, I believe, at Haputale when the Hambantota salt began to arrive by cart. It becomes an open question, therefore, whether the Government should any longer keep open hese store.

My Assistant at Hambantota is entering upon the salt question *con amore* and has already made many suggestions with a view to reducing expenditure and expediting the work of collection. The latter has always been the difficulty at Hambantota, as the Government depends entirely upon the labour of villagers collected from all parts of the Hambantota District. The formation may come on rapidly over very large areas, and in lewayas at some distance from each other at one and the same time, and the whole business depends upon the quantity which may be collected within a few days or a few weeks, as the case may be, before the rain comes on and dissolves the collection. It is a race against time and a race under considerable difficulties. The feet of the collectors are apt to be cut by the sharp edges of the crystals, and even if they are not cut the heat and the salt combined cause an irritation of the skin which prevents any work for a prolonged period; any arrangement, therefore, which will facilitate the work of collection would be warmly welcomed.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Government Agent.

Galle Kachcheri, March 6, 1906.

## APPENDIX.

A.—Comparative Statement of Revenue in each District in 1904 and 1905.

| District. | Revenue, 1904. Rs. c. | Revenue, 1905. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galle ... | 974,641 4 | 1,029,210 30 | 54,569 26 | — |
| Matara ... | 151,570 56 | 162,824 2 | 11,253 46 | — |
| Hambantota ... | 149,011 65 | 258,189 80 | 109,178 15 | — |
| Total | 1,275,223 25 | 1,450,224 12 | 175,000 87 | — |
| | | Total Increase ... | 175,000 87 | |

B.—Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Southern Province during the Year 1905.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS. | | | | | |
| *Imports.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| Grain ... ... | 307,803 50 | 362,031 67 | 54,228 17 | — | Large importations |
| Cotton Manufacture ... | 249 3 | 552 19 | 303 16 | — | |
| Spirits and Cordials ... | — | 103 27 | 103 27 | — | |
| Sugar ... ... | 17,269 37 | 9,081 26 | — | 8,188 11 | Less importation |
| Other Goods ... ... | 45,384 72 | 39,898 75 | — | 5,485 97 | Improvement in trade less satisfactory than in previous year. |
| Kerosine Oil ... ... | 8,727 25 | 12,583 0 | 3,855 75 | — | More oil imported |
| *Exports.* | | | | | |
| Plumbago ... ... | 10,719 34 | 18,508 8 | 7,788 74 | — | More plumbago exported |
| Total ... | 390,153 21 | 442,758 22 | 66,279 9 | 13,674 8 | Increase Rs. 52,605·01 |
| PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES. | | | | | |
| Port Dues and Outports ... | 32,389 34 | 29,651 84 | — | 2,737 50 | |
| Pilotage ... ... | 18,405 0 | 15,855 0 | — | 2,550 0 | |
| Total ... | 50,794 34 | 45,506 84 | — | 5,287 50 | Decrease Rs. 5,287·50 |
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | | | | | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ... | 208,745 14 | 228,844 70 | 20,099 56 | — | Prompt collections. In 1904 less recovered on account of the temperance movement |
| Opium ... ... | 505 0 | 6,010 69 | 5,505 69 | — | Monthly payment of instalments. Rents fetched better prices |
| Sundries ... ... | 175 0 | 156 75 | — | 18 25 | |
| Salt ... ... | 135,649 29 | 151,186 9 | 15,536 80 | — | Better sales |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | |
| Incidental ... ... | 1,087 35 | 409 75 | — | 677 60 | Mining rights now credited under Land Sales |
| *Tolls.* | | | | | |
| Road Tolls ... ... | 30,619 35 | 31,967 20 | 1,347 85 | — | Prompt collections, and rents fetched better prices |
| Bridge Tolls ... ... | 17,529 24 | 20,227 1 | 2,697 77 | — | |
| Ferry Tolls ... ... | 675 0 | 775 0 | 100 0 | — | |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) ... | 97,094 32 | 99,091 43 | 1,997 11 | — | |
| Composition Duty on Bank Cheques ... ... | 492,079 69 | 538,668 62 | 47,284 78 | 695 85 | Increase Rs. 46,588·93 |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | |
| District Court ... ... | 663 25 | 4,028 0 | 3,364 75 | — | |
| Courts of Requests ... | 15 0 | — | — | 15 0 | |
| Police Courts ... ... | 22,331 75 | 25,725 69 | 3,393 94 | — | |
| Government Agents ... | 22 72 | 893 10 | 870 38 | — | |
| Other Departments ... | 2,336 53 | 2,607 70 | 271 17 | — | |
| Compensation for Forest Offences | 6,266 79 | 7,298 48 | 1,031 69 | — | |
| Total ... | 523,715 73 | 579,221 59 | 56,216 71 | 710 85 | Increase Rs. 55,505·86 |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps ... | 61,190 58 | 63,656 41 | 2,465 83 | — | |
| Survey Fees ... ... | 14,690 96 | 14,295 66 | — | 395 30 | Less demand for land |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works | 19,252 97 | 17,508 46 | — | 1,744 51 | |
| Hospital Stoppages ... | 1,165 3 | 1,139 53 | — | 25 50 | |
| Sale of Drugs ... ... | 751 56 | 340 4 | — | 411 52 | |
| Collections at Dispensaries ... | 1,520 46 | 2,440 12 | 919 66 | — | |
| Medical Aid Dues ... ... | 1,997 30 | 2,205 58 | 208 28 | — | |
| Fees for Bills of Health ... | 1,428 0 | 1,029 0 | — | 399 0 | |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ... ... | 5,435 12 | 3,313 17 | — | 2,121 95 | Withdrawal of punitive police at Ambalangoda and Tittagalla |
| Storage of Gunpowder ... | 26 25 | 12 75 | — | 13 50 | |
| Value of Prison Labour ... | 253 55 | 43 75 | — | 209 80 | |
| School Fees ... ... | 606 15 | 622 11 | 15 96 | — | |
| School Books and Stationery ... | 307 46 | 256 58 | — | 50 88 | |
| Maintenance of Prisoners ... | — | 529 23 | 529 23 | — | |
| Value of Tools lost ... | — | 553 56 | 553 56 | — | |
| Fees for Preparation of Leases ... | 4 80 | — | — | 4 80 | |
| Warehouse Rent ... | 24,272 2 | 24,282 52 | 10 50 | — | |
| Record Room collections ... | — | 2,859 14 | 2,859 14 | — | |
| Boats and Moorings ... | 11,925 50 | 9,964 0 | — | 1,961 50 | |
| Fees for Title Deeds ... | 3,523 68 | 3,538 69 | 15 1 | — | |
| Sundries ... ... | 1,125 45 | 607 77 | — | 517 68 | |
| Police fent ... ... | 146 42 | 59 61 | — | 86 81 | |
| Total ... | 149,623 26 | 149,257 68 | 7,577 17 | 7,942 75 | Decrease Rs. 365·58 |
| POST AND TELEGRAPH. | | | | | |
| Postage Stamps... ... | 14,430 71 | 20,988 12 | 6,557 41 | — | Increase Rs. 6,557·41 |
| RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses ... | 971 75 | 975 0 | 3 25 | — | |
| Garden Rents ... ... | 323 35 | 453 75 | 130 40 | — | |
| Rent of Lands ... ... | 5,997 80 | 7,112 35 | 1,114 55 | — | |
| Rent of Reclamation Ground ... | 642 0 | 458 0 | — | 184 0 | Included in rent of lands |
| Total ... | 7,934 90 | 8,999 10 | 1,248 20 | 184 0 | Increase Rs. 1,064·20 |
| INTEREST. | | | | | |
| On Bank Balances ... | 1,256 74 | 1,412 4 | 155 30 | — | |
| On Arrears of Revenue ... | 1,220 27 | 779 0 | — | 441 27 | |
| Total ... | 2,477 1 | 2,191 4 | 155 30 | 441 27 | Decrease Rs. 285·97 |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores ... | 95 45 | 281 5 | 185 60 | — | |
| Unclaimed Deposits ... | 3,163 19 | 2,947 62 | — | 215 57 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 102 26 | 180 4 | 77 78 | — | |
| Total ... | 3,360 90 | 3,408 71 | 263 38 | 215 57 | Increase Rs. 47·81 |
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | | |
| Timber ... ... | 16,272 57 | 18,610 30 | 2,337 73 | — | |
| Crops on Crown Lands ... | 450 63 | 528 79 | 78 16 | — | |
| Sale of Sand ... ... | 41 95 | 40 51 | — | 1 44 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 202 7 | 2,705 25 | 2,503 18 | — | |
| Total ... | 16,967 22 | 21,884 85 | 4,919 7 | 1 44 | Increase Rs. 4,917·63 |
| LAND SALES. | | | | | |
| Crown Lands Sold ... | 114,749 97 | 175,903 7 | 61,153 10 | — | Keen competition and a few large lots sold |
| Premia on Leases ... | 1,016 0 | 104 90 | — | 911 10 | |
| Total ... | 115,765 97 | 176,007 97 | 61,153 10 | 911 10 | Increase Rs. 60,242 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,275,223 25 | 1,450,224 12 | 204,369 43 | 29,368 56 | Increase Rs. 175,000·87 |

C.—Lands sold and settled in the Southern Province during 1903, 1904, and 1905.

| How disposed of. | 1903. No. of Sales. | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Average Price per Acre. Rs. c. | 1904. No. of Sales. | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Average Price per Acre. Rs. c. | 1905. No. of Sales. | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Average Price per Acre. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Galle District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ... | 48 | 702 | 1,479 0 19 | 78,400 0 | 53 0 | 46 | 762 | 1,402 3 26 | 44,397 76 | 31 64 | 50 | 929 | 1,943 3 39 | 77,629 68 | 39 93 |
| Half-improved value ... | — | 104 | 82 3 6 | 2,094 55 | 25 30 | — | 119 | 98 1 7 | 2,778 61 | 28 26 | — | 158 | 101 1 34 | 8,217 70 | 80 99 |
| Certificate of quiet possession ... | — | 493 | 820 0 14 | — | — | — | 327 | 395 0 7 | — | — | — | 290 | 336 2 27 | — | — |
| Sales Under Sir H. Ward's Minute ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 89 3 34 | 1,701 0 | 18 90 |
| Total ... | 48 | 1299 | 2,381 3 39 | 80,494 55 | — | 46 | 1208 | 1,896 1 0 | 47,176 37 | — | 50 | 1400 | 2,472 0 14 | 87,548 38 | — |
| *Matara District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ... | 59 | 376 | 1,226 2 17 | 31,473 30 | 25 66 | 72 | 422 | 1,658 1 33 | 38,740 14 | 23 36 | 62 | 186 | 1,076 2 16 | 30,304 49 | 28 15 |
| Half-improved value ... | — | 16 | 34 0 4 | 825 15 | 24 25 | — | 35 | 105 0 37 | 922 56 | 8 0 | — | 21 | 25 0 9 | 645 25 | 25 69 |
| Certificate of quiet possession ... | — | 25 | 76 3 18 | — | — | — | 47 | 57 3 1 | — | — | — | 17 | 24 3 33 | — | — |
| Total ... | 59 | 417 | 1,337 1 39 | 32,298 45 | — | 72 | 504 | 1,821 1 31 | 39,662 70 | — | 62 | 224 | 1,126 2 18 | 30,949 74 | — |
| *Hambantota District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ... | 29 | 364 | 1,145 3 38 | 25,060 89 | 21 87 | 24 | 334 | 735 1 29 | 20,857 50 | 28 36 | 12 | 168 | 353 2 4 | 12,230 25 | 34 59 |
| Half-improved value ... | — | 9 | 9 2 0 | 209 38 | 23 22 | — | 5 | 7 1 35 | 245 0 | 32 80 | — | 4 | 12 0 18 | 623 75 | 51 49 |
| Sales under Sir H. Ward's Minute ... | — | 26 | 464 0 27 | 14,090 5 | 30 37 | — | 34 | 248 1 12 | 35,328 0 | 142 26 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Certificate of quiet possession ... | — | 47 | 66 1 3 | — | — | — | 20 | 90 0 26 | — | — | — | 16 | 112 3 14 | — | — |
| Total ... | 29 | 446 | 1,685 3 28 | 39,360 32 | — | 24 | 393 | 1,081 1 22 | 56,430 50 | — | 12 | 188 | 478 1 36 | 12,854 0 | — |
| Grand Total... | 136 | 2162 | 5,404 5 26 | 152,153 32 | — | 142 | 2105 | 4,799 0 13 | 143,269 57 | — | 124 | 1812 | 4,077 0 28 | 131,352 12 | — |

D.—Actual Revenue derived in the Southern Province from Land Sales during the last Ten Years.

| Year. | Galle. Rs. c. | Matara. Rs. c. | Hambantota. Rs. c. | Total for the Province. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... | 60,472 44 | 71,511 35 | 17,262 50 | 149,246 29 |
| 1897 ... | 50,976 69 | 22,754 0 | 22,884 99 | 96,615 68 |
| 1898 ... | 45,328 18 | 37,258 75 | 17,535 10 | 100,122 3 |
| 1899 ... | 70,796 75 | 21,230 66 | 16,099 90 | 108,127 31 |
| 1900 ... | 77,141 58 | 41,605 10 | 19,505 95 | 138,252 63 |
| 1901 ... | 42,879 87 | 24,807 70 | 17,097 18 | 84,784 75 |
| 1902 ... | 68,264 30 | 40,078 20 | 55,191 61 | 163,534 11 |
| 1903 ... | 77,777 80 | 41,739 49 | 34,921 68 | 154,438 97 |
| 1904 ... | 36,338 88 | 42,386 20 | 36,024 89 | 114,749 97 |
| 1905 ... | 81,382 52 | 52,471 79 | 42,048 76 | 175,903 7 |

E.—Premia on Leases.

| District. | 1903. Rs. c. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galle ... ... | 5,517 0 | 1,016 0 | 104 90 |
| Matara ... ... | 2,612 20 | — | — |
| Hambantota ... | — | — | — |
| Total—Rs. | 8,129 20 | 1,016 0 | 104 90 |

F.—Statement showing the Receipts during 1904 and 1905 at Stations in the Southern Province.

| Stations. | Coaching. | | Coaching Miscellaneous. | | Goods. | | Goods Miscellaneous. | | Gross Receipts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Kosgoda ... | 14,828 94 | 14,083 77 | 4 11 | 7 1 | 3,281 66 | 3,130 80 | — | 2 13 | 18,114 71 | 17,223 71 |
| Balapitiya .. | 24,643 90 | 23,687 72 | 3 30 | 3 18 | 6,736 0 | 6,620 22 | 11 0 | 47 22 | 31,394 20 | 30,358 34 |
| Ambalangoda .. | 46,758 76 | 47,234 77 | 4 30 | 12 83 | 16,351 3 | 19,132 48 | 61 8 | 28 46 | 63,175 17 | 66,408 54 |
| Hikkaduwa .. | 23,982 78 | 24,868 96 | 5 50 | 11 56 | 4,466 24 | 4,921 86 | 26 64 | 14 16 | 28,481 16 | 29,816 54 |
| Dodanduwa ... | 22,112 0 | 20,516 90 | 3 70 | 12 20 | 5,142 92 | 6,362 86 | 3 4 | 6 46 | 27,261 66 | 26,898 42 |
| Gintota .. | 8,752 71 | 8,784 50 | 3 24 | 1 97 | 980 77 | 1,647 92 | 0 32 | 4 72 | 9,737 4 | 10,439 11 |
| Galle .. | 122,569 2 | 119,060 34 | 454 51 | 514 8 | 66,741 45 | 69,971 32 | 174 80 | 179 42 | 189,669 78 | 189,725 16 |
| Talpe .. | 7,526 75 | 7,874 0 | 0 63 | 1 51 | 1,096 47 | 652 7 | 7 72 | 5 0 | 8,631 57 | 8,532 58 |
| Ahangama .. | 17,529 25 | 19,041 79 | 1 0 | 0 80 | 1,557 73 | 1,930 68 | 1 64 | 2 90 | 19,089 62 | 20,976 17 |
| Weligama .. | 33,800 22 | 36,571 4 | 1 95 | 2 81 | 4,546 9 | 4,357 5 | 9 12 | 6 20 | 38,357 38 | 40,937 10 |
| Kamburugamuwa .. | 4,834 62 | 4,848 47 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1,576 28 | 1,016 20 | 6 88 | 11 24 | 6,417 88 | 5,876 91 |
| Matara ... | 67,434 2 | 71,771 93 | 4 40 | 36 72 | 56,314 15 | 55,803 69 | 238 9 | 88 57 | 123,990 66 | 127,700 91 |
| Total ... | 394,772 97 | 398,344 19 | 486 74 | 605 67 | 168,520 79 | 175,547 15 | 540 33 | 396 48 | 564,320 83 | 574,893 49 |

## G.—Patients treated in Outdoor Dispensaries in the Southern Province during 1905.

| Institutions. | Paying Patients. | | Subordinate Govt. Servants. | | Paupers. | | Estate Labourers. | | Total treated. | | B = Branch. C = Central. I = Itinerating Station. D = District Estate. T = Temporary during festival only. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Visits. | Persons. | Visits. | Persons. | Visits. | Persons. | Visits. | Persons. | Visits. | |
| Kirama ... | — | — | 4 | 4 | 2,057 | 3,254 | — | — | 2,061 | 3,258 | C |
| Walasmulla ... | — | — | — | — | 2,348 | 4,310 | — | — | 2,348 | 4,310 | B |
| Katuwana ... | — | — | — | — | 1,299 | 2,140 | — | — | 1,299 | 2,140 | B |
| Galle ... | — | — | — | — | 8,375 | 16,732 | — | — | 8,375 | 16,732 | C |
| Udugama ... | — | — | — | — | 1,568 | 2,343 | 740 | 858 | 2,308 | 3,201 | C + D |
| Nagoda ... | — | — | — | — | 1,453 | 2,577 | — | — | 1,453 | 2,577 | B |
| Beliatta ... | — | — | 4 | 5 | 3,199 | 6,256 | — | — | 3,203 | 6,261 | C |
| Morowaka ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | 735 | 991 | — | — | 736 | 992 | C |
| Kotapola ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | 370 | 492 | — | — | 371 | 493 | B |
| Elpitiya ... | — | — | — | — | 3,269 | 3,800 | 678 | 908 | 3,947 | 4,708 | D |
| Batapola ... | — | — | — | — | 2,674 | 4,969 | — | — | 2,674 | 4,969 | C |
| Bentota ... | — | — | — | — | 2,976 | 5,004 | — | — | 2,976 | 5,004 | B |
| Hakmana ... | — | — | — | — | 8,167 | 16,054 | — | — | 8,167 | 16,054 | C |
| Tihagoda ... | — | — | — | — | 1,431 | 2,944 | — | — | 1,431 | 2,944 | B |
| Angunukolapelessa ... | — | — | — | — | 1,626 | 2,598 | — | — | 1,626 | 2,598 | C |
| Ranna ... | — | — | — | — | 1,739 | 2,989 | — | — | 1,739 | 2,989 | B |
| Talawa ... | — | — | — | — | 2,124 | 3,866 | — | — | 2,124 | 3,866 | B |
| Migahajandura ... | — | — | — | — | 1,640 | 2,311 | — | — | 1,640 | 2,311 | C |
| Mulatiyana ... | — | — | — | — | 3,321 | 7,495 | — | — | 3,321 | 7,495 | B |
| Kamburupitiya ... | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4,874 | 8,596 | — | — | 4,876 | 8,598 | B |
| Imaduwa ... | — | — | — | — | 2,461 | 4,916 | — | — | 2,461 | 4,916 | B |
| Wanduramba ... | — | — | — | — | 2,329 | 4,223 | — | — | 2,329 | 4,223 | B |
| Baddegama ... | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2,700 | 4,712 | 70 | 120 | 2,772 | 4,834 | C + D |
| Akuressa ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3,020 | 5,882 | — | — | 3,021 | 5,883 | C |
| Kottegoda ... | — | — | — | — | 3,929 | 5,677 | — | — | 3,929 | 5,677 | C |
| Dodanduwa ... | — | — | — | — | 3,768 | 8,755 | — | — | 3,768 | 8,755 | B + D |
| Weligama ... | — | — | — | — | 5,392 | 10,702 | — | — | 5,392 | 10,702 | C |
| Katukurunda ... | — | — | — | — | 1,644 | 4,192 | — | — | 1,644 | 4,192 | B |
| Hiniduma ... | — | — | — | — | 851 | 1,295 | — | — | 851 | 1,295 | C |
| Opata ... | — | — | — | — | 156 | 233 | — | — | 156 | 233 | I |
| Mawanana ... | — | — | — | — | 212 | 316 | — | — | 212 | 316 | I |
| Hikkaduwa ... | — | — | — | — | 4,309 | 8,924 | — | — | 4,309 | 8,924 | C |
| Wiraketiya ... | — | — | — | — | 1,362 | 2,797 | — | — | 1,362 | 2,797 | C |
| Tissamaharama ... | — | — | 3 | 3 | 5,697 | 8,308 | — | — | 5,700 | 8,311 | C |
| Ambalantota ... | — | — | — | — | 3,380 | 5,001 | — | — | 3,380 | 5,001 | B |
| Beralapanatara ... | — | — | — | — | 344 | 501 | — | — | 344 | 501 | B |
| Kataragama ... | — | — | — | — | 17 | 17 | — | — | 17 | 17 | T |
| Total ... | — | — | 18 | 19 | 96,816 | 176,170 | 1,488 | 1,886 | 98,322 | 177,975 | |

## Patients treated in Outdoor Dispensaries attached to Hospitals during 1905.

| Institutions. | Paying Patients. | | Subordinate Govt. Servants. | | Paupers. | | Estate Labourers. | | Total treated. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Visits. | Persons | Visits. | Persons. | Visits. | Persons. | Visits. | Persons. | Visits. |
| Matara ... | — | — | — | — | 5,631 | 9,811 | — | — | 5,631 | 9,811 |
| Hambantota ... | — | — | — | — | 4,010 | 5,479 | — | — | 4,010 | 5,479 |
| Balapitiya ... | — | — | — | — | 9,103 | 23,591 | — | — | 9,103 | 23,591 |
| Tangalla ... | — | — | 2 | 2 | 6,735 | 13,480 | — | — | 6,737 | 13,482 |
| Deniyaya ... | — | — | — | — | 793 | 1,090 | 314 | 474 | 1,107 | 1,564 |
| Total ... | — | — | 2 | 2 | 26,272 | 53,451 | 314 | 474 | 26,588 | 53,927 |

## Patients treated in Hospitals during 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Civil Hospital, Tangalla ... | 259 |
| Do. Galle ... | 1,943 |
| Do. Matara ... | 975 |
| Do. Hambantota ... | 301 |
| Do. Balapitiya ... | 241 |
| Female Hospital, Kaluwella, Galle ... | 111 |
| District Hospital, Deniyaya ... | 474 |
| House of Observation, Galle ... | 54 |
| Infectious Diseases Hospital, Galle ... | 30 |
| Total ... | 4,388 |

## Patients treated in Jail Hospitals during 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| Galle ... | 104 |
| Matara ... | 62 |
| Tangalla ... | 41 |
| Total ... | 207 |

H.—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1905.

| | Bentota-Walallawiti Korale. | Gangaboda Pattu. | Hinidum Pattu. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil ... | 6 | 23 | 7 | 36 |
| Criminal ... | 5 | 26 | 24 | 55 |
| Instituted during the year :— | | | | |
| Civil ... | 1,210 | 344 | 71 | 1,625 |
| Criminal ... | 1,752 | 1,548 | 306 | 3,606 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | | |
| Civil ... | 1,216 | 367 | 78 | 1,661 |
| Criminal ... | 1,757 | 1,574 | 330 | 3,661 |
| DECISIONS. | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | | |
| Criminal ... | 1,303 | 1,084 | 221 | 2,668 |
| Civil :— | | | | |
| Money ... | 1,191 | 363 | 73 | 1,627 |
| Land ... | 16 | — | — | 16 |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Assault ... | 124 | 167 | 23 | 314 |
| Theft ... | 84 | 117 | 33 | 234 |
| Malicious injury ... | 80 | 29 | 6 | 115 |
| Cattle trespass ... | 96 | 82 | 10 | 188 |
| Vaccination ... | — | 93 | 27 | 120 |
| Total Decisions :— | | | | |
| Civil ... | 1,207 | 363 | 73 | 1,643 |
| Criminal ... | 1,747 | 1,572 | 320 | 3,639 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions" :— | | | | |
| Civil ... | 489 | 59 | 22 | 570 |
| Criminal ... | 435 | 140 | 46 | 621 |
| APPEALS. | | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | |
| Civil ... Confirmed ... | 43 | 15 | 4 | 62 |
| Civil ... Set aside ... | 5 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| Criminal ... Confirmed ... | 24 | 58 | 3 | 85 |
| Criminal ... Set aside ... | 6 | 4 | — | 10 |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | |
| Civil ... Confirmed ... | 7 | 6 | — | 13 |
| Civil ... Set aside ... | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Criminal ... Confirmed ... | 2 | 3 | — | 5 |
| Criminal ... Set aside ... | — | — | — | — |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil ... | 9 | 4 | 5 | 18 |
| Criminal ... | 10 | 2 | 10 | 22 |

J.—Table showing the Distribution of Village Committee Labour from each Village in the Four Gravets and Akmimana Pattu for 1905.

| Village. | No. of Work. | No. of Men. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ganegoda .. | 2 .. | 135 .. | Cleared the road from Ankutwala bridge to Ganegoda ; cut side drains and jungle and put red earth ; repaired the Narawala to Niyagama road |
| 2. Totagoda .. | 1 .. | 80 .. | Repaired Totagoda-Welipata road |
| 3. Narawala .. | 1 .. | 115 .. | Cutting a road from the 6th milepost at Panwila to the Cytrus estate |
| 4. Poddala .. | 3 .. | 137 .. | Cutting a road from Poddala Gansabhawa to the limits of Gintotagewatta, about 82 fathoms ; filled the dam between Palugodawatta at Mipawala, about 85 fathoms ; put red earth to the dam between Gallagewatta and Haynegewatta at Mipawala |
| 5. Kapuhenpola .. | 1 .. | 68 .. | Repairing about three-fourths of a mile in the Kapuhenpola-Manawila road, and cut one-fourth of a mile |
| 6. Ankokkawala .. | 1 .. | 88 .. | Repaired the Pinnadowa to Ankokkowala road |
| 7. Labuduwa .. | 1 .. | 13 .. | Repaired the road from Labuduwa junction |
| 8. Godakanda .. | 2 .. | 112 .. | Repaired the Karapitiya to Godakanda road; filled the dam from Dikdeniyewella to Maswelawella |
| 9. Opata Batuwantudawa | 1 .. | 104 .. | Repaired the road from Iriyagaha junction at Uluwitike to Opata |
| 10. Wataraka East .. | 3 .. | 180 .. | Repaired Hapugala-Wataraka road ; repaired Wataraka-Usedanda road ; repaired Wataraka to Piyadigama road |

| | Village. | No. of Work. | No. of Men. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Hapugala | 2 | 129 | Repairing Hapugala-Ukwatta road and repairing Hapugala to Wataraka road |
| 12. | Kitulampitiya | 2 | 104 | Repairing Kitulampitiya to Hapugala road, and repairing Kalegana to Kitulampitiya road |
| 13. | Wataraka West | 1 | 20 | Repaired the road to Kurunduwatta from the railway culvert at Piyadigama |
| 14. | Kurunduwatta | 3 | 47 | Repairing Kurunduwatta-Hunugoda road to the mosque ; repairing Kurunduwatta-Welipitimodara road ; repairing Hunugoda to Ukwatta road |
| 15. | Uluwitike | 2 | 132 | Cut a new road from Jansz's road to Baddegama road ; repaired the road from Bokaramullegoda to Kitulampitiya |
| 16. | Ukwatta | 1 | 77 | Cleared Mahahapugala to Ginikurunda road |
| 17. | Wakwella | 1 | 82 | Repaired the road from Wakwella junction to the spout at Batuwantudawa |
| 18. | Welipitimodara | 2 | 69 | Repaired Hunugoda to Wataraka West road ; cleared Hunugoda to Kurunduwatta road |
| 19. | Ihalagoda | 2 | 93 | Repaired the road from Ankutuwala bridge to Badongoda ; put an edanda for Udamuna |
| 20. | Ettiligoda | 1 | 39 | Cleared the canal from Bandugoda to Kananpitiya |
| 21. | Manawila | 1 | 1 | Cleared Manawila-Yakgaha road |

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## List of Village Works in the Wellaboda Pattu in 1905.

| Name of Work. | Extent or Dimension. Miles. |
|---|---|
| *Ratgama Division.* | |
| Bopagoda-Pinkanda road | 3 |
| Ranapauadeniya-Hegoda | 4 |
| Katudampe-Imbula | 1 |
| Bussa-Ganegoda | 2 |
| Pitiwella-Hegoda | 2 |
| Bopagoda-Kanattetotupola | 0½ |
| Gammaddegoda-Ganegoda | 0½ |
| Ovekanda-Kapumulugoda | 1 |
| Bussa-Hegoda | 1½ |
| Village Committee Court-house at Ratgama | — |
| *Hikkaduwa Division.* | |
| Dodanduwa-Godabedda road | 0½ |
| Modarapatuwata-Walamulla | 0¾ |
| Patuwata-Tiranagama | 1 |
| Tiranagama-Pinkanda | 1½ |
| Patana-Tiranagama | 1 |
| Narigamapatana | 2 |
| Wewala-Nalagasdeniya | 1½ |
| Wawlagoda-Wewala | 1 |
| Hikkaduwa-Hettigoda | 0½ |
| Totagamuwa-Kalupe | 2 |
| Sinigama-Munugoda | 1 |
| Werellana-Munugoda | 1 |
| Pereliya-Malawenna | 1 |
| Gonapinuwala-Dodankahawila | 1 |
| Village Committee Court-house, Hikkaduwa | — |
| Girls' school, Hikkaduwa | — |
| Hackery stand, Hikkaduwa | — |
| Wawlagoda well | — |
| Wall screening the rocks at Dodanduwa | — |
| Lanka-ela | — |
| *Weragoda Division.* | |
| Alutwala-Kalupe road | 2 |
| Telwatta-Kiralagahawela | 2 |
| Weragoda-Ronnaduwa | 2 |
| A latrine for the Kahawa girls' school | — |
| Cemetery ground, Weragoda | — |
| Do. Alutwala | — |
| Do. Metiwala | — |
| Weragoda boys' school | — |
| Kahawa girls' school | — |
| Mitiyagoda girls' school | — |
| Cattle pound, Weragoda road | — |
| Metiwala-Weragoda road | 1½ |
| Kajugaha Ambalam-Kahatapitiya | 12 |
| Ilukmulla-Kahatapitiya | 2 |
| Mitiyagoda-Metiwala | 1½ |
| *Madampe Division.* | |
| Batapola-Etkandura road | 2 |
| Batapola-Indiketiya | 2 |
| Batapola-Ronnaduwa | 2 |
| Wellaboda-Kuligoda | 1½ |
| Willigoda-Wenamulla | 1 |
| Akurala-Duwa | 1 |
| Welle-ela | — |
| Kuli-ela | — |
| Lanka-ela | — |
| Kalugala-ela | — |
| Kobetudu-ela | — |
| Boraluwe-ela | — |
| Boys' school, Akurala | — |
| Girls' school, Akurala | — |
| Cemetery ground, Batapola | — |
| *Ambalangoda Division.* | |
| Wilegoda-Watugedara road | 2 |
| Maha Ambalangoda-Duwa | 1 |
| Polwatta-Indiketiya | 3 |
| Randombe-Keraminiya | 1½ |
| Randombe-Totupola | 1 |
| Balapitiya-Watugedara | 2 |
| Hinatiya-Balapitiya | 2 |
| Karandeniya-Magala | 3 |
| Mahaedanda-Talgahawatta | — |
| Kurundugahahetakina-Yakkatuwa | — |
| Village Committee Court-house, Ambalangoda | — |
| *Ambana Division.* | |
| Kahaduwa-Horangalla road | 2 |
| Waturawila-Rekadahena | 1 |
| Waturawila-Wattehena | 1 |
| Kahaduwa-Ambana | 2 |
| Pinikahana-Polgahawila | 2 |
| Kahaduwa boys' school | — |

List of Village Committee Works done in 1905.

| No. | Name of Work. | Amount. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Removing five cocoanut trees, &c., in 1904 for improving Horanduwa road .. | 7 50 | .. Paid in 1905 |
| 2. | Repairing the floor of the Kosgoda Village Tribunal in 1904 .. .. | 5 57 | .. do. |
| 3. | Shifting the tiles, &c., of the Induruwa girls' vernacular school in 1904 .. .. | 10 40 | .. do. |
| 4. | Shifting the tiles, &c., of the Induruwa boys' vernacular school in 1904.. .. | 16 75 | .. do. |
| 5. | Re-thatching Gonagala girls' vernacular school | 11 80 | .. — |
| 6. | Re-thatching Niyagama school in 1904 .. | 22 5 | .. Paid in 1905. |
| 7. | Re-thatching Omatta boys' vernacular school in 1904 .. .. .. | 20 5 | .. do. |
| 8. | Extending Uragaha road to a distance of 1,442 fathoms in 1903 .. .. | 360 50 | .. do. |
| 9. | Building eight culverts on the Amugoda-Porowagama road in 1903 .. | 89 0 | .. do. |
| 10. | Clearing Omatta-Opata footpath 4 ft. wide to a distance of two miles .. .. | 7 0 | .. — |
| 11. | Repairing roof of Maduwo school .. | 5 0 | .. — |
| 12. | Re-thatching roof of Niyagama school .. | 23 10 | .. — |
| 13. | Repairing Kaikawala bridge.. .. | 14 37 | .. — |
| 14. | Shifting tiles of Kosgoda girls' vernacular school | 5 0 | .. — |
| 15. | Shifting tiles of Dedduwa girls' vernacular school .. .. .. | 3 50 | .. — |

Number of persons worked, 3,592.

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Works done by the Village Committee of Bentota-Walallawiti Korale in 1905.

| Name of Work. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| For removing five cocoanut plants and a vegetable enclosure in 1904 to extend Horanduwa road, paid in 1905 .. .. .. | 7 50 |
| Repairs to floor of Kosgoda Village Tribunal in 1904, paid in 1905 .. | 5 57 |
| Shifting tiles of Induruwa girls' vernacular school in 1904, paid in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 10 40 |
| Shifting tiles of Induruwa boys' vernacular school in 1904, paid in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 16 75 |
| Re-thatching Gonagala girls' vernacular school .. .. | 11 80 |
| Re-thatching Niyagama boys' vernacular school in 1904, but paid in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 22 5 |
| Re-thatching Omatta boys' vernacular school in 1904, but paid in 1905 | 20 5 |
| Extending Uragaha road in 1903 to a distance of 1,442 fathoms, but paid in 1905. .. .. .. .. .. | 360 50 |
| Building eight culverts in 1903 on Amugoda-Porawagama road, but paid in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 89 0 |
| Rent of house engaged to carry on the work of Gonagala boys' vernacular school from July to September, 1905 .. .. | 15 0 |
| Clearing Omatta-Opata footpath, 4 ft. wide to a distance of two miles | 7 0 |
| Repairing roof of Maduwa boys' vernacular school .. .. | 5 0 |
| Re-thatching roof of Niyagama boys' vernacular school .. | 23 10 |
| Repairs to Kaikawala bridge .. .. .. | 14 37 |
| Shifting tiles of Kosgoda girls' vernacular school .. .. | 5 0 |
| Shifting tiles of Dedduwa girls' vernacular school .. .. | 3 50 |
| Rent of house engaged to carry on the work of Gonagala boys' vernacular school from October to December, 1905 .. .. | 15 0 |
| | 631 59 |
| In labour, 3,592 men, or Rs. | 1,796 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 2,427 59 |

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List of Village Committee Works undertaken and done during 1905.

HINIDUM PATTU.

| Particulars. | Amount expended. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Repairs to Millawa-Alapaladeniya Village Committee path .. | 4 0 | .. — |
| Edanda over Bata-atte-ela .. | 6 0 | .. The timber of old edanda used |
| Shed for Gansabhawa in front of the Mudaliyar's house .. | 30 0 | .. — |
| Building of a boys' school, Opata .. | 150 0 | .. — |

| Particulars. | Amount expended. Rs. c. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Edanda over Pongiliya-ela ... | 1 0 | .. Cocoanut tree used |
| Do. Uduwakgedara-ela ... | 7 50 | .. Na tree used |
| Do. Konepelagewatta-ela .. | 1 0 | .. Cocoanut tree used |
| Do. Ganegedaraewita .. | 8 0 | .. Na tree used |
| Edanda over Pitakande-ela .. | 2 0 | .. Cocoanut tree used |
| Do. Dambepitiye-ela .. | 1 0 | .. do. |
| Do. Arambehitipe-ela .. | 15 0 | .. Na tree used |
| Do. Malpola-ela .. | 25 0 | .. do. |
| Do. Galpottepelassa-ela .. | 12 0 | .. do. |
| Do. Kottemulle-ela .. | 2 0 | .. Cocoanut tree used |
| Repairs to Hiniduma-Yalawala road | 2 50 | .. — |
| Do. Dangedara path .. | 1 25 | .. — |
| Do. Pongiliya to Bambarawana .. | 10 0 | .. — |
| Do. Korlegama to Panangala .. | 2 50 | .. — |
| Do. Pongiliya to Panangala | 5 0 | .. — |
| Do. Kanneli-ela to Panangala .. | 3 33 | .. — |
| Do. Eppawla to Panangala | 3 75 | .. — |
| Madugeta to Watugala .. | 14 0 | .. Overhanging branches cut |
| Repairs to the Madugetakolowe .. | 1 0 | .. — |
| Pitawatte edanda over the Gin-ganga | 9 0 | .. — |
| Tuwalama school masonry building with portion of roof .. | 487 0 | .. Work of contractor not finished yet |
| Sixteen bata tats for Opata school .. | 8 0 | .. — |
| Edanda over Wirapane-ela .. | 17 50 | .. Na tree used |
| Edanda over Kalugoda .. | 17 50 | .. do. |
| Double canoe for Tawalama school, boys to cross over at Habarakada | 30 50 | .. — |
| Total—Rs. | 877 33 | |

## GANGABODA PATTU.

### List of Village Committee Works completed in the Year 1905.

Construction of two culverts on Mimaduwa road.
Improvement of Majuwane road
Do. Etkandure road
Do. Gonadeniya road
Improvement and maintenance of the Nayapambula road.
Improvement of the Nilhena road.
Do. Amugoda road
Construction and maintenance of the Pilagode road.
Improvement of road from Ganegama North to Nawangoda.
Clearing of the path from Gammeddegoda to the boundary of Bentota district.
Clearing of the Gansabhawa path from Ihala Kimbiya to Pahala Kimbiya.
Clearing of Dehigahawita road.
Clearing of the path from Nayapambula to Udugama.
Clearing of the Mawatakele road.
Improvement of the Telikada road.
Do. Tanabaddegama road.
Do. Unanwitiya road.
Do. Gotatuwa road.
Clearing of the side drains of the Wandurambe-Tellambure road.
Paving of the floor of the Kimbiya school.
Repairing of the school at Mabotuwana.
Do. Wanduramba.
Cadjanning of the Weliwitiya school.
Repairing of the Gansabhawa Court at Nagoda.
Making a double canoe for the Amugoda ferry.
Purchase of a writing table, pigeon-hole desk, and a chair.

### Contracts entered into during the Year 1905 and not completed yet.

For making forty-six culverts on the Wandurambe-Tellambure road within the Gangaboda pattu.
For making a Gansabhawa Court at Baddegama.
For making a school at Weliwitiya.

## K.—Receipts of Gansabhawa Funds for the Year 1905.

| Name of Pattu. | Balance in hand on Jan. 1, 1905. | Receipts during the Year. | Total. | Payments. | Balance on December 31, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Four Gravets ... ... ... | 775 12 | 990 19 | 1,765 31 | 769 54 | 995 77 |
| Wellaboda Pattu ... ... | 2,109 96 | 6,989 84 | 9,099 80 | 5,106 63 | 3,993 17 |
| Talpe Pattu ... ... ... | 1,000 10 | 5,572 97 | 6,573 7 | 3,861 82 | 2,711 25 |
| Bentota-Walallawiti Korale ... ... | 433 24 | 3,657 9 | 4,090 33 | 3,155 62 | 934 71 |
| Gangaboda Pattu ... ... | 1,532 71 | 5,389 64 | 6,922 35 | 2,895 4 | 4,027 31 |
| Hinidum Pattu ... ... | 382 49 | 1,141 30 | 1,523 79 | 992 51 | 531 28 |
| Total ... | 6,233 62 | 23,741 3 | 29,974 65 | 16,781 16 | 13,193 49 |

## L.—List of Public Works carried out by the Public Works Department in the Southern Province during 1905.

| Estimate. No. | Estimate. Date of Sanction. | Service. | Amount of Estimate. | Amount voted for the Year. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Vote | — | Maintenance of roads .. .. | 195,302 75 | — | 192,397 35 |
| Do. | — | Repairs to buildings .. .. | 18,490 0 | — | 16,752 40 |
| Do. | — | Additions to buildings.. .. | 5,094 9 | — | 3,895 9 |
| Do. | — | Repair of bridges .. .. | 19,000 0 | — | 18,359 63 |
| Do. | — | Miscellaneous .. .. | 3,658 0 | — | 1,985 65 |
| | | *New Works and Buildings.* | | | |
| 295 | Jan. 26, 1904 | Material Store, Salt Department, Hambantota .. .. | 3,300 0 | 100 0 | 97 87 |
| | | *Alterations and Additions to Buildings.* | | | |
| 741 | Jan. 8, 1904 | Improvement to hospital at Tangalla .. | 18,500 0 | 8,500 0 | 7,219 13 |
| 689 | March 3, 1904 | Improvements and additions to the Pettah Police Station, Galle .. | 11,000 0 | 3,000 0 | 2,278 34 |
| 117 | Feb. 24, 1905 | Alterations and additions to Marine Laboratory, Galle .. .. | 5,800 0 | — | —* |
| | | *Special Repairs to Buildings.* | | | |
| 118 | Feb. 24, 1905 | For special repairs to Assistant Government Agent's residence, Matara .. | 2,000 0 | — | 1,957 65 |
| 119 | Feb. 24, 1905 | For special repairs to block of buildings comprising District Court, Land Registry Office, &c. .. | 10,500 0 | — | 5,406 5† |
| 120 | Feb. 24, 1905 | For special repairs to the Balapitiya Infectious Disease Hospital .. | 1,000 0 | — | 925 5 |
| 860 | Sept. 27, 1905 | For removing the dining-room floor at the Residency, Galle .. | 2,300 0 | — | 2,182 98 |
| | | *Additions and Improvements to Roads.* | | | |
| 204 | Feb. 3, 1904 | For improvement, Lewaya road (Revote) | 384 89 | — | 384 80 |
| 205 | Feb. 3, 1904 | Do. Hambantota-Tanamalwila road (Revote) .. .. | 10,000 0 | 2,000 0 | 1,820 45 |
| 130 | Feb. 21, 1905 | For improvement, Deniyaya-Hayes road | 1,700 0 | — | 1,221 0 |
| 167 | Feb. 28, 1905 | Do. of the road from Akuressa to Viharahena.. .. | 16,000 0 | — | 12,946 0 |
| 168 | Feb. 28, 1905 | For improving the Tangalla-Hambantota road .. .. | 5,000 0 | — | 4,984 80 |
| | | *New Bridges.* | | | |
| 229 | Jan. 12, 1904 | For erecting Bandattara bridge .. | 34,000 0 | 10,000 0 | 9,849 0 |
| | | *Miscellaneous.* | | | |
| 207 | Feb. 3, 1904 | For improvements to quarries, Hambantota and Weligatta .. .. | 1,000 0 | 410 0 | 325 8 |
| 140 | Feb. 23, 1905 | For repairs to Galle ramparts .. | 2,000 0 | — | 1,888 57 |
| 141 | Feb. 23, 1905 | For clearing and repairing the tank at Watering point, Unawatuna promontory, Galle .. .. | 900 0 | — | 829 82 |
| 142 | Feb. 23, 1905 | For converting three timber bridges into iron ones, Matara-Tangalla road .. | 4,300 0 | — | 3,681 68 |
| 169 | Feb. 28, 1905 | For certain repairs to Star Fort, Matara | 50 0 | — | 49 90 |
| 171 | Feb. 28, 1905 | For rebuilding culvert at 4¾ mile, Dodanduwa-Baddegama road, Galle District | 620 0 | — | 619 94 |
| 565 | Feb. 28, 1905 | For converting timber bridges into iron ones, Tangalla-Hambantota road .. | 15,000 0 | — | 13,390 3 |

* Cancelled, to be built in Trincomalee. † Not completed.

| Estimate. No. | Estimate. Date of Sanction. | Service. | Amount of Estimate. Rs. c. | Amount voted for the Year. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Plague Precautions.* | | | |
| 622 | April 8, 1903 .. | For construction of lines for native passengers at the Southern Plague Observation Camp, Galle .. | 6,000 0 | 1,047 45 | 789 51 |
| 229 | Jan. 11, 1905 .. | For repairing the road from the main road to the Saints' Bay, Galle .. | 135 0 | — | 116 7 |
| 230 | Feb. 11, 1905 .. | For whitewashing the Trinity House, Galle .. .. | 3 0 | — | 2 49 |
| 231 | Do .. | For paying water-rate to the Galle Municipality .. .. | 60 0 | — | 60 0 |
| 632 | April 12, 1905 .. | For repairs to Trinity House, Galle .. | 200 0 | — | 182 60 |
| 666 | Do .. | For washing out, inspecting, and cleaning disinfectors at Trinity House and Southern Plague Camp, Galle .. | 85 0 | — | 12 82 |
| 674 | March 31, 1905 .. | For repairs to Bathfield House, Plague Contact Camp, Galle .. | 3,000 0 | — | 2,430 40 |
| 686 | April 12, 1905 .. | For repairs to disinfectors at Trinity House, Galle .. .. | 21 0 | — | 18 94 |
| 722 | May 19, 1905 .. | For re-cadjanning, Plague Buildings, Galle | 300 0 | — | 271 37 |
| 833 | Aug. 31, 1905 .. | For constructing a tank for receiving saline solution from disinfector, Southern Plague Hospital, Galle .. | 100 0 | — | 88 44 |
| 862 | Oct. 3, 1905 .. | For repairs to Southern Plague Hospital, Galle .. .. | 84 0 | — | 79 97 |
| 888 | Dec. 1, 1905 .. | For clearing the jungle at the Southern Plague Hospital ground, Galle .. | 100 0 | — | 4 50 |
| 896 | Nov. 29, 1905 .. | For making a chimney for the disinfector at Trinity House, Galle .. | 13 0 | — | 11 8 |
| | | *Meteorological Shed, Galle.* | | | |
| — | — | For repairs to Meteorological shed .. | 38 0 | — | 28 0 |

M.—Classified Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Galle District on account of Timber during the Year 1905.

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Value of timber removed by Government Agency .. .. | 930 26 |
| 34,052 bundles firewood sold at Galle Depot .. .. | 1,702 60 |
| Value of firewood supplied to Ceylon Government Railway and the royalty credited to revenue at Galle .. .. | 7,885 82 |
| Value of timber removed by purchasers .. .. | 1,912 18 |
| Value of fuel removed by purchasers .. .. | 441 13 |
| Value of bamboos and canes .. .. .. | 142 50 |
| Value of other produce .. .. .. | 347 10 |
| Value of drift, waif, and confiscated wood .. .. | 291 64 |
| Fines and forfeitures .. .. .. | 1,015 68 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,668 91 |
| | Rs. c. |
| Value of free grants .. .. .. | 1,335 10 |
| Value of timber on Crown land sold .. .. | 10,509 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 11,844 10 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Salaries of Staff .. .. .. .. | 2,049 67 |
| Pay of officers that are charged to timber .. .. | 1,172 54 |
| Operations (fuel) .. .. .. .. | 1,328 14 |
| Buildings .. .. .. .. | 9 50 |
| Stores .. .. .. .. | 23 78 |
| Surveys .. .. .. .. | 30 63 |
| Transport .. .. .. .. | 747 35 |
| Stationery .. .. .. .. | 89 82 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. | 66 85 |
| Total—Rs. | 5,517 78 |

# REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1905.

## I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THE year was uneventful except for the prevalence of smallpox, an account of which will be found in its proper place in this report. The Dondra Fair was a failure owing to the prevalence of this disease. Mr. E. T. Millington, C.C.S., was attached to the Kachcheri for a few weeks in January. Mr. G. F. de Livera assumed duties as Office Assistant on 26th June. Mr. T. W. Roberts, C.C.S., succeeded Mr. H. E. Beven as Police Magistrate in August. Mr. Van Houten, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, was transferred and was succeeded by Mr. J. L. Caspersz. Mr. P. F. de Livera assumed duties as Chena Muhandiram in August. Mr. C. W. Boteju, Head Clerk to the District Road Committee, died in September, and the Committee deplores the loss of so old and trusted a servant. Local Agricultural Societies were started in Gangaboda, Wellaboda, and Kandaboda pattus. Punitive police were quartered in Kirinda, a village in the Gangaboda pattu.

Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the Matara District during 1904 and 1905.

| Heads of Service. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | |
| Sundries ... ... | 255 0 | — | — | 255 0 | |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | |
| Incidental ... ... | 147 0 | 86 50 | — | 60 50 | Casual |
| *Rents exclusive of Lands.* | | | | | |
| Road Tolls ... ... | 15,456 80 | 16,518 37 | 1,061 57 | — | Large collections |
| Bridge Tolls ... ... | 9,145 0 | 9,814 0 | 669 0 | — | do. |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) ... | 29,394 43 | 28,447 80 | — | 946 63 | Less sale of stamps |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | |
| Compensation for Forest Offences | 2,982 35 | 3,481 51 | 499 16 | — | More fines imposed and recovered |
| District Court ... | 223 25 | 175 0 | — | 48 25 | |
| Courts of Requests ... | 15 0 | — | — | 15 0 | |
| Police Courts ... | 6,496 24 | 5,848 40 | — | 647 84 | Less fines imposed and recovered |
| Government Agents ... | 6 47 | 9 25 | 2 78 | — | |
| Other Departments ... | 1,039 21 | 438 95 | — | 600 26 | |
| Total ... | 65,160 75 | 64,819 78 | 2,232 51 | 2,573 48 | |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps ... | 16,932 58 | 18,256 60 | 1,324 2 | — | More sales |
| Survey Fees ... ... | 5,274 44 | 4,638 55 | — | 635 89 | The acreage sold this year is much less than in 1904 |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works | 6,668 44 | 6,633 71 | — | 34 73 | Less recoveries |
| Hospital Stoppages ... | 80 18 | 17 30 | — | 62 88 | Casual |
| Sale of Drugs ... | 125 55 | 70 15 | — | 55 40 | Less sales |
| Collections at Dispensaries ... | 571 6 | 716 59 | 145 53 | — | |
| Medical Aid Dues ... | 1,251 60 | 1,198 40 | — | 53 20 | |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ... ... | 4,314 10 | 3,279 7 | — | 1,035 3 | From 1905 tax recovered at 2 per cent., as against 5 per cent. in 1904 |
| Maintenance of Prisoners ... | — | 37 50 | 37 50 | — | |
| Value of Prison Labour ... | 243 37 | 33 75 | — | 209 62 | |
| School Fees ... ... | 302 65 | 297 42 | — | 5 23 | Casual |
| School Books and Stationery ... | 283 0 | 188 1 | — | 94 99 | Less sale of books |
| Record Room Collections ... | — | 1,204 43 | 1,204 43 | — | Credited to Revenue from January, 1905 |
| Fees for Title Deeds ... | 1,023 84 | 1,072 10 | 48 26 | — | Better sale of land |
| Sundries ... ... | 29 29 | 23 54 | — | 5 75 | Casual |
| Total ... | 37,100 10 | 37,667 12 | 2,759 74 | 2,192 72 | |
| POST AND TELEGRAPH. | | | | | |
| Postage Stamps... ... | 1,154 44 | 1,244 79 | 90 35 | — | |

| Heads of Service. | 1903. | 1904. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| Garden Rents ... ... | 271 69 | 156 28 | — | 115 41 | Less recoveries of rent |
| Rent of Lands ... ... | 307 2 | 366 90 | 59 88 | — | Better recoveries |
| Total ... | 578 71 | 523 18 | 59 88 | 115 41 | |
| INTEREST. | | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue ... | 143 39 | 171 43 | 28 4 | — | Casual |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores ... | 0 25 | — | — | 0 25 | Casual |
| Unclaimed Deposits ... | 1,697 72 | 785 58 | — | 912 14 | A large number of unclaimed deposits credited in 1904 |
| Sundries ... ... | 6 22 | 40 27 | 34 5 | — | |
| Total ... | 1,704 19 | 825 85 | 34 5 | 912 39 | |
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | | |
| Timber ... ... | 3,229 41 | 5,023 58 | 1,794 17 | — | Better sales of timber |
| Crops on Crown Lands ... | 86 20 | 71 0 | — | 15 20 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 27 17 | 5 50 | — | 21 67 | |
| Total ... | 3,342 78 | 5,100 8 | 1,794 17 | 36 87 | |
| LAND SALES. | | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold ... | 42,386 20 | 52,471 79 | 10,085 59 | — | Better sales |
| Grand Total ... | 151,570 56 | 162,824 2 | 17,084 33 | 5,830 87 | |
| | | | Deduct Decrease ... | 5,830 87 | |
| | | | Nett Increase ... | 11,253 46 | |

## II.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Food supply, agriculture, and industries.*—The prices of staple food products were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rice, per bushel .. .. .. | Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 |
| Paddy, per bushel .. .. .. | Re. 1·25 to Rs. 2 |
| Cocoanuts, per thousand .. .. .. | Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 |
| Do. Morowak korale, per hundred .. .. | Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 |
| Jak fruit, per hundred .. .. .. | Rs. 15 |
| Breadfruit, per hundred .. .. .. | Rs. 4 |

In addition to the above, fish, both fresh and salt, yams, sweet potatoes, Indian corn, plantain, and especially in the remoter parts of the district amu, meneri, kurakkan, and other kinds of fine grain compose the food of the people. The principal item is of course rice, of which it is estimated that about 40,000 acres are under cultivation, the largest areas being in the Weligam korale and the Gangaboda pattu. It is estimated that in the populous districts about two-thirds of the rice consumed is imported. Fine grain is also brought for sale from Giruwa pattu.

No scarcity was reported during the year, and the crops were on the whole good, except in the Wellaboda pattu and Gravets, where they suffered from unseasonable weather.

*Agriculture.*—Agricultural Societies were started in the Gangaboda pattu, Wellaboda pattu, and Kandaboda pattu. A fair amount of interest in the movement is shown by some of the members. It was hoped that the inauguration of Societies in the Chief Headmen's divisions, under the management of the Mudaliyars, would bring the mass of the people into closer touch with the movement. The Telijjawila Society, which was started by the Mudaliyar of the Weligam Korale in 1904, has displayed great activity under his guidance : two experimental gardens have been opened with successful results, and a third is in process of formation ; the transplantation of paddy has been tried ; castration of cattle to improve the stock has been carried on ; and a Show under the auspices of the Society is to be held at Weligama next March. The other Local Societies, though not so vigorous, have tried experiments on a small scale, and most of the Chief Headmen's divisions have trained operators for castration. About 250 acres of land were opened for citronella and cocoanuts in the Gangaboda pattu. In the Weligam korale 100 acres were opened for rubber at Eramudugoda and 300 at Marambe for citronella. Expansion in the rest of the district was small. The citronella industry flourishes chiefly in the Weligam korale and Gangaboda and Kandaboda pattus ; the estimated area under this form of cultivation is 20,000 acres, and the total number of distilleries is 276. About one-fifth of the total population of the district is engaged in agriculture.

The rainfall during the year was as follows :—

| | Matara. | Kekunadura. | Dandeniya. | Denegama. | Hakmana. | Haliela. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| January | ·40 | ·18 | ·76 | 9·49 | 2·03 | ·55 |
| February | 6·70 | 3·52 | 5·26 | 12·90 | 8·37 | 9·96 |
| March | — | — | — | — | ·70 | ·26 |
| April | 12·06 | 10·97 | 11·24 | 25·95 | 18·69 | 17·73 |
| May | 10·59 | 8·19 | 9·20 | 22·05 | 12·68 | 13·21 |
| June | 7·51 | 8·96 | 6·91 | 9·65 | 8·85 | 6·73 |
| July | 2·79 | 1·29 | 2·77 | 2·50 | 1·81 | 3·55 |
| August | 8·75 | 3·37 | 6·15 | 10·25 | 6·75 | 7·64 |
| September | 6·39 | 6·53 | 7·49 | 9·35 | 10·45 | 9·81 |
| October | 13·94 | 9·98 | 9·67 | 17·95 | 13·50 | 12·06 |
| November | 11·77 | 8·51 | 12·61 | 16·20 | 13·19 | 12·51 |
| December | 4·51 | 5·84 | 4·14 | 5·10 | 5·47 | 5·02 |
| Total | 85·41 | 67·34 | 76·20 | 141·39 | 102·49 | 99·03 |

The demand for land was considerable. 1,126 acres were sold during the year, 215 acres were cultivated on payment of rent, and applications for the purchase of 1,147 acres were received. The total sum realized by land sales was Rs. 52,471. This figure includes sales and settlements by the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Agent on block survey plans.

The following table shows the extent of land sold by the Assistant Agent on preliminary plans during the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, together with the sum realized and the average price per acre in each year :—

Land sold and settled in the Matara District during 1903, 1904, 1905.

| How disposed of. | 1903. | | | | | 1904. | | | | | 1905. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Sales. | Number of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. | Number of Sales. | Number of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. | Number of Sales. | Number of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. |
| | | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Sales ... | 59 | 376 | 1,226 2 17 | 31,473 30 | 25 66 | 72 | 422 | 1,658 1 33 | 38,740 14 | 23 36 | 63 | 186 | 1,076 2 16 | 30,304 49 | 28 15 |
| Half-improved Value ... | — | 16 | 34 0 4 | 825 15 | — | — | 35 | 105 0 37 | 922 56 | — | — | 21 | 25 0 9 | 645 25 | — |
| Certificate of quiet possession | — | 25 | 76 3 18 | — | — | — | 47 | 57 3 1 | — | — | — | 17 | 24 3 3 | — | — |
| Total ... | 59 | 417 | 1,337 1 39 | 32,298 45 | — | 72 | 504 | 1,821 1 31 | 39,662 70 | — | 63 | 224 | 1,126 1 28 | 30,949 74 | — |

The following table shows the total recoveries under the head Land Sales during the past ten years and includes sales by the Land Settlement Department :—

| Year. | Amount. Rs. c. | Premia on Leases. Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... | 71,511 35 | — |
| 1897 ... ... | 22,754 0 | — |
| 1898 ... ... | 37,258 75 | — |
| 1899 ... ... | 21,230 66 | — |
| 1900 ... ... | 41,605 10 | — |
| 1901 ... ... | 24,807 70 | — |
| 1902 ... ... | 40,078 20 | 5,321 50 |
| 1903 ... ... | 41,739 40 | 2,612 20 |
| 1904 ... ... | 42,386 20 | — |
| 1905 ... ... | 52,471 79 | — |

The following table shows the number of applications for the purchase of land, together with the area applied for in each pattu during 1905 :—

| Pattu or Korale. | No. of Applications. | Extent. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Kandaboda Pattu ... ... | 53 | 400 0 0 |
| Morowak Korale ... ... | 52 | 204 0 0 |
| Weligam Korale ... ... | 70 | 216 0 0 |
| Gangaboda Pattu ... ... | 49 | 295 0 0 |
| Wellaboda Pattu ... | 13 | 25 2 0 |
| Four Gravets ... ... | 4 | 7 0 0 |
| Total ... | 241 | 1,147 0 0 |

The progress of land settlement if followed by a systematic effort to check squatting will force the people to satisfy their demand for land in a legitimate way, and will result in a large increase in the number of applications for purchase.

*Other occupations.*—Sea fishing gives employment to a large number of people during the north-east monsoon, and is highly profitable, but the earnings of the fisherman are too frequently spent as soon as got. I am informed that the nets are better constructed than they used to be. A large number of the poorer class of people, especially females, are employed in the coir industry. There were only seven arrack distilleries in the district, with a total outturn of 15,980 gallons. There are 296 oil mills. Plumbago mining is carried on in the Weligam and Morowak korales, but there is no progress to record during the year. Gemming is carried on spasmodically in the river beds and in low lands adjacent to streams, the principal products being rubies and cat's-eyes. The right to prospect for gems in the Digili-ganga, three lots, and Nilwala-ganga, two lots, was sold during the year at Rs. 101 per lot. Carpenters, potters, blacksmiths, and goldsmiths make up the rest of the trades.

*Chena cultivation.*—In the interests of the people it is absolutely necessary to check this practice. I believe the poverty of the Morowak korale is largely due to the dimensions which this system of cultivation has been allowed to attain in the past. The chena clearer simply lays waste the country, exposing the surface soil to torrential rains, which wash down into the bottom of the valleys whatever richness it may have possessed. Land so denuded of its timber and soil is left worthless ; no one will buy it ; even the chena clearer can make no use of it for many years, and a generation must elapse before it recovers its fertility. In the Kandaboda pattu, where the people are not poor, there are no extenuating circumstances which can be urged in defence of the practice, and both here and in the Morowak korale it is seldom that applications are received for land for which it is possible to grant permits, applicants as a general rule selecting jungle which is just recovering from the ravages of past years, and for which permits are steadily refused. In the other divisions the practice is virtually unknown, although small and isolated clearings classed as chenas were reported from the Weligam korale and Gangaboda pattu. The number of applications for permits was less by 217 than in the previous year.

The appointment of a Chena Muhandiram, whose duties are at present confined to the Morowak korale, is the most important step which has been yet taken towards protecting Crown land from being devastated by the chena clearer ; and although the figures for 1905 do not show any material decrease in the number of illicit chenas, there is no doubt that the number which escaped being reported is less than in previous years. Every case of illicit chenaing on land declared Crown is followed by a prosecution, and in every other case a departmental fine, equivalent to the nett profits of the cultivation and twice the value of the timber, is exacted.

The following figures show the extent of illicit chena operations during 1904 and 1905 :—

| Korale or Pattu. | Number of Illicit Chena Reports. 1904. | 1905. | Area covered by Illicit Chenas. 1904. Acres. | 1905. Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morowak Korale ... | 254 | 235 | —* | 279¾ |
| Kandaboda Pattu ... | 380 | 316 | 413 | 404 |
| Gangaboda Pattu ... | 22 | 15 | 16 | 22 |
| Wellaboda Pattu ... | 1 | 3 | 0½ | 2 |
| Weligam Korale ... | 9 | 42 | 4 | 69 |
| Four Gravets ... | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 666 | 611 | 433½ | 776¾ |

* No figures available.

These were dealt with as follows :—

| | No. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Departmentally fined ... ... ... | 239 | — |
| Prosecuted ... ... ... ... | 372 | — |
| Total of Police Court fines ... ... .. | — | 6,159 20 |
| Total of departmental fines ... ... ... | — | 2,713 60 |

*Public health.*—The year was marked by a serious outbreak of smallpox, which began early in June in a sherbet boutique in the Kotuwegoda bazaar in the heart of the town of Matara. The case was introduced from Colombo, the patient being a Cochin man, and remained concealed for fourteen days before it was discovered. The disease thus got the start of the authorities and attacked with special virulence the Moorish inhabitants who are numerous in this neighbourhood. Their houses consist for the most part of small, dark, dirty, and windowless rooms built round one or more courtyards, and there is usually a through communication from house to house. The Mohammedan has, as is well known, a strong objection to any intrusion of the authorities upon his domestic privacy, and I regret to record that some members of the community contributed materially to the spread of the disorder by the thoughtless and indeed criminal way in which they acted on this prejudice. Many of the patients were women and children, and these sufferers were in some cases permitted to lie huddled together in dark rooms without medical care, while the head of the household separated himself as far as possible from the infected members of his family or fled to the interior. House-to-house inspections were carried on vigorously for many weeks not only in Kotuwegoda but also in Kadewidiya, on the opposite bank of the river, where the Moors are numerous, and a few cases occurred. The infection was also carried to several villages in the interior, but was stamped out there without difficulty. A special hospital, ably managed by Dr. Wright, was established on Brown's Cliff, and a place of observation in the valley below. Vaccination was vigorously enforced, and on the 7th October, after sixty-nine patients had been attacked, of whom seventeen died, the disease disappeared, not however before it had spread to the District of Hambantota, whence it was re-introduced in the month of November into the village of Dodampahala in the Wellaboda pattu. There also Dr. Wright was in charge, and the sickness was promptly and effectively checked.

A great strain was thrown on the Colonial Surgeon, to whom the thanks of the district are due for the vigorous manner in which he coped with the outbreak, and also upon the subordinate officers of his Department. Some conclusions drawn from my experience of this outbreak are embodied under Chapter V.

Chickenpox prevailed in the town of Matara and in the interior during the early part of the year, preceding, as I am told it often does, the smallpox outbreak.

I append some statistics regarding the work done by the dispensaries:—

| Name. | First Visits. | Second Visits. | Parangi Cases. | Fever Cases. | Population of Pattu. | Name of Pattu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matara ... | 5,631 | 4,180 | 109 | 667 | 28,080 | Four Gravets |
| Weligama ... | 5,392 | 5,310 | 157 | 783 | 55,108 | Weligam korale |
| Akuressa ... | 3,021 | 2,862 | 263 | 816 | — | — |
| Kottegoda ... | 3,929 | 1,748 | 297 | 1,347 | 46,204 | Wellaboda pattu |
| Kamburupitiya ... | 4,876 | 3,722 | 1,257 | 844 | 38,620 | Gangaboda pattu |
| Tihagoda ... | 1,431 | 1,513 | 262 | 203 | — | — |
| Hakmana ... | 8,167 | 7,887 | 816 | 3,145 | 26,898 | Kandaboda pattu |
| Mulatiyana ... | 3,321 | 4,174 | 849 | 803 | — | — |
| Deniyaya ... | 1,037 | 455 | 1 | 148 | 18,930 | Morowak korale |
| Beralapanatara ... | 344 | 157 | 22 | 91 | — | — |
| Morowaka ... | 736 | 256 | 6 | 219 | — | — |
| Kotapola ... | 371 | 122 | 8 | 126 | — | — |
| Total ... | 38,256 | 32,386 | 4,047 | 9,192 | 213,840 | |

The following new dispensaries are proposed by the Mudaliyars concerned :—

At Karagoda-Uyangoda in the Gangaboda pattu.
At Wehella or Dikwella in the Wellaboda pattu.
At Kekanadura in the Wellaboda pattu.

These suggestions will be considered.

## Vital Statistics.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Birth-rate ... | 46·5 | 4·93 |
| Death-rate ... | 24·5 | 25·2 |

Comparative Statement of Births registered during the Years 1904 and 1905, showing the Increase or Decrease in each Pattu.

| Pattu. | Number of Births registered in 1904. | Number of Births registered in 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four Gravets ... | 1,166 | 1,229 | 63 | — |
| Wellaboda Pattu ... | 2,174 | 2,179 | 5 | — |
| Kandaboda Pattu... | 1,295 | 1,475 | 180 | — |
| Gangaboda Pattu... | 1,573 | 1,755 | 182 | — |
| Weligam Korale ... | 2,309 | 2,659 | 350 | — |
| Morawak Korale ... | 949 | 967 | 18 | — |
| Total ... | 9,466 | 10,264 | 798 | — |

Comparative Statement of Deaths registered during the Years 1904 and 1905, showing the Increase or Decrease in each Pattu.

| | Deaths Registered in 1904. | Deaths Registered in 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four Gravets ... | 605 | 606 | 1 | — |
| Wellaboda Pattu ... | 1,013 | 1,078 | 65 | — |
| Kandaboda Pattu... | 697 | 817 | 120 | — |
| Gangaboda Pattu ... | 810 | 879 | 69 | — |
| Weligam Korale ... | 1,243 | 1,203 | — | 40 |
| Morowak Korale ... | 682 | 664 | — | 18 |
| Total ... | 5,050 | 5,247 | 255 | 58 |
| | | Deduct Decrease | 58 | |
| | | Nett Increase ... | 197 | |

*Education.*—One of the most valuable factors in the training received at Government schools is tl instruction and experience imparted by means of school gardens. Many of these are very well kept a reflect great credit on the teachers. The teacher of the Owitigamuwa school in the Gangaboda pattu w the first prize for school gardens at the Galle Agricultural Show, and a prize will be awarded at the fort coming Show of the Telijjawila Agricultural Society for the best school garden in the Weligam korale. On circuit I generally make a point of visiting these school gardens, and can usually commend their appearance. In some cases the poor results are due to bad soil and bad sites.

There are thirty Government schools in this district, besides fifty-five aided and twenty-two unaided private schools. The Village Committees have provided thirty school buildings, all save one of which are substantial tiled structures, and if their stability will stand the test of time leave nothing to be desired.

A new boys' school was built at Aparekka, a new girls' school at Dampella, and the Kotapola school was satisfactorily completed. The daily average number of scholars who receive instruction at the Government schools works out as follows.

The following table shows the average daily attendance of scholars at Government and denominational schools in each pattu :—

| Pattu. | Government Schools. | Denominational Schools. | Total. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gravets .. | 90 .. | 1,903 ... | 1,993 .. | 28,080 |
| Gangaboda Pattu .. | 729 .. | 327 .. | 1,056 .. | 38,620 |
| Weligam Korale .. | 709 .. | 1,855 .. | 2,564 .. | 55,108 |
| Wellaboda Pattu .. | 791 .. | 996 .. | 1,787 .. | 46,204 |
| Kandaboda Pattu .. | 134 .. | 385 .. | 437 .. | 26,898 |
| Morowak Korale .. | 245 .. | 73 .. | 318 .. | 18,930 |
| Total .. | 2,698 | 5,539 | 8,155 | 213,840 |

The attendance at the denominational schools was distributed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Catholic .. .. .. .. | 218 |
| Church of England .. .. .. .. | 916 |
| Wesleyan .. .. .. .. | 1,721 |
| Buddhist .. .. .. .. | 2,339 |
| Mohammedan .. .. .. .. | 345 |
| Total .. | 5,539 |

*General.*—The most important works in progress for the development of the district are the completion of the following roads :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Urubokka to Mulatiyana .. .. | District Road Committe |
| Tibbotuwawa to Kadduwa .. .. | Village Committee |
| Aparekka to Walasgala .. .. | Village Committee |
| Iriyatota to Radawela .. .. | Village Committee |

These works should be steadily proceeded with.

## III.—CRIME AND POLICE.

There is no improvement whatever in crime. There were nineteen homicides during the year, four of which were deliberate crimes. Of these, the one which presented the gravest features was a murder at Kirinda in the Gangaboda pattu. A young Sinhalese with a disreputable past returned from Colombo after an absence of some years, bringing with him a considerable sum of money won in the Colombo gambling dens. Halting at Kirinda bazaar he got into the company of some lawless characters from various parts of the district, gambled with them, and was pursuing his journey by night alone, when they overtook him, robbed him, and murdered him on the high road. In consequence of the refusal of the neighbours to come out with the facts the accused were all acquitted in the Supreme Court. Punitive police have been quartered in the locality. Another brutal murder was committed at Watagedaramulla, in the Weligam korale, in the house of a Mohammedan Lebbe, the victim being a young and good-looking Sinhalese girl with whom he was supposed to be on terms of improper intimacy. In this case also the accused were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. The murder of a young Sinhalese was planned and executed at Talalla by the relatives of a young girl whom he had, or was supposed to have, made his mistress. The accused were acquitted for want of evidence.

The other homicides were the result of sudden quarrels. Out of the nineteen offences convictions were obtained in thirteen cases ; in one the accused died in jail while awaiting his trial, and the remaining five resulted in acquittals.

Twenty-seven cases of grevious hurt and grievous hurt with the knife were reported during the year, and 104 cases of simple hurt with the knife. These figures are practically the same as for 1904.

Robbery is of rare occurrence ; out of one hundred and six cases reported no fewer than ninety were false charges, and there was only one conviction.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of house-breaking, the figures being 234 true cases as against 205 in the previous year, and 187 cases in which the offender was unknown as against 165. I consider this the most serious feature in the crime of the district, for although the actual facts do not show that it prevails in its graver forms, they do indicate the existence of a large number of persons who habitually plunder their neighbours by night, entering for the most part the insecure dwellings of the poorer classes and carrying off their household utensils, cheap jewellery, wearing apparel, and in a few cases, cash. They also reveal the immunity enjoyed by this class of criminal.

Eighty cases were reported from the Weligam korale, seventy-one from the gravets, sixty-two from the Wellaboda pattu, and fifty from the Kandaboda pattu. The last-named division shows the greatest number of cases reported in proportion to the population. Twenty persons in eighteen cases were convicted in the Police Court and District Court during the year. The villages where this crime is most rife are Mirissa, Bambarenda, Pategama, and Kadewidiya in the Gravets.

There was a decrease of forty-eight in the number of cattle stealing cases reported, a rise of nineteen in the number of cases in which the accused was unknown, while the number of convictions is less by one than in 1904. The largest number of cases were reported from the Weligam korale and Wellaboda pattu with eighty-eight each, but here, as in the crime of house-breaking, Kandaboda pattu shows the most unsatisfactory return in proportion to population.

The difficulty of securing convictions in the Police Court in this class of prosecution has led some of the Chief Headmen to recommend that the offence should be tried in the Village Tribunals, where no doubt a much larger number of accused would be convicted than is at present the case. There are some forms of cattle theft which may be classed with minor offences and might be adequately punished by the penalties which the Tribunals are empowered to impose. Much depends upon the value of the anima

and whether it has been slaughtered or not; if its worth exceeds Rs. 10, or if it has been killed and eaten by the thieves, as is frequently the case, the powers of the Tribunals are wholly insufficient to punish the offenders for their crime. In other cases the experiment might be tried.

I have urged for some time that the Kandaboda pattu, and not the Morowak korale, stands most in need of the services of an Itinerating Magistrate, and I trust this change will soon be effected.

I annex a table which includes nine of the graver crimes and illustrates the extent to which one of the vilest of all crimes, viz., the preferring of false charges, prevails and shows the large number of cases classed as true in which the offenders escaped punishment:—

[For Table see page 45.]

The ordinary Sinhalese is a person almost wholly undisciplined either by education, home training, religion, or the circumstances of his daily life. To this defect must be added a passion for revenge which trivial injuries and even well merited punishment evoke. The crime of the people springs from these two characteristics, and its growth is fostered by gambling, drink, and litigation. There is obviously no panacea for any of these evils.

There are 282 habitual criminals on the books, of whom 187 are under observation, 49 in jail, 26 whose whereabouts are known, and 20 not traced.

*Regular police.*—Nominal strength: one inspector, four sergeants, and twenty-eight constables.

The town of Matara is the only place in the district where there is a permanent force of police, and they were under strength for about three-quarters of the year. Their services were constantly required on smallpox duty out in the district as well as in Matara itself, and this reduced the number available for beat duty in the town and made it necessary to increase the length of the watches. I am pleased to be able to record that the police discharged the extra work involved in a cheerful spirit, and there is not the slightest doubt that the discipline of the force exercises a most wholesome effect on the native character; the more I see of the police the more I feel that there is good stuff in them.

Twenty-two rewards for good work aggregating Rs. 132·50 were paid during the year, and sixty-six punishments for breaches of duty and other offences were inflicted. Four constables were dismissed.

There are ten paid constable arachchies, eighty-two unpaid vidane arachchies, and 218 unpaid police officers in the district. Thirteen headmen were dismissed during the year for misconduct in connection with their criminal duties; twenty were fined; and eighty-three rewards aggregating Rs. 543·66 were paid for good work.

## IV.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

*The Local Board of Matara.*—For details of administration reference may be made to my administration report on this subject. The only important works at present contemplated are the construction of built drains in Kadewidiya and the erection of a permanent infectious diseases hospital. I was about to sign the contract for the construction of a section of the drainage scheme, but deferred doing so owing to the outbreak of smallpox, which continued for a long period and involved the Board in a large expenditure; the work will be undertaken in 1906. A site has been selected for an infectious diseases hospital at Rassandeniya, outside but within easy reach of the town, and as soon as the land has been acquired the necessary steps will be taken.

The condition of the roads in the town leaves much to be desired. The available funds are sufficient to maintain them in first class order, and with proper care I hope to see them greatly improve.

In December a Local Board election was held, when the sitting members were returned unopposed.

*Village Committees.*—Most of the Committees agreed to create the office of a Superintendent of Works—a most important and necessary measure, and one which in the interests of the public ought to be extended to the whole district, and doubtless will be so extended in time.

*Roads.*—Work has been commenced upon three important thoroughfares and considerable progress was made during the year, the work being done on agreement under the supervision of the Superintendent of Minor Roads. The first of these thoroughfares is the Tibbotuwawa-Kadduwa road in the Gangaboda pattu, which is, I am informed, a very ancient route and is certainly a very convenient one for the villagers of the Morowak korale, Gangaboda pattu, and parts of Weligam korale. It is about five miles in length, and connects the minor road from Akuressa to Kamburupitiya with the minor road from Kamburupitiya to Kadduwa, which joins the Public Works Department road from Matara to Akuressa. The earthwork over a section, two and a half miles in length, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 674.

The second is the Aparekka Walasgala road, which is seven and a half miles in length and connects the minor road to Aparekka and Nagaha with the Public Works Department road from Dikwella to Beliatta. Two miles of earthwork were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 810.

The third thoroughfare runs between Iriyatota and Radawela, connecting the minor road from Mulatiyana to Hakmana with the minor road from Kamburupitiya to Hakmana *via* Ellewala. The road is four and a quarter miles in length. Two miles of earthwork were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,196.

*Markets.*—The Dikwella market, the largest Village Committee market in the district, was found to be unsafe at the end of 1904, and had to be pulled down and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 2,292·84. It is feared that the Ratmale market, which is also situated in the Wellaboda pattu, will have to be pulled down and rebuilt during 1906—a business which will involve the Village Committee in further heavy expenditure on account of markets.

It is intended to establish a market at Kumbalgama, in the Four Gravets, during 1906. A thatched shed erected for a market as a speculation by a private individual will be taken over for the purpose, but no permanent building will be erected until the results are found to justify the expenditure.

*Schools.*—Particulars on this subject will be found under head II. and need not to be repeated here. The Village Committees have already provided thirty schools in the district, and it is in contemplation to establish new ones during the ensuing year.

A.—No offence committed.
B.—False.
C.—Not within jurisdiction.
D.—Committed to District Court.
E.—Committed to Supreme Court.

F.—True : (*a*) Accused dead or insane.
(*b*) Accused absconded.
(*c*) Compounded.
(*d*) Evidence insufficient.
(*e*) Offenders unknown.
(*f*) Convicted.

| Name of Offence. | Number of cases reported. | Number of Persons charged. | Number of Persons convicted. | | | Police Court. | | | | | | | | | | | | District Court. | | | | | | | | Supreme Court. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Police Court. | District Court. | Supreme Court. | A | B | C | D | E | F | | | | | | | A | | F | | | | | | A | B | F | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | | | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *f* | | | | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *f* | | |
| Murder ... | 21*a* | 52 | — | — | 18 | 1 | — | — | — | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 13 | | |
| Culpable homicide ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Grievous hurt ... | 15*b* | 48 | — | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 7*g* | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Grievous hurt, knife | 12 | 18 | — | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 8*h* | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | | |
| Simple hurt, knife ... | 104*c* | 192 | 41 | 7 | — | 10 | 37 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 7 | 8 | — | 33 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Rape ... | 8 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | — | — | 1*l* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Robbery ... | 106*d* | 238 | — | 1 | — | 4 | 81 | — | 8*j* | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| House-breaking, theft | 320*e* | 214 | 8 | 12 | — | 10 | 54 | 1 | 20*k* | — | — | — | — | 30 | 187 | 9 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Cattle stealing ... | 334*f* | 487 | 53 | — | — | 43 | 83 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 59 | 107 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Total ... | 920 | 1,261 | 102 | 31 | 21 | 72 | 262 | 1 | 45 | 21 | 1 | — | 12 | 103 | 295 | 67 | 3 | 11 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 19 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 14 | | |

(*a*) 1 case pending. (*b*) 2 pending before Police Court. (*c*) 7 pending before Police Court. (*d*) 6 pending before Police Court. (*e*) 9 pending before Police Court. (*f*) 16 pending before Police Court (*g*) 1 pending. (*h*) 2 pending. (*j*) 2 pending. (*k*) 4 pending. (*l*) pending.

In the above cases 7·93 per cent. of persons charged were convicted ; 11·49 per cent. of cases reported resulted in convictions ; 31·30 per cent. of cases instituted were found to be false; in 8·62 per cent. of cases no offence was found to have been committed ; in 33·90 the offender was unknown; in 12·64 the evidence was insufficient to convict any one.

*Village Tribunals.*—There are four separate Tribunals, viz., in Weligam korale, Wellaboda pattu, Gangaboda pattu, and Morowak korale. The cost of establishments was Rs. 7,566·50. Fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 10,139·47.

The following table shows the work done by the different Tribunals and the number of appeals :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1905.

| | | Wellaboda Pattu. | Gangaboda Pattu. | Weligam Korale. | Morowak Korale. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | | | | |
| Civil | | — | 24 | — | 8 | 32 |
| Criminal | | 6 | 264 | 4 | 4 | 278 |
| Instituted during the year :— | | | | | | |
| Civil | | 1,137 | 429 | 348 | 1,081 | 2,995 |
| Criminal | | 2,260 | 1,771 | 1,175 | 1,805 | 7,011 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | | | | |
| Civil | | 1,137 | 453 | 348 | 1,089 | 3,027 |
| Criminal | | 2,266 | 2,035 | 1,179 | 1,809 | 7,289 |
| *Decisions.* | | | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | | | | |
| Criminal | | 1,058 | 1,338 | 596 | 1,119 | 4,111 |
| Vaccination | | — | 1 | 40 | 11 | 52 |
| Irrigation | | 27 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 51 |
| Civil :— | | | | | | |
| Money | | 1,082 | 448 | 347 | 1,085 | 2,962 |
| Land | | 54 | 5 | 1 | — | 60 |
| Criminal :— | | | | | | |
| Assault | | 369 | 240 | 312 | 114 | 1,035 |
| Theft | | 536 | 177 | 191 | 178 | 1,082 |
| Malicious injury | | 116 | 36 | 18 | 28 | 198 |
| Cattle trespass | | 111 | 62 | 14 | 57 | 244 |
| Maintenance | | 5 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Total Decisions :— | | | | | | |
| Civil | | 1,136 | 453 | 348 | 1,085 | 3,022 |
| Criminal | | 2,222 | 2,870 | 1,178 | 1,508 | 6,778 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions" :— | | | | | | |
| Civil | | 703 | 46 | 48 | 101 | 898 |
| Criminal | | 563 | 66 | 102 | 109 | 840 |
| *Appeals.* | | | | | | |
| To Assistant Government Agent :— | | | | | | |
| Civil | Confirmed | 27 | 26 | 17 | 37 | 107 |
| | Set aside | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 21 |
| Criminal | Confirmed | 43 | 36 | 36 | 10 | 125 |
| | Set aside | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 19 |
| From Assistant Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :— | | | | | | |
| Civil | Confirmed | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 15 |
| | Set aside | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Criminal | Confirmed | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| | Set aside | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | | | |
| Civil | | 1 | — | — | 4 | 5 |
| Criminal | | 44 | 165 | 1 | 301 | 511 |

It will be observed that out of 9,800 decisions, 1,738 or about 17 per cent. were amicable settlements. The percentage for the different Tribunals is as follows:—

| | Decisions. | Amicable Settlements. | Percentage of 2 to 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wellaboda Pattu | 3,358 | 1,266 | 38 |
| Gangaboda Pattu | 3,323 | 112 | 3 |
| Weligam Korale | 1,526 | 150 | 10 |
| Morowak Korale | 1,593 | 210 | 13 |

The following shows the number of institutions in each Tribunal, with the population of the district included, in its jurisdiction.:—

| | Population. | Institutions. |
|---|---|---|
| Wellaboda Pattu | 46,204 | 3,397 |
| Gangaboda Pattu | 38,620 | 2,200 |
| Weligam Korale | 55,108 | 1,523 |
| Morowak Korale | 18,930 | 2,886 |

Making a total of 10,006 institutions, or 1,546 more than in 1904.

The fines inflicted were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Weligam Korale | Rs. 3,032·95 in 1,076 cases |
| Wellaboda Pattu | ,, 3,800·10 in 1,659 ,, |
| Gangaboda Pattu | ,, 2,140·77 in 2,804 ,, |
| Morowak Korale | ,, 1,165·65 in 1,399 ,, |
| Total—Rs. | 10,139·47 |

Making a total of Rs. 10,139·47, or Rs. 3,619·07 more than in 1904.

*Working of the Village Communities' Ordinance.*—The Godagama and Madihe subdivisions of the Four Gravets were, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants expressed at a public meeting, brought under the operation of the Ordinance during the year.

Considerable attention was paid to the collection of the Village Committee tax throughout the district and to seeing that every person liable discharged his obligations under the Ordinance As the final returns have not been furnished at the date of writing, it is impossible to go into full details on this subject. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the sum collected exceeded the collections of 1904 by Rs. 3,357, the most marked increases being in Morowak korale, Kandaboda pattu, and Gangaboda pattu; in the last-named division the collections amounted to almost treble the sum realized in the preceding year. In the other pattus the standard already achieved was well maintained.

The following is a classified statement of the revenue of the six Committees during 1905 :—

| | Four Gravets. | Weligam Korale. | Morowak Korale. | Gangaboda Pattu. | Wellaboda Pattu. | Kandaboda Pattu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Unexpended balance, 1904 ... | 479 56 | 1,723 86 | 776 72 | 314 54 | 4,418 72 | 1,941 25 |
| Poll tax ... ... | 489 50 | 5,096 0 | 1555 0 | 3,055 50 | 3,993 50 | 2,427 0 |
| Fines ... ... | 369 16 | 2,484 45 | 832 65 | 1,743 72 | 2,167 94 | 944 0 |
| Market rents ... ... | — | 124 0 | — | 597 14 | 1,003 96 | 465 0 |
| Cattle pound fees ... | 46 25 | 229 13 | — | — | 45 25 | 6 75 |
| Rent of boutique lots ... | — | 52 50 | — | — | 31 0 | 53 0 |
| Rent of coir pits ... | 125 10 | 160 10 | — | — | 285 10 | — |
| Ferry rents ... ... | — | — | 316 83 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous ... | — | 329 76 | 11 43 | 20 0 | 215 94 | 7 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,509 57 | 10,199 80 | 3,492 63 | 5,730 90 | 12,161 41 | 5,844 0 |

Grand Total for the District : Rs. 38,938·31, as against Rs. 29,708·86 in 1904.

The expenditure was as follows :—

| | Four Gravets. | Weligam Korale. | Morowak Korale. | Gangaboda Pattu. | Wellaboda Pattu. | Kandaboda Pattu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Maintenance of roads, including bridges and culverts ... | 397 45 | 1,435 54 | 60 0 | 147 58 | 885 23 | — |
| Maintenance of paths, including bridges and culverts ... | 17 0 | — | — | — | 545 1 | 33 0 |
| Improvements to roads, viz., New roads ... ... | — | — | — | 844 49 | 950 31 | 1,305 79 |
| New culverts ... | 235 50 | 633 59 | 58 64 | — | — | 115 0 |
| Maintenance of markets ... | — | — | — | 112 80 | 140 45 | 165 19 |
| Maintenance of cattle pounds ... | 3 45 | 12 64 | — | — | — | — |
| Maintenance of Gansabhawas ... | — | 22 80 | 183 98 | 120 13 | 80 53 | — |
| Maintenance of school buildings | 89 92 | 47 24 | 132 70 | 116 39 | 160 93 | 214 57 |
| New buildings, viz., schools ... | — | 853 50 | 283 82 | — | 2,209 18 | — |
| Markets ... ... | — | — | — | — | 2,292 84 | — |
| New bridges ... ... | — | 346 85 | — | — | — | — |
| Cattle farm ... ... | — | 341 22 | — | — | — | — |
| Staff, Village Tribunal, Kachcheri, and Village Committee, including arrears of 1904 ... | 184 67 | 1,668 93 | 885 92 | 1,488 78 | 1,443 92 | 766 94 |
| Commission to Headmen ... | 32 66 | 53 96 | 155 0 | — | 413 81 | 235 0 |
| Stationery, Kachcheri, Village Committee, and Village Tribunal ... ... | 20 2 | 87 89 | 10 0 | 21 94 | 45 49 | 57 9 |
| Printed forms ... | 22 93 | 88 94 | 68 55 | 89 81 | 70 28 | 47 24 |
| Not otherwise classified ... | 49 24 | 1,672 84 | 220 98 | 210 10 | 939 19 | 705 65 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,052 84 | 7,265 94 | 2,059 59 | 3,152 2 | 10,177 17 | 3,645 47 |

Total Expenditure : Rs. 27,353·03.

The sum expended on schools during the year was Rs. 3,108·25, or 7·98 per cent. of the revenue. The sum spent on the maintenance of roads and culverts and bridges was 2,925·80, or 7·15 per cent. of the revenue. The sum spent on the maintenance of public buildings, exclusive of schools, was Rs. 841·97, or 2·16 per cent. of the revenue. The sum expended on new roads, bridges, and culverts, was Rs. 4,490·17, or 11·53 per cent. of the revenue. The sum expended on new buildings was Rs. 5,639·34, or 14·48 per cent. of the revenue.

The approximate mileage of roads and paths was as follows :—

| | Roads. Miles. | Paths. Miles. | Total. Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Gravets .. | 9½ | — | 9½ |
| Weligam Korale .. | 26 | 7 | 33 |
| Gangaboda Pattu .. | 14½ | 89 | 103½ |
| Wellaboda Pattu .. | 29 | 51¼ | 80¼ |
| Morowak Korale .. | 3 | 79 | 82 |
| Kandaboda Pattu .. | — | 59 | 59 |
| | | Grand Total .. | 367¼ |

The number of buildings in charge of the Committee is as follows :—

| | Four Gravets. | Weligam Korale. | Morowak Korale. | Gangaboda Pattu. | Wellaboda Pattu. | Kandaboda Pattu. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Court-houses | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | 11 |
| Village Committee bungalows | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Schools | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 30 |
| Markets | — | 3 | — | 4 | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| Cattle pounds | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Ambalams | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |

The most important works executed during the year 1905 were—

*Four Gravets.*

Improvement of Naimana-Diyagaha road.

*Weligam Korale.*

Construction of Neraluwa bridge; construction of Ekale culvert on Walliwela road; completion of Dampella girls' school; fencing the cattle farm with a barbed wire fence; construction of five masonry culverts on Ketawila road.

*Morowak Korale.*

Completion of Kotapola school; repairing Morowak Gansabhawa.

*Gangaboda Pattu.*

Repairing the Welletota footbridge; commencement of improvements to Kadduwa-Tibbotuwawa road.

*Wellaboda Pattu.*

Completion of Aparekka girls' school; completion of Dikwella market; extension of Gandara school; commencement of improvements to Aparekka-Walasgala road.

*Kandaboda Pattu.*

Construction of a kitchen for Denegama school; construction of a well for Pallawela school; construction of a wooden platform for the well at the Hakmana market; commencement of improvements to Radawela-Iriyatota road.

## V.—SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INTEREST.

*The Thoroughfares Ordinance.*

The estimated population of the district was 213,840, while that for the previous year was 207,954. The number of male inhabitants liable under the Ordinance was 44,887, as against 43,370 in 1904. Of these, 37,876 or 84·38 per cent. of the number liable discharged their liability by paying Re 1·50 and 495 or 1·10 per cent. by paying Rs. 3, while 1,010 or 2·25 per cent. laboured six days and 53 or ·11 per cent laboured twelve days. The total number of effectives in the district was thus 39,434, or 87·85 per cent. of the number liable. Of the remainder 4,275 or 9·52 per cent., though not effective in the district, were accounted for as follows :—1,731 or 3·84 per cent. by exemption; 2,107 or 4·69 per cent. as having paid and laboured elsewhere; 28 or ·06 per cent. committed to jail; 11 or ·02 per cent. fined; 221 or ·49 per cent. as double and erroneous entries; and 177 or ·39 per cent. as dead. The balance of 1,178 or 2·62 per cent. of those liable were non-effective, *i.e.*, were reported to have left the village or could not be arrested.

The commutation realized in money and labour was Rs. 60,080·47. The total revenue at the disposal of the Committee was Rs. 81,001·26. Of this sum Rs. 27,505·50 (inclusive of labour rendered) was spent on resthouses and principal roads in charge of the Public Works Department; Rs. 14,700·06 on salaries, commissions, and miscellaneous charges; and Rs. 33,335·62 on minor works. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,460·08.

The total mileage of roads in charge of the Superintendent of Minor Roads is 173½. The Committee maintained, and in some instances improved, 135⅜ miles during the year at an average cost of Rs. 126·13 per mile, while the remaining 38⅛ miles were maintained with the assistance of the Government toll grant at an average cost of Rs. 253·72 per mile. The total mileage (173½) was maintained at an average rate of Rs. 154·17 per mile.

All the roads were kept in excellent order with the exception of that from Kamburupitiya to Makandura, which suffered severely from floods. The want of convenient pits for the removal of gravel adds to the difficulty of keeping this road in good repair.

*Waste Lands Ordinance.*—The work of settlement is mainly in the hands of the Land Settlement Department, but the planted lands in 96 villages, consisting of 4,162 lots comprising a total area of 16,546 acres, were left to the Assistant Agent to settle. Of these, 2,170 lots aggregating 6,853 acres have been settled, leaving a balance of 1,992 lots amounting to 9,963 acres still to be disposed of. The work of settlement was greatly retarded in the early part of the year by my having no Office Assistant, and later on by the outbreak of smallpox, which necessarily absorbed all the time and energy which could be spared from the ordinary duties of an Assistant Agent.

The following table shows the progress made during the year :—

| | Declared Crown. | Admitted Private. | Sold. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Settled previously | 7 0 34 | 2,301 3 15 | 61 1 7 | 2,370 1 16 |
| Settled during 1905 | 4 1 28 | 4,213 3 32½ | 264 2 14½ | 4,482 3 35 |
| Total | 11 2 22 | 6,515 3 7½ | 325 3 21½ | 6,853 1 11 |

The work of settlement has proved beneficial in many ways, not least by greatly increasing the Assistant Agent's knowledge of this district and bringing him into closer relations with the people.

The following table shows the operations of the Special Officer and Settlement Officer and Land Settlement Department in this district since the passing of the Ordinance:—

Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinance in the Matara District during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices Published. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | | Abandoned. | Notices Pending. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Sold. Extent. | Sold. Amount | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | | No. | Extent. | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Brought forward unsettled from 1897-1900 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brought forward from 1901 ... | 1 | 54 2 25 | 2 0 25 | 26 1 0 | 262 50 | 26 1 0 | 54 2 25 | — | — | — | 54 2 25 |
| Brought forward from 1902 ... | 5 | 658 2 2 | 572 3 16 | — | — | 8 0 0 | 580 3 16 | — | 1 | 77 2 26 | 658 2 2 |
| Brought forward from 1903 ... | 9 | 684 2 32 | 616 3 26 | 7 2 6 | 321 50 | 16 2 19 | 641 0 11 | — | 3 | 43 2 21 | 684 2 32 |
| Brought forward from 1904 ... | 31 | 1,200 3 26 | 5,654 0 9 | 7 2 23 | 79 0 | 30 1 23 | 5,692 0 15 | 63 1 7 | 17 | 6,245 2 4 | 12,000 3 26 |
| Published in 1905 | 37 | 8,762 1 39 | 1,943 2 30 | 1 0 31 | 17 0 | 5 2 35 | 1,950 2 16 | 11 2 24 | 18 | 6,800 0 39 | 8,762 1 39 |
| Total ... | 83 | 22,161 1 4 | 8,789 2 26 | 42 2 20 | 680 0 | 86 3 37 | 8,919 1 3 | 74 3 31 | 39 | 13,167 0 10 | 22,161 1 4 |

*Legislation required.*

*Toddy.*—I repeat the recommendation made last year that the control of permits to draw toddy should be vested in the Government Agent or his Assistant. Fermented toddy is the "national beverage" in this district; it is, I believe, a nourishing although, of course, an intoxicating drink. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that wherever there is an "atura" there is an illicit traffic in fermented toddy, and these sales are a source of great profit to the renter and distiller. We profess to control the liquor trade; but so long as the "atura" can be established wherever the renter or distiller pleases the control is inadequate. Where the distiller is engaged in the illicit dealings it is to the interest of the renter to keep him in check, and *vice versa*, but they seem as a rule to arrive at a *modus vivendi* which leaves each free to pursue his unlawful trade within reasonable limits; while the established authority, whose duty it is to checkmate both, is an unpaid headman, who, if he honestly tries to suppress the evil, is fighting against overwhelming odds, and in many cases reaps an unlawful harvest from renter and distiller alike.

*Contagious and infectious diseases.*—The proper authority should be empowered on being satisfied that any of the inmates of a house showed symptoms of sickening for disease to place the premises under observation, and thereafter it should be unlawful for any of the inmates to quit the house without written permission from the proper authority until the order be revoked.

Regulation 9 under part III. of the regulations should be made applicable to cases of smallpox wherever they occur. The proper authority should have power to enter upon any private land wherever situated and to construct a hospital and place of observation thereon for cholera or smallpox at a rent not exceeding Rs. 5 per diem.

The proper authority should be empowered to destroy, or otherwise deal with, any property, whether immovable or movable, for the purpose of destroying the germs of infection and preventing the spread of the disease. Payment of compensation should be in the discretion of the proper authority.

*Waste lands.*—Much valuable work noticed elsewhere has been done during the past year and previously in bringing to a final issue and settlement questions between Crown and subject respecting the title to lands. The provisions of the Ordinance were first applied to the Matara District, and nowhere else have they been so extensively carried into effect. It was therefore not without some consternation that I read during the year a decision of the Supreme Court in a Matara case, in which it was laid down that such decisions may be subsequently challenged, and that evidence to prove that a man had prior to their date acquired a good title to the land in dispute cannot be properly excluded at a trial for clearing and cultivating the land after it has been declared to be Crown property. If the law as laid down be correct the Ordinance requires amendment.

A further question arises whether a squatter subsequent to the date of a final order can acquire the rights to which he is declared entitled under the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840. Personally I think it very questionable whether the Legislature would ever pass a law extinguishing the squatter's right, which is in some sense equitable, dates from, I suppose, the remotest ages, obtains in all civilized countries, and is based on what I must term for want of a better phrase the rights of man. But whether such a law could or could not be passed, it is pretty clear that in an agricultural country where there is no tax upon land the squatter will continue to squat and his proceedings must be kept in check not by a few pages in the statute book, but by appointing a body of men whose sole duty it shall be to protect Crown land from encroachment. In the present (as in the past) the village headmen cannot be relied upon to do this, and in the Morowak korale a Chena Muhandiram has been appointed for the purpose. I recommend that another be appointed for the Kandaboda pattu, and indeed in all Chief Headmen's divisions in which the operations of the Land Settlement Department have been pushed to final decisions on an extensive scale.

In a prosecution under the Forest Ordinance for clearing without a permit land declared Crown it should not be necessary to prove that the land conforms to the various requirements of the clause defining land at the disposal of the Crown. The Forest Ordinance should be amended so as to harmonize with the Waste Lands Ordinance in this respect.

I am strongly of opinion that no conveyance, lease, or mortgage of land should be valid unless a survey of the property be attached thereto. If this is considered impracticable in all cases the requirement might be made compulsory where the extent exceeds a certain acreage.

## VI.—IRRIGATION.

*Principal works.*—These were maintained in good order, and the water-rate was collected without difficulty or default. They are in the immediate charge of the Inspector of Irrigation, who has his head quarters at Hakmana.

*Minor works.*—These are in charge of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Mr. Caspersz, who succeeded Mr. Van Houten, transferred to Dambulla. The revenue of the local Irrigation Committee amounted to Rs. 3,401·63, with which the under-mentioned repairs, additions, and new works were executed :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Repairs to masonry of Tittamuguna tank | 100 | 0 |
| 2. | Repairs to masonry of Gatara gate | 105 | 0 |
| 3. | Repairs to sea gates at Naimana and Wiraduwa | 95 | 0 |
| 4. | Stop planks for coffer dam of Kamburugamuwa tank | 10 | 50 |
| 5. | Repairs to Nagoda-Wetiya anicut | 159 | 0 |
| 6. | Repairs to Hindeliya tank sluice | 140 | 0 |
| 7. | Repairs to Sultanagoda tank | 95 | 0 |
| 8. | Repairs to masonry of Mahawewa | 70 | 0 |
| 9. | Construction of Mimanadeniya sluice | 518 | 0 |
| 10. | Additions and repairs to Indiwaruway anicut | 200 | 0 |
| 11. | Repairs to Paraduwa gate | 89 | 0 |
| 12. | Repairs to Maramba tank sluice | 55 | 44 |
| 13. | Repairs to sluice, &c., Yamulla tank | 250 | 0 |
| 14. | Urgent repairs to Rotumba channel | 244 | 71 |
| 15. | Completion of the Galmulla sea gate | 262 | 30 |
| 16. | Repairs to Kumbalgama spill and channel | 120 | 0 |
| 17. | Construction of the Aparekka anicut | 1,023 | 0* |

* This item of expenditure has been met from the "Fines Fund."

In addition to these works the following were undertaken and completed from the general fund :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Repairs to Ginigat amuna | 80 | 0 |
| 2. | Stop planking Indiwaruway anicut | 89 | 0 |
| 3. | Repairs to and planking Goigoda flood outlet | 98 | 0 |
| 4. | Repairs to Tallala sea gate | 29 | 50 |
| 5. | Repairs to Nupe-ela | 72 | 0 |

An estimate amounting to about Rs. 3,000 was framed for the repair of Borala tank, and after some difficulty the proprietors interested agreed to repay the cost of the work in ten annual instalments. The estimate was referred to the Director of Irrigation, who has decided that a re-survey is necessary, and I understand that an officer of the Department is to be sent for the purpose as soon as one can be spared. The work should not be delayed.

Meetings of proprietors were held during the year to consider the desirability of restoring Radawewa and Budugedarawewa in the Morowak korale. Both projects were rejected by the proprietors, but as an alternative scheme to the restoration of Budugedarawewa a proposal is under consideration to construct a new tank at Ginnaliya by building a dam across Liwanawila.

The following works were estimated for during the year, and a selection of them will be undertaken during 1906 :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Construction of Liwana tank in Morowak korale | 1,357 | 0 |
| 2. | Restoration of Radawewa | 1,552 | 50 |
| 3. | Restoration of Budugedarawewa | 680 | 25 |
| 4. | Construction of Rajagalgoda flood outlet | 847 | 0 |
| 5. | Construction of Anandagama flood outlet | 440 | 0 |
| 6. | Distribution gate for Manamanagahakumbura | 211 | 75 |
| 7. | Distribution gate for Didampekumbura | 118 | 25 |
| 8. | Improvements to Kumbalgama tank | 120 | 50 |
| 9. | Masonry aqueduct over Batuwita main channel | 268 | 75 |
| 10. | Removing rocks at Kalapumodara outlet | 142 | 0 |
| 11. | Masonry aqueduct at Bamburewewa | 125 | 0 |
| 12. | Repairs to Polwattumodara canal | 75 | 0 |
| 13. | Constructing new gate at Naimana | 234 | 0 |
| 14. | Constructing anicut for Tibbotuwawa fields | 575 | 0 |
| 15. | Distributing gate for Ambilla-Kanatta fields | 124 | 50 |
| 16. | Culvert at Doonde embankment | 150 | 0 |
| 17. | Culvert at Deiyandara embankment | 90 | 0 |
| 18. | Sluice at Uduwe for Pitawella fields | 125 | 0 |
| 19. | Improvements to Venicula flood outlet. | 137 | 0 |
| 20. | Repairs to Sultanagoda tank | 77 | 50 |
| 21. | Repairs to Rotumba anicut and channel | 526 | 0 |
| 22. | Urgent repairs to minor works | 575 | 0 |

A proposal for constructing a feeder channel for Pallegama tank and for restoring the bund will be examined and estimated for as soon as the preliminary survey, the cost of which will be met by one of the proprietors interested in the scheme, has been made.

I annex Mr. Caspersz' report :—

The list of irrigation works remains the same as in 1904. Although the Aparekka anicut and Mimanadeniya tank appeared in last year's list, the works were actually taken up and completed under my supervision during 1905. The former work, which cost Rs. 1,023, was taken up in October and satisfactorily completed

by the end of the year, notwithstanding that the work was taken up during the most rainy reason. Mimanadeniya tank sluice has also been completed in a very creditable manner. These two were about the largest works that were carried out from the fund of the Irrigation Committee of Matara during 1905. A new flood outlet to cost Rs. 795 is under construction at present. Since I took up duties as Irrigation Sub-Inspector in charge of Minor Works of this district in July this year, I have been engaged in inspecting proposed works to be taken up during 1906. I have also inspected and estimated for the survey of the Pallegama scheme in the Morowak korale, and surveyed and levelled the bund of Pottewella Pahalawewa for proposed restoration.

*Borala tank.*—It is very necessary that the repairs and improvements to the bund and sluices of this tank should be taken up without any further delay. Estimates for the re-forming of the bund and repairs to the sluices of this tank were forwarded to Government by my predecessor, but I am given to understand that as no complete plans of works necessary are available a re-survey of the works necessary will have to be made. I was informed that an Irrigation Engineer would inspect the tank and give me instructions as to fieldwork necessary for framing fresh estimates required for the restoration of the tank.

*Maintenance of irrigation works.*—In general upkeep of works, such as clearing jungle, weeding, uprooting stumps, &c., on bunds of tanks and along channel banks, there is still much room for improvement. In accordance to present system the tanks and channels are allowed to overgrow with jungle and weeds unless the Assistant Government Agent, the Irrigation Officer, or other officers of Government notice the overgrowth and compel the fieldowners to clear the same. With the object of minimizing this state of affairs I submitted to the Irrigation Committee, Matara, a proposal of rules for maintenance under Village Tanks, such as are in force in the Central and North-Central Provinces, but I regret to state that the proposed scheme did not meet with the approval of the Irrigation Committee. It is necessary that clearing jungle, weeding, and uprooting stumps, principally along all tank bunds and channels, should be regularly carried out at least twice during the year—say before each cultivating season commences—and rules to this effect should be framed and passed as early as possible.

Rainfall was equally distributed throughout the year, and the water supply was fairly ample throughout the district. No complaints were made to me with regard to insufficient water supply.

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Bandattara bridge was completed during the year. The Matara bridge was condemned some time ago, and the process of demolition began in October.

The following works are required:—

(1) A record room for the Kachcheri.
(2) A suitable office room for the Assistant Government Agent at the Kachcheri.
(3) Quarters for the District Judge and the Police Magistrate.
(4) Enlargement of the Deputy Fiscal's Office.

## VIII.—FORESTS.

*Staff.*—Mr. F. Lewis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo, was in charge of the district from 1st January.

*Revenue and expenditure.*—There was an advance in revenue. The figures are given below:—

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of timber | 3,229 0 | 5,023 58 |
| Fines | 2,982 0 | 3,481 51 |
| | 6,211 0 | 8,505 9 |
| Expenditure | 1,293 0 | 1,951 65 |
| Balance | 4,918 0 | 6,553 44 |

All timber licenses were issued by the Assistant Government Agent. Special pains were taken to enforce the regulations for controlling the felling and removal of timber, and it is believed that this has had a favourable effect upon the revenue. Two serious cases of overfelling were reported early in the year and punished by heavy departmental fines. After that forest offences were of rare occurrence.

I annex a report by the Forest Ranger, Mr. A. H. Erskine:—

During 1905 the Matara District was included in the Colombo division and Mr. Lewis, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, paid a visit to the district in July. With the exception of the removal of the river watcher, the staff remains the same as in 1904—three overseers and one Forest Ranger. Late in the year Mr. Mendis, Forest Ranger, came into the district on special forest reserve work; he took up Oliyagankele. The settling of the forest reserves in this district is a most important work, and will be of immense value when completed. The usual illicit fellings took place during the year, the most important being connived at by the minor headmen. At Kananke, in the Weligam korale, a trader overfelled on license hora to the value of Rs. 900. I am glad to say that I was able to make him pay double royalty, amounting to Rs. 1,800, and on my report the Vidane Arachchi, Police Officer, Vel-vidane, and the Forest Overseer were dismissed, as I was able to prove this connivance at the fellings.

I am glad to be able to report that the revenue from sale of trees has increased over that of 1904 by Rs. 1,895·58. But the present rate for hora is far too high; the present rate for plumbago will not allow traders to buy timber from the Forest Department.

Chena fines have also increased over 1904 by Rs. 499. I would again suggest that the whole of the district be proclaimed under the Ordinance.

Below is given the actual revenue and expenditure of the district in 1905:—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Total Revenue:— | |
| By sale of timber | 5,023 58 |
| Fines | 3,481 0 |
| Value of timber on land sold, paper credit | 5,060 0 |
| Total | 13,564 58 |
| Total Expenditure | 1,951 65 |
| Balance | 11,612 93 |

The policy to be pursued in this district is obvious. Those forests which the Forest Department wish to be reserved should be selected and proclaimed under the Waste Lands Ordinance (if this latter step has not already been taken). The rest of the forest land should be sold. There is no necessity to proclaim these reserves under the Forest Ordinance. I cannot see that the Forest Department gains anything by this procedure, which is lengthy, troublesome, and, in cases where the forest has already been declared to be Crown property under the Waste Lands Ordinance, objectionable, because it revives the question of title.

*Gangaboda Pattu.*

| Name. | Approximate Area. | Surveyed or not. | Declared Crown or not. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | | |
| Oleagankele .. | 1,240 .. | Surveyed .. | Declared Crown |
| Welihenakele .. | 1,100 .. | do. .. | do. |
| Masmullakele .. | 3,124 .. | do. .. | do. |
| Kirindemahayaya .. | 1,000 .. | do. .. | do. |
| Badullakele .. | 500 .. | do. .. | do. |
| | *Wellaboda Pattu.* | | |
| Kekanadurakele .. | 1,000 .. | Surveyed .. | do. |
| Dandeniyakele .. | 600 .. | do. .. | do. |
| Aparekkakele .. | 400 .. | do. .. | do. |
| | *Morowak Korale.* | | |
| Morowakkanda .. | 2,000 .. | Surveyed .. | do. |
| Aningkanda .. | 1,000 .. | do. .. | do. |
| Rammalekanda .. | 3,000 .. | do. .. | do. |
| Diyadawekele .. | 1,000 .. | do. .. | do. |
| | *Weligam Korale.* | | |
| Beraleliyamukalana .. | 2,000 .. | Surveyed .. | — |
| Dediyagalamukalana .. | 9,000 .. | do. .. | Declared Crown |
| Kalugalakandekele and Kudugalekandekele .. | 1,000 .. | do. .. | — |
| Horaketigodamukalana .. | 500 .. | do. .. | Declared Crown |
| | *Kandaboda Pattu.* | | |
| Nakandekele .. | 500 .. | Surveyed .. | — |
| Angurumelahena .. | 500 .. | do. .. | — |
| Mulatiyanakandekele .. | 1,500 .. | do. .. | Declared Crown |
| Wiharekele .. | 1,000 .. | do. .. | do. |

*Plantations.*

The teak garden at Kekunadura should be sold or else the teak should be felled and the land planted with jak.

Matara, February 21, 1906.

G. COOKSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

## REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1905.

Area, 1,013 square miles; estimated population on December 31, 1905, 111,107.

### 1.—BRIEF HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THE principal events of the year were the usual collections of salt at the lewayas in the spring and autumn and the outbreak of smallpox in August. These subjects are dealt with under the heads "Salt," and "Health of the People," respectively.

A breach of the bund of the Tissa tank, 35 feet wide, occurred on January 12. It was temporarily stopped next day when the head of water in the tank had fallen about 2½ feet. No serious damage was done, and the breach was soon afterwards repaired

There were several administrative changes during the year Mr. A. C. Allnutt was succeeded on April 13 by Mr. J. Conroy, and Mr. Conroy by the writer on November 10.

Mr. Lushington succeeded Mr. Crawford as Government Agent on December 5. Mr. T. J. Doole, Mudaliyar of Magam pattu, died on January 19. Mr. A. F. Gunaratna was appointed Kachcheri Mudaliyar in January, and has done exceptionally good work in that capacity.

Doole Mudliyar, Superintendent of the Salt Department, sent in his papers for retirement at the age of 69, after 48 years' good service under Government. This veteran is still in office, pending the appointment of a successor.

Mr. G. D. Templer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was relieved by Mr. H. C. Toller in March. Mr. Toller was transferred to Trincomalee in July, when the district was placed in charge of Mr. W. H. Fernando, a veteran forest officer, who has done extremely good work during the year. Mr. Toller has, since the 1st January, been in charge of the Province, with his headquarters at Matara.

Disease broke out in the game sanctuary about the middle of the year, but the mortality does not appear to have been serious, as the carcases of only five wild buffaloes, four sambur, and twenty-one wild pigs were found. The disease was probably introduced by herds of cattle belonging to the villagers being allowed to graze in the sanctuary. The head watcher has been reported for dismissal for neglect of his duties and for absence without leave.

## II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for 1905 was Rs. 258,189·80, exclusive of the receipts on account of the arrack, rum, and toddy rent, which were credited at Galle Kachcheri. As the arrack rents of Matara and Hambantota Districts were sold together to one renter it is not possible to state how much should be credited to the latter district.

The revenue for 1905, exclusive of the arrack rent, shows an increase of Rs. 109,178 over that of the previous year. Rs. 95,817 of this increase is due to the sale of salt. In 1904 there was not sufficient salt in store available for sale owing to the failure of the salt collections in 1903.

The other chief increases were in land sales, due to payments for land sold in previous years under Sir H. Ward's Minute; opium rents, due to competition; bridge tolls, due to prompter payments by the renters; District Court fines, due to the sum of Rs. 2,501 having been credited in a single case; and sale of Government property, due to Rs. 2,020 having been realized by the sale of the right to collect shed horns in all the forests and jungles of the district, except in the game sanctuary. The sale of the right to collect shed horns in the sanctuary would probably realize as much again. At present the horns are collected by the game watchers and sold by the Forest Department, but the collections are far from satisfactory.

The main decreases in the revenue were in revenue stamps, due to a falling off in the sale of land and Police Court fines. There is also a decrease in the recoveries on Irrigation Works, owing to delay in the preparation of new specifications of lands benefited. Steps have been taken for the early recovery of these arrears.

The local expenditure is given below, being 43·7 per cent. (excluding pensions) of the revenue (minus the arrack rent) collected :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal emoluments .. .. .. .. | 21,293 | 3 |
| Other charges .. .. .. .. | 91,561 | 9 |
| Pensions .. .. .. .. | 2,823 | 87 |
| Total—Rs. | 115,677 | 99 |

A comparative statement is annexed showing the revenue for 1904 and 1905 :—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Imports.* | | | | | |
| Other Goods .. .. | 10 33 | 11 50 | 1 17 | — | — |
| PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES. | | | | | |
| Port Dues at Outports .. | 227 0 | 32 78 | — | 194 22 | — |
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | | | | | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy .. | 3,260 31 | — | — | 3,260 31 | Payments made at Galle Kachcheri. |
| Opium .. .. .. | 250 0 | 6,010 69 | 5,760 69 | — | The rents for 1904 realized Rs. 3,070, which was credited in 1903. The increase for 1905 was due to keen competition for the Tangalla rent. |
| Salt .. .. .. | 55,369 40 | 151,186 9 | 95,816 69 | — | The collections of salt in 1903 were poor, and there was not sufficient salt available for sale in 1904. The price of salt was raised from Rs. 2·36 to Rs. 3·50 per cwt. in March, 1905. |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | |
| Incidental .. .. .. | 10 0 | — | — | 10 0 | — |
| *Rents exclusive of Lands.* | | | | | |
| Road Tolls .. .. | 5,016 45 | 5,552 77 | 536 72 | — | More prompt recovery. |
| Bridge Tolls .. .. | 2,039 0 | 4,096 0 | 2,057 0 | — | |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) .. | 10,745 53 | 9,396 61 | — | 1,348 92 | Decrease in extent of land sold. |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | |
| Forest Offences .. .. | 2,018 50 | 2 706 9 | 687 59 | — | Increased recoveries of compensation for illicit chena cultivation. |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fines and Forfeitures—Contd.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| District Courts .. | 340 0 | 2,867 0 | 2,536 0 | — | A sum of Rs. 2,501 was credited in District Court, Tangalla, No. 537. |
| Police Court .. | 3,703 2 | 2,423 23 | — | 1,279 79 | — |
| Government Agents .. | 15 0 | 692 60 | 677 60 | — | Chiefly due to fines on salt contractors. |
| Other Departments .. | 473 56 | 927 93 | 454 37 | — | More fines recovered from road tax defaulters |
| Total .. | 83,240 77 | 185,868 1 | 108,526 26 | 5,899 2 | |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps .. | 6,776 15 | 6,801 58 | 25 43 | — | |
| Survey Fees .. .. | 3,313 2 | 2,743 16 | — | 569 86 | Decrease in land sold. |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works | 10,939 47 | 9,050 96 | — | 1,888 51 | Recoveries delayed pending preparation of new specifications. |
| Hospital Stoppages .. | 30 25 | — | — | 30 25 | |
| Collections at Dispensaries .. | 321 82 | 513 26 | 191 44 | — | |
| Value of Prison Labour .. | 10 18 | 10 0 | — | 0 18 | |
| Value of Tools lost .. | — | 2 25 | 2 25 | — | |
| Warehouse Rent .. | 26 44 | 30 18 | 3 74 | — | |
| Fees for Title Deeds .. | 1,036 73 | 448 93 | — | 587 80 | Decrease in extent of land sold. |
| Sundries .. | 1 36 | 1 75 | 0 39 | — | |
| Total .. | 22,455 42 | 19,602 7 | 223 25 | 3,076 60 | |
| RENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPRETY. | | | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses.. | 79 75 | 83 0 | 3 25 | — | |
| Garden Rents .. .. | 9 0 | 2 0 | — | 7 0 | Increased recoveries on account of chena licenses issued. |
| Rent of Lands .. .. | 4,950 21 | 6,089 28 | 1,139 7 | — | |
| Total .. | 5,038 96 | 6,174 28 | 1,142 32 | 7 0 | |
| INTEREST. | | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue ... | 343 38 | 200 10 | — | 143 28 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores .. | 34 66 | 1 80 | — | 32 86 | |
| Unclaimed Deposits .. | 667 65 | 624 74 | — | 42 91 | |
| Sundries .. .. | 11 19 | 107 43 | 96 24 | — | |
| Total .. | 713 50 | 733 97 | 96 24 | 75 77 | |
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | | |
| Timber .. .. | 473 2 | 552 24 | 79 22 | — | |
| Crops on Crown Lands .. | 364 43 | 457 79 | 93 36 | — | |
| Sale of Sand .. .. | — | 0 60 | 0 60 | — | |
| Sundries .. .. | 119 95 | 2,507 70 | 2,387 75 | — | Due to sum realized by sale of right to collect shed horns. |
| Total .. | 957 40 | 3,518 33 | 2,560 93 | — | |
| LAND SALES. | | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold .. | 36,024 89 | 42,048 76 | 6,023 87 | — | Payments of instalments on account of lands sold in previous years. |
| Total .. | 36,024 89 | 42,048 76 | 6,023 87 | — | |
| Grand Total .. | 149,011 65 | 258,189 80 | 118,574 4 | 9,395 89 | |

## III.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Rice, kurakkan, and sweet potatoes form the staple food of the people. These are supplemented and flavoured by Indian corn, kurakkan, and other kinds of dry grain grown in chenas, cocoanut, bread-fruit, jak, plantains, pumpkins, and many other kinds of vegetables, fresh and cured fish, and fresh and salted meat of various kinds. No scarcity of food was reported during the year.

## IV.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The estimated population of the district on December 31, 1905, was 111,107, an increase of 1,403 over that of the preceding year. The health of the people in general was not satisfactory. The birth-rate fell from 49 to 46·5 per mille, while the death-rate rose from 25·6 to 33·8 per mille. Magam pattu and East Giruwa pattu were particularly unhealthy owing to malarial fever, the deaths being in excess of the births. The number of marriages fell from 858 to 605.

Smallpox broke out in Tangalla on August 3, and has not yet been eradicated. Up to the end of the year there had been 145 cases and 55 deaths. The total up to the date of writing this report is 169 cases and 63 deaths. The chief centres of the epidemic have been the villages Danketiya and Palatuduwa near Tangalla. Segregation camps for patients and contacts were established at Polommaruwa and Gurupokuna; and in other villages the patients and contacts were isolated in smaller camps, as the necessity arose, on instructions from the Medical Department.

Strenuous efforts are being made to stamp out the disease by tracing all the contacts and segregating them, whenever a fresh case is discovered and removed to the smallpox hospital. Mr. Amarasekera, Muhandiram of Tissa, has been specially appointed for this duty, and is doing good work. Mr. Gunaratna, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, was also of much service in tracing contacts for about a week at the end of the year, after which he had to return to the Kachcheri, as his work was considerably in arrear. Credit is also due to Don Davith de Silva Wickramasuriya, Constable Arachchi of Beliatta, for good work done at the commencement of the epidemic. This officer's devotion to duty was probably the cause of his contracting the disease himself. Fortunately he recovered.

It is to be feared that dogs prowling around the camps and eating kitchen refuse and food rejected by the patients have contributed to the spread of the disease. The dogs are now shot. The main causes of the epidemic have been, I believe, the concealment of cases and the failure of the headmen to trace contacts.

The sanitation of the towns of Tangalla and Hambantota is carried out by the local Village Committees. The state of the former town is fairly good, but there is considerable room for improvement as regards the latter. I have recommended the establishment of a Local Board for Hambantota, in order to raise the necessary funds for its sanitation.

Dispensaries are provided by Government for the people at thirteen places throughout the district. 40,805 patients were treated at the dispensaries in 1905 as against 39,693 in the previous year.

There are hospitals at Tangalla and Hambantota, at which 560 patients were treated in 1905. The accommodation for patients at the former hospital has been greatly extended.

Tangalla and Hambantota stand equally in need of a pure water supply. The former town is mainly supplied by two large wells, built in the middle of two ponds, dependent on surface drainage, while the latter has only a few wells in the sandhills near the sea. The necessity for a good water supply for both towns has been clearly set forth by my predecessor, Mr. Horsburgh, in his report for 1902. Steps have been taken by Government to ascertain the quantity of water available from Ambala springs near Tangalla. Very little can be done for Hambantota, except improving the existing wells, until Magam pattu is irrigated from the Walawe river, or until some large tank not too far from the town is restored or constructed.

## V.—INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

The principal occupation of the people is the cultivation of their fields, gardens, and chenas.

*Agriculture.*—The headmen estimate that 966,408 bushels of paddy and 113,166 bushels of dry grain were produced during the year, but these figures are merely rough approximations. A considerable part of the rice consumed was, as usual, imported from India. The extent of paddy land cultivated was about 40,152 acres. Further remarks on the subject of paddy cultivation will be found under the head Irrigation.

Chena cultivation is carried on extensively throughout the district. 1,746 acres of Crown land were cultivated on permits at a rental of Rs. 2 per acre, while a very large area was cultivated illicitly. Compensation amounting to Rs. 3,014 was recovered from the cultivators of about 700 acres, while fines aggregating Rs. 1,713 were imposed in the Police Court on the cultivators of about 400 acres, who would not pay compensation into the Kachcheri. Besides this total of 2,846 acres, a large extent of Crown land was illicitly cultivated. The cases instituted against the cultivators have not yet been tried by the Police Court, Tangalla. The acreage of chenas cultivated on private land is considerable, and has not been estimated by the headmen.

The policy of refusing to issue chena permits, except in cases of absolute necessity, was abandoned in 1902 on the orders of Government on a representation made by the writer in that year when Police Magistrate of Tangalla. The old policy had little effect in restricting illicit chena cultivation, and resulted in the prosecution, annually, of hundreds of otherwise law-abiding and industrious villagers, who now gladly take out permits to cultivate from the Kachcheri. Had permits been issued more freely in the past these prosecutions would have been unnecessary, and the Crown title to thousands of acres of chena land would have been preserved. Now, in many cases, the evidence of possession and cultivation is mainly on the side of the claimants. A statement is annexed showing the illicit chena prosecutions in the past three years and their results:—

CHENA CASES.

| Year. | Institutions. | Number of Accused. | Number convicted. | Amount of Fines recovered. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | 851 | 1,006 | 596 | 3,420 | 0 |
| 1904 | 349 | 497 | 227 | 1,590 | 0 |
| 1905 | 12,48 | 1,655 | 359 | 1,713 | 0 |

*Horticulture.*—Gardens planted with cocoanut, arecanut, and other fruit-bearing trees may be estimated at about 25,000 acres.

*New areas of cultivation.*—At the land sales held during the year at the Kachcheri, 365 acres of Crown land were sold, chiefly for cocoanut, citronella, and paddy cultivation. In addition to this 64 acres were sold by the Land Settlement Officer in the course of settling villages under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

*Fisheries.*—Considerable quantities of sea fish are caught, principally during the north-east monsoon, by fishermen from all parts of the Province. Only a small part is locally consumed, the greater part being salted and cured for sale elsewhere. Over 400 boats are employed in sea-fishing.

*Minor industries.*—The distillation of citronella oil affords occupation to a large number of people, there being 160 distilleries.

The production of coir fibre, coir yarn, and cocoanut oil gives employment to many. Other minor industries are the manufacture of furniture, brasswork, jewellery, and bricks and tiles.

## VII.—CRIME AND POLICE.

The following tables show the results of the Police Magistrate's inquiries into or trials of serious offences reported in 1904 and 1905:—

| | Murder. | Culpable Homicide. | Grievous Hurt. | Hurt—Knife or Dangerous Weapon. | Robbery. | Burglary. | Arson. | Rape. | Abduction. | Cattle Stealing. | Theft over Rs. 20. | Riot. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904. | § 296 | § 297 | §§ 316.317 | § 315 | § 380 | § 443 | § 419 | § 364 | § 354 | § 368 | § 367 | § 144 | |
| Offence not proved | 2 | — | 5 | 10 | 5 | 8 | — | — | 2 | 27 | 1 | — | 60 |
| False | — | — | 3 | 43 | 63 | 29 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 72 | 1 | 1 | 234 |
| True cases:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Committed to District Court | — | — | 8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 24 |
| Committed to Supreme Court | 13 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| Accused dead or insane | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Accused not arrested | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Compounded | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Evidence insufficient | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 17 | 1 | — | 29 |
| Offenders unknown | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 48 | 3 | — | — | 44 | — | — | 98 |
| Convicted in Police Court | — | — | 9 | 36 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 15 | 3 | — | 70 |
| Total | 16 | 1 | 31 | 96 | 77 | 96 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 177 | 6 | 3 | 537 |
| 1905. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offence not proved | — | 1 | 4 | 12 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 86 |
| False | — | — | 1 | 10 | 45 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 29 | 6 | — | 117 |
| True cases:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Committed to District Court | — | — | 11 | 2 | 5 | 8 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 30 |
| Committed to Supreme Court | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Accused dead or insane | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Accused not arrested | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Compounded | — | — | 3 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 15 |
| Evidence insufficient | — | — | 2 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 1 | — | — | 64 | — | — | 108 |
| Offenders unknown | — | — | — | — | 1 | 88 | 4 | — | — | 25 | 7 | — | 125 |
| Convicted in Police Court | — | — | 6 | 45 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 29 | 4 | — | 87 |
| Pending | 3 | — | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 1 | — | 29 |
| Total | 10 | 2 | 30 | 99 | 83 | 144 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 186 | 23 | 1 | 606 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Deduct pending cases | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 580 |

The table for 1905 shows that the magistrates believed 377 out of the 580 cases inquired into to be true, and that in 125 true cases the offenders were not discovered. These were chiefly cases of burglary and cattle stealing. Of the remaining 252 cases, in which the accused were known, 87 resulted in convictions in the Police Court, 39 were committed for trial before the Supreme Court and District Court, and 15 were compounded, making a total of 141 cases, equal to 56·3 per cent. of the 252 cases.

The corresponding figures for 1904 are 243 true cases, in 98 of which the offenders were unknown, 70 convictions in the Police Court, 44 committals to higher courts, and 1 case compounded, total 115 cases, equal to 79·3 per cent. of the 145 true cases in which the offenders were discovered.

The Magistrates have decided 117 of the 580 cases inquired into in 1905 to be absolutely false. This figure is equal to only 20·1 per cent. of the total. In 1904 the number of cases considered false was 234 out of 537, equal to 43½ per cent. The vast majority of the charges of serious crime come from the Tangalla district. From my experience of that district as Magistrate in 1901-1902, I think that the percentage of false cases is much nearer 40 per cent. than 20 per cent.

In 60 cases in 1904 and in 86 cases in 1905 it was not established that an offence had been committed.

A striking feature of the tables is the fact that only in three cases in the two years were the accused not arrested—a fact highly creditable to the local headmen and police.

Twelve homicides were reported in 1905, a decrease of five cases as compared with the previous year. Seven of these cases were committed for trial before the Supreme Court; the accused in one case was discharged in the Police Court, no offence having been proved; the accused in another case was found to be insane, while three cases were pending in the Police Court at the end of the year.

The results of the cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court in 1905 are shown in the appended statement:—

Supreme Court Cases, 1905.

| No. of Case. | Place of Offence. | Offence Charged. (*Ceylon Penal Code.*) | No. of Accused. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20728 | Kahawatta .. | Murder, § 296. .. | 1 | Sentenced to be hanged |
| 20794 | Kanumuldeniya .. | do. .. | 2 | First accused 10 years rigorous imprisonment, section 297; second acquitted |
| 20977 | Do. .. | Grievous hurt, § 317 .. | 1 | Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, section 315 |
| 21228 | Pallegama .. | Murder, § 296 | 1 | Four years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, section 297 |
| 21465 | Getamana | Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 | 1 | Acquitted |
| 20763 | Natuwala .. | Rape, § 364 .. | 4 | do. |
| 21533 | Kongastenna .. | Murder, § 296 .. | 1 | do. |
| 21879 | Welleoda .. | do. .. | 1 | Pending |
| 21986 | Pissubedda .. | do. .. | 3 | do. |

During the year thirty cases were committed for trial before the District Court, Tangalla, and sixteen persons were convicted, as against twenty-eight persons in 1904. The annexed statement shows the results of the District Court trials in 1905:—

District Court Cases, 1905.

| No. of Case. | Place of Offence. | Offence Charged. (*Ceylon Penal Code.*) | No. of Accused. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20756 | Walasmulla .. | Grievous hurt, § 317 .. .. | 1 | Two years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 20793 | Kudahilla .. | House-breaking and theft, §§ 443 and 369 .. | 2 | Acquitted |
| 20887 | Kalametiya .. | Voluntarily causing hurt with knife, § 315.. | 1 | Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment |
| 20901 | Tamaduwa .. | Grievous hurt, § 317 .. .. | 1 | Acquitted |
| 20938 | Tangalla .. | House-breaking and theft, §§ 443, 369, & 394 | 1 | Two years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 20947 | Kambussawala.. | House-breaking, § 443 .. .. | 2 | First accused 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and second accused acquitted, §§ 443, 490 |
| 21037 | Agalakumbura.. | Grievous hurt, § 316 .. .. | 1 | Acquitted |
| 21075 | Walasmulla .. | House-breaking and theft, §§ 443 and 369 .. | 3 | First ac used 2 years' rigorous imprisonment; rest acquitted |
| 21076 | Pallatara .. | Grievous hurt, §§ 316, 315, and 314 .. | 6 | Acquitted |
| 21122 | Nihiluwa .. | Grievous hurt, §§ 316 and 409 .. | 2 | do. |
| 21170 | Getamana .. | Grievous hurt, § 316 | 2 | Two years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 21287 | Mulkirigala .. | Robbery, § 380 .. .. | 3 | Acquitted |
| 21334 | Tangalla .. | House-breaking, § 443 .. .. | 1 | do. |
| 21336 | Okandayaya .. | Grievous hurt, § 317 .. .. | 1 | To give bail in 500/500 as first offender for 1 year |
| 21345 | Weladegoda .. | House-breaking and theft, §§ 443, 369, & 394 | 4 | Acquitted |
| 21453 | Tangalla .. | Theft of cattle, &c. §§ 433, 367, and 368 | 1 | Four years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 21530 | Netolpitiya .. | Robbery, § 380 .. .. | 1 | Two years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 21708 | Pattiyapola .. | House-breaking and theft, §§ 443 and 369 .. | 1 | Acquitted |
| 21721 | Kudahilla .. | Voluntarily causing hurt with knife, § 315.. | 1 | Two years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 21722 | Dedduwawala .. | Theft, § 367 .. .. | 1 | Acquitted |
| 21846 | Talwatta .. | Grievous hurt, § 317 .. .. | 1 | Two years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 21852 | Moraketiyara .. | Robbery, § 380 .. .. | 1 | do. |
| 21862 | Katuwana .. | do. .. .. | 1 | Acquitted |
| 21889 | Kudahilla .. | Theft of cattle, § 368 .. .. | 1 | Four years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 21884 | Kiula .. | Grievous hurt, §§ 316, 315.. .. | 1 | Acquitted |
| 21898 | Nihiluwa .. | Theft of cattle, § 368 .. .. | 2 | do |
| 21930 | Wiraketiya .. | §§ 437, 314, 380 .. .. | 1 | Fined Rs. 10 |
| 21967 | Pallatara .. | §§ 443 and 369 .. .. | 1 | Acquitted |
| 21971 | Namaneliya .. | §§ 317, 316, 314 .. .. | 2 | First accused acquitted; second accused 2 years' rigorous imprisonment |
| 21972 | Mahahilla .. | Robbery, § 380 .. .. | 3 | Acquitted |

Comparing the crime of the two years, 1904 and 1905, we find (including pending cases) the following cases to be true:—

Homicides 15 and 11, grievous hurt 23 and 25, hurt with knife or other dangerous weapon 43 and 77, robbery 9 and 21, burglary 59 and 118, arson 7 and 6, rape 3 and 1, abduction 0 and 1, cattle stealing 78 and 130, thefts over Rs. 20, 4 and 13, riot 2 and 0, respectively.

While 1905 shows a decrease of four cases of homicide as compared with the preceding year, there appears to have been large increases in the offences of hurt with knife, &c., robbery, burglary, and cattle stealing. Most of these increases are due to cases in which the offenders are unknown; and the evidence that such cases are true is generally of a very weak and doubtful description. Under the circumstances it would not be safe to assume that there has been such a large increase of crime as these statistics appear to indicate.

## VI.—EDUCATION.

There are fifteen Government schools in the district, constructed and maintained by the Village Committees, and arrangements have been made with the Director of Public Instruction to open four new schools early in 1906. The Village Committees were prepared to open more than this number, but the Education Department cannot spare the funds for school furniture and the pay of teachers.

In addition to the Government schools there are thirteen Wesleyan schools, two maintained by by the S. P. G., two Catholic schools, and three Buddhist schools

## VIII.—THE WORKING OF THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Village Communities during 1905 were as follows:—

| | Balance on January 1, 1905. Rs. c. | Revenue. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Balance on December 31, 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Giruwa Pattu .. | 5,221 68 | 11,551 28 | 9,585 87 | 7,187 9 |
| East Giruwa Pattu .. | 1,562 74 | 738 25 | 913 82 | 1,387 17 |
| Magam Pattu .. | 1,005 27 | 1,693 90 | 1,576 14 | 1,123 3 |
| Total—Rs. | 7,789 69 | 13,983 43 | 12,075 83 | 9,697 29 |

The total revenue of the Village Communities in 1904 was only Rs. 9,928, so that there has been an increase of no less than 40 per cent. in the year under review.

The revenues of the Village Communities are mainly derived from (1) the poll tax of 50 cents, by the payment of which the villager can commute his liability to do two days' labour on Village Communities roads and other works; (2) the fines imposed by the Village Tribunal of West Giruwa Pattu and the Village Committees; (3) market rents; and (4) small grants from Government for bridges, &c.

The revenue derived from the poll tax in 1905 was Rs. 5,577, showing an increase of Rs. 1,524 over that for the previous year. The total increase of revenue from all sources was Rs. 4,055.

There are in the district fifteen Government schools, four Village Tribunal court-houses, eight Village Committee bungalows, twenty-one markets, and 32 wells, constructed and maintained by the Village Committees under the supervision of the Assistant Government Agent.

The principal works to be undertaken in 1906 are as follows:—

Renewal of the roof of the boys' school at Nakulugamuwa.
Erection of a new girls' school at Nakulugamuwa.
Erection of new schools at Pallattara, Palatuduwa, and Kahandamodara.
A new bridge at Kotambe on the road to Hakmana.
New bridge over Urubokka river.
Markets at Talunna, Moderawana, and Julampitiya.
Improvements to the fish market at Wiraketiya.
Erection of circuit bungalows at Gonadeniya and Julampitiya.
Latrines at Tangalla.
Erection of Village Committee court-house at Hambantota.
The opening of four new schools in temporary buildings at Talwatta, Gonadeniya Koggalla, and Angunukolapelessa.

Statements are annexed showing the revenue and expenditure of the Village Communities in 1905, and the works carried out during the year:—

Statement showing the Receipts and Payments of Village Committee Funds of Hambantota District.

*East Giruwa Pattu.*

| RECEIPTS | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. | PAYMENTS. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward ... | — | 1,562 74 | Pay of assistant Gansabhawa clerk, Kachcheri | 102 0 |
| Village Committee fine | 1 75 | | Pay of Village Committee clerk, East Giruwa pattu ... ... ... | 120 0 |
| Communal collections ... | 736 50 | | Pay of keeper of Village Committee printed forms, Kachcheri ... ... | 12 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | — | | Village Committee commission to division officers ... ... | 71 40 |
| | | 738 25 | Pay of caretakers of Gansabhawas .. | 45 0 |
| | | | Cost of Village Committee stationery ... | 15 31 |
| | | | Cost of Village Committee printed forms ... | 43 68 |
| | | | Travelling allowance of Gansabhawa clerk ... | 12 0 |
| | | | Contributed to the Irrigation Department for the construction of cart road along the Walawe channel ... ... | 180 0 |
| | | | Construction of Hatagala market ... | 59 75 |
| | | | For repairing the Angunakolapelessa Gansabhawa ... ... ... | 30 0 |
| | | | Talawa school ... ... | 56 50 |
| | | | Miscellaneous ... ... | 166 18 |
| | | | | 913 82 |
| | | | Balance ... ... ... | 1,387 17 |
| Total—Rs. | | 2,300 99 | Total—Rs. | 2,300 99 |

*West Giruwa Pattu.*

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward ... | — | 5,221 68 |
| Village Tribunal fines ... | 2,095 11 | |
| Communal collections ... | 3,645 32 | |
| Tangalla esplanade account ... | 199 23 | |
| Grants in aid of Village Committee works ... ... | 1,000 0 | |
| Market rents ... | 4,192 67 | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 418 95 | |
| | | 11,551 28 |
| Total—Rs. | | 16,772 96 |

| PAYMENTS. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Pay of staff of President, Village Tribunal, Giruwa Pattu West ... ... | 540 0 |
| Pay of assistant Gansabhawa clerk ... | 246 0 |
| Pay of Village Committee clerk, West Giruwa pattu ... ... ... | 240 0 |
| Pay of keeper of Village Committee printed forms ... ... ... | 12 0 |
| Pay of caretakers of Gansabhawas and madamas | 212 50 |
| Travelling allowance of the Gansabhawa clerk | 60 0 |
| Pay of constables and sweepers ... | 1,115 0 |
| Pay of Village Committee overseers ... | 774 0 |
| Village Committee commission to division officers | 141 10 |
| Cost of lighting street lamps ... ... | 165 0 |
| Cost of lighting market lamps ... | 45 25 |
| Cost of Village Committee stationery ... | 73 87 |
| Cost of Village Committee printed forms ... | 87 39 |
| For gravelling the road to the well at Kotuwewewa ... ... ... | 45 14 |
| For clearing jungle in the Tangalla esplanade | 37 37 |
| For making enclosures round the palm trees in the teak garden and esplanade ... | 38 4 |
| For repairing the schools at Kirama, Palatuduwa, Kahandamodara, Ranna, and Katuwana | 103 68 |
| For repairing markets at Kirama, Tangalla, and Ranna ... ... ... | 53 93 |
| For repairing Gansabhawas at Kirama and Ranna | 26 58 |
| For repairing madama at Wiraketiya ... | 135 4 |
| Advanced for the construction of Nihiluwa school ... ... ... | 207 90 |
| Expenses incurred on account of the experimental garden, Wiraketiya ... ... | 534 71 |
| Construction of Wiraketiya boutiques, Nos. 1 to 6 | 1,680 0 |
| Do, bridge at Tanayan-ela ... | 500 0 |
| Do, headmen's lodge at Kirama ... | 48 66 |
| Do, bridge No. 8 on Wiraketiya-Gonadeniya road ... | 600 0 |
| For reconstructing the cattle pound at the Tangalla police station ... ... | 47 74 |
| For sinking a well at Medamulana ... | 250 0 |
| Construction of Kahawatta Gansabhawa ... | 1,040 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 524 97 |
| | 9,585 87 |
| Balance ... ... ... | 7,187 9 |
| Total—Rs. | 16,772 96 |

*Magam Pattu.*

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward ... | — | 1,005 27 |
| Village Committee fines ... | 109 13 | |
| Communal collections ... | 1,195 90 | |
| Market rents ... | 364 5 | |
| Rents of Police barracks ... | 18 0 | |
| Miscellaneous ... | 6 82 | |
| | | 1,693 90 |
| Total—Rs. | | 2,699 17 |

| PAYMENTS. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Pay of assistant Gansabhawa clerk, Kachcheri | 107 0 |
| Pay of Village Committee clerk, Magam pattu | 240 0 |
| Pay of Village Committee messenger, Magam pattu ... ... ... | 120 0 |
| Pay of caretakers of Gansabhawas ... | 30 0 |
| Pay of Village Committee overseers ... | 2 50 |
| Village Committee commission to police officers | 110 85 |
| Pay of keeper of Village Committee printed forms ... ... ... | 6 0 |
| Pay of Town overseer ... ... | 90 0 |
| Cost of Village Committee printed forms ... | 43 68 |
| Cost of Village Committee stationery ... | 25 32 |
| Cost of providing an outer ring of stone and cement concrete round the well at Beddewewa | 50 0 |
| For repairing the Ambalantota Gansabhawa ... | 52 0 |
| Do, Tihawa school ... | 33 0 |
| Do, meat stall at Hambantota ... | 42 34 |
| Do, Tissa Gansabhawa ... | 129 12 |
| For clearing the jungle on the burial ground at Panuwala in Hambantota ... ... | 20 0 |
| For clearing the Government land round Tissa market ... ... ... | 10 0 |
| For clearing the well at Tissa ... | 5 0 |
| Construction of galas at Kirinda, Yodakandiya, and Tissa ... ... ... | 180 0 |
| Construction of Ambalantota and Hambantota markets ... ... ... ... | 150 0 |
| Construction of a kitchen for the school at Migahajandura ... ... | 41 50 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 87 83 |
| | 1,576 14 |
| Balance ... ... ... | 1,123 3 |
| Total—Rs. | 2,699 17 |

*Village Tribunal, West Giruwa Pattu.*

There is only one Village Tribunal in the district, presided over by Mr. F. W. de Silva. He itinerates to Wiraketiya, Ranna, Kahawatta, and Kirama. The good work done by Mr. de Silva has always been highly appreciated by my predecessors and myself.

I annex the President's report, together with a statement of the cases tried and disposed of in the Village Tribunal:—

*Report of the Village Tribunal, Hambantota.*

I have the honour to submit my report on the Village Tribunals of West Giruwa pattu for 1905.

(1) The question of amicable settlements has been placed in the forefront of the Tribunal's work, and good results have been achieved. The importance of efforts in this direction cannot be too strongly insisted upon. I consider each amicable settlement brought about a distinct gain to the peace and well-being of the community.

(2) The institutions (civil 647, criminal 2,050) include: labour cases 536, school cases 212, irrigation 243, and vaccination 76.

(3) In view of the large number of institutions and disposals, the paucity of appeals is a striking circumstance. There have been forty appeals during the year, as against sixty-one in 1904; of these only five have succeeded, the rest of the appeals resulting in the Tribunal's decisions being affirmed.

(4) The steady decrease in appeals in each succeeding year is a point upon which the Tribunal may congratulate itself. It indicates that the work of the Tribunal is being increasingly appreciated by the people. Indeed, the test to apply in judging of the success or otherwise of a Tribunal's work is to see the state of the appeal register. Judged by this standard it cannot be gainsaid that the West Giruwa Pattu Tribunals have done good work.

(5) The ordinary work of the Tribunals was added to by the large number of irrigation plaints that came in, viz., 243; of these, 226 have been disposed of. It is in a very few cases that fines had to be imposed, the majority of the disposals representing the recovery of double commutation.

(6) The irrigation clerk, allowed me in 1904, has been discontinued, much to the inconvenience of my staff, and the result was that my clerk has been very much overworked during the year. The inrush of work was so heavy that he had to work overtime without any additional remuneration.

(7) I would suggest that the appointment of an extra clerk, sanctioned in 1904, be continued, failing which I beg that some remuneration be paid to the Village Tribunal clerk on account of the additional work thrown on his shoulders.

(8) The irrigation lists of shareholders require revision to be brought up to date. Many inaccuracies have crept in when they were originally prepared by the Vidane-arachchies. This should be taken in hand as early as possible. I have reason to believe that some of the Vidane-arachchies have got the shareholders' names from the old grain tax registers, copies of which had been furnished to them for the purpose of grain tax collections.

(9) The Vel-vidanes have shown a slightly better acquaintance this year with the duties expected of them, thanks to the supervision exercised over them by Mr. Ratnaike, the Irrigation Sub-Inspector. The number of tank prosecutions that failed owing to their ignorance of the rules was less than last year.

(10) It is to be hoped that this improvement will be maintained, for on it depends in a great measure the successful working of the irrigation rules.

(11) The "headmen defaulters" among the accused charged in the plaints that have come before me has been a noticeable feature in these tank prosecutions. They are the men that should set a better example to their less favoured brethren, but I regret to observe that they have been the chief culprits in the matter of earthwork default. I open an irrigation case-book, and the first names that my eyes alight upon as the accused are the names of the headmen. This is a spectacle that is not at all creditable to our headmen. I hope that it will disappear very soon.

(12) It is much to be desired that some pressure should be brought to bear on them through the District Kachcheri, so that they may be awakened to a sense of their responsibilities in this matter.

F. W. DE SILVA,
President.

Kahawatta, 14th January, 1906.

Statement of Work done in the Gansabhawa of West Giruwa Pattu.

*Criminal Cases.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 | .. | 121 |
| Institutions during 1905 | .. | 1,929 |
| Total | .. | 2,050 |
| Criminal convictions | .. | 711 |
| Dismissals and acquittals | .. | 1,046 |
| Amicable settlements and cases struck off for absence of complainants | .. | 99 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 | .. | 194 |
| Total | .. | 2,050 |

*Civil Cases.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 | .. | 27 |
| Institutions during 1905 | .. | 620 |
| Total | .. | 647 |
| Disposed of during 1905 | .. | 573 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 | .. | 74 |
| Total | .. | 647 |

## IX.—LEGISLATION.

I have none to suggest.

## X.—LAND SETTLEMENT UNDER THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

The Settlement Officer, after settling the forest, chena, and waste lands in the villages of Medagama, Diyagasgoda, and Paibokka referred them to the Assistant Government Agents for the settlement of the cultivated lands. These lands were duly inspected and settled. The village of Etpitiya has also been inspected, and all the lands, whether cultivated or not, have been advertised for settlement in April next.

The plans of ten more villages have been received and will be advertised for sale or settlement as soon as I have found time to inspect the lands.

A statement supplied by the Settlement Officer showing the work done in this district during the past five years is annexed. Further information will be found in that Officer's Administration Report.

Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices Published. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | | Abandoned. | Notices Pending. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Declaration. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | | | | |
| | No. | Extent. | | Extent. | Amount. | | | | No | Extent. | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. C. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Brought forward unsettled from 1901 | 1 | 255 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 255 0 0 | 255 0 0 |
| Do. 1902 | 5 | 1,160 0 8 | 571 2 8 | 23 3 6 | 135 13 | 30 0 0 | 625 1 14 | — | 2 | 534 2 34 | 1,160 0 0 |
| Do. 1903 | 7 | 634 2 15 | — | 73 3 3 | 377 64 | — | 73 3 3 | — | 1 | 560 3 12 | 634 2 1 |
| Do. 1904 | 7 | 1,468 2 13 | 938 3 37 | — | — | 4 3 10 | 943 3 7 | — | 3 | 524 3 6 | 1,468 2 1 |
| Published in 1905 | 2 | 2,161 1 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2,161 1 14 | 2,161 1 1 |
| Total ... | 22 | 5,679 2 10 | 1,510 2 5 | 97 2 9 | 512 77 | 34 3 10 | 1,642 3 24 | — | 9 | 4,036 2 26 | 5,679 2 1 |

## XI.—DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

A full report will be found amongst the reports published separately on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances.

The revenue of the Committee rose from Rs. 36,731 in 1904 to Rs. 38,621 owing to better collections by the Police Officers. The estimated population of the district on December 31, 1905, was 111,107, and of this number nearly 23 per cent. are shown on the Police Officer's lists as men liable to labour on the roads or pay road tax. In 1905 89.59 per cent. of the men elected to pay the tax, while only 1·32 per cent. worked on the roads; 3·25 per cent. were exempted as being under or over age or for ill-health; 2·66 per cent. paid or laboured elsewhere; 0·25 per cent. were committed to prison; and 0·30 per cent. paid fines imposed for failure to discharge their liability; 2·04 per cent. were defaulters who have not yet been arrested, while the balance 0·59 per cent. is accounted for by deaths and double entries.

## XII.—IRRIGATION.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the next great work that should be undertaken in this district is a channel from Liyangahatota anicut on the *left* bank of the Walawe-ganga, where there is "unlimited water, and practically unlimited land." This work will not, however, be undertaken until all the land irrigable under the highly successful channel on the right bank of the river and under the Tissa tanks has been brought under cultivation. Steady progress in the development of both schemes is being made under the supervision of Mr. R. S. Macphail, Irrigation Engineer, Tissa and Walawe. Under the Walawe scheme, the work of draining the Beminiyanwila swamp has been taken in hand, and will, when completed, enable about 200 acres of the most fertile land in the district to be cultivated. The draining of this swamp will, unfortunately, ruin one of the best places in the Island for teal shooting, for the birds breed here in thousands every year.

The following other works have still to be undertaken to complete the Walawe right bank scheme:—

(*a*) A channel to serve Tawaluwila, where there is a considerable area of Crown land awaiting irrigation.

(*b*) The survey of about 200 acres of irrigable land at Lihiniyanara.

(*c*) A culvert on the main road between the 134th and 135th mileposts. This would enable Hungama tank to be filled with water from the Walawe river and irrigate about 35 acres of paddy land.

It is estimated that about 1,600 acres of irrigable land still remain uncultivated under the Tissa tanks. About 500 acres of this extent have not been surveyed. Two other blocks of 500 and 200 acres have been surveyed, but not advertised for sale. 400 acres were put up for sale, but found no bidders at the upset price fixed by the Assistant Government Agent. This land will be re-advertised for sale at an early date.

The bund of Tissa tank breached in January, but was promptly repaired before much damage had been done to the works or crops. In December an Irrigation Superintendent, Mr. B. de Zilva, was appointed, one of his principal duties being to carefully supervise the issue of water and prevent its being wasted by the cultivators.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 70,000 has been sanctioned under the head Irrigation Extraordinary for a scheme on the *right* bank of the Kirinde-oya. The scheme, if found practicable, will, I understand, greatly enlarge the present contour of the tank at Wirawila and submerge the resthouse there, and part of the road from Wirawila to Tissa. A new and a shorter trace for a road has already been surveyed. The question whether the Kirinde-oya can supply sufficient water for this scheme, in addition to filling the tanks Tissawewa and Yodawewa on its *left* bank, will no doubt receive the careful consideration of the Director of Irrigation. Hitherto the water supply from this river has frequently been found insufficient for the cultivation of the land under those tanks, and the Government Agent of Uva has had to be asked to let down a supply from Sudupanawila anicut to save the dying crops at Tissa.

Mr. De Silva, Irrigation Superintendent, informs me that an extent of 2,433 acres of land was brought under cultivation for the maha harvest and 2,271 acres for the yala harvest under the tanks mentioned. Fifty-four acres cultivated for maha suffered damage for want of water, and 79 acres in

yala were also damaged, apparently owing to the neglect of the cultivators. The total extent now irrigable under the Tissa tanks is 6,443 acres.

A statement of the sums recovered as irrigation interest during the past seven years is annexed. There are considerable arrears to be recovered under Tissa and Udukiriwila tanks and the Mandaduwa channel. This is due to recoveries having been delayed pending the preparation of specifications. To avoid further delay I have given instructions for the prompt recovery of these arrears under the old lists or specifications. When the new specifications are completed it is anticipated that a considerable extent of land will be added to that now liable for the payment of irrigation rates.

A great part of the increased revenue thus obtained will be a result of the careful attention of the Irrigation Clerk, Mr. Wickramasuriya.

IRRIGATION RECOVERIES.

| Name of Irrigation Work. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Tissa .. .. | 279 78 | 316 77 | 288 59 | 355 72 | 297 68 | 1,419 37 | 1,124 50 |
| Walawe-ganga .. | 613 74 | 3,113 75 | 244 75 | 1,533 71 | 2,720 82 | 4,820 55 | 5,785 52 |
| Udukiriwila .. | 3,399 3 | 2,760 40 | 3,153 60 | 3,069 74 | 3,141 61 | 3,419 68 | 1,605 50 |
| Mandaduwa Channel .. | 741 35 | 553 53 | 621 78 | 686 33 | 517 84 | 957 41 | 216 32 |
| Arachchi Amuna .. | 211 79 | 142 16 | 142 16 | 141 42 | 141 35 | 145 50 | 142 16 |
| Etpitiya .. .. | 219 49 | 135 49 | 176 12 | 176 4 | 176 96 | 176 96 | 176 96 |
| Total .. | 5,465 18 | 7,022 10 | 4,627 0 | 5,962 96 | 6,996 26 | 10,939 47 | 9,050 96 |

The restoration, improvement, and repair of the village tanks was steadily carried on during the year under the supervision of Mr. E. R. MacDonnell, Chief Irrigation Inspector, and that officer's report on the subject is appended:—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF IRRIGATION INSPECTOR, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1905.

IN submitting my report on the work done in 1905 I have to report better progress all round. Work was called out on 387 tanks as against 425 in 1904. Forty-seven tanks were struck off the list for the following reasons: 26 potawas or field tanks, 8 added to other tanks, 3 no fields under them, 2 private tanks, 1 twice entered, 7 less than one amunam. Nine tanks were added to the list last year.

The following table gives the amount of labour called out and in default in each pattu:—

| | West Giruwa Pattu. | Magam Pattu. | East Giruwa Pattu. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of tanks .. | 279 | 51 | 57 | 387 |
| Number of cubic yards due .. | 21,128 | 10,542 | 5,444 | 37,114 |
| Number of cubic yards done .. | 6,162 | 3,681 | 2,573 | 12,416 |
| Amount of commutation paid | Rs. 6 | — | — | Rs. 6 |
| Number of cubic yards in default .. | *14,966* | *6,861* | *2,871* | *24,698* |
| Number of cubic yards done in excess .. | *636* | *200* | *832* | *1,668* |
| Total number of cubic yards done .. | 6,798 | 3,881 | 3,403 | 14,084 |
| Total number of cubic yards in default .. | 14,942 | 6,861 | 2,871 | 24,674 |

In addition to this the following work was done towards wiping off the default of 1904:—

*West Giruwa Pattu.*

| | Yards. | Yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Default of 1904 .. .. .. | — .. | 21,938 |
| By commutation and fines .. .. | 9,771 | |
| By earthwork .. .. .. | 6,850 | |
| Cancelled .. .. .. | 2,858 | |
| | | 19,479 |
| | Balance .. | 2,459 |

*East Giruwa Pattu.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Default of 1904 .. .. .. | — .. | 2,472 |
| By commutation and fines .. .. | 1,524 | |
| By earthwork .. .. .. | 264 | |
| Cancelled .. .. .. | 112 | |
| | | 1,900 |
| | Balance .. | 572 |

*Magam Pattu.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Default of 1904 .. .. .. | — .. | 2,821 |
| By commutation and fines .. .. | 786 | |
| By earthwork .. .. .. | 702 | |
| | | 1,488 |
| | Balance .. | 1,333 |

1903's Default.—The balance outstanding at the end of 1904, 21,112 cubic yards, has been reduced at the end of 1905 to 3,289 cubic yards, and even this would have been wiped off had the cases been promptly attended to.

| The amount of work done in 1905 is therefore— | c. yds. |
|---|---|
| For 1903 defaults .. .. .. .. | 17,823 |
| For 1904 defaults .. .. .. .. | 22,867 |
| For 1905 earthwork .. .. .. .. | 14,108 |
| Total .. | 54,798 |

*Cases.*—360 earthwork cases were instituted during the year, and of these there are still 64 pending; 25 cases for the default of 1903 are still pending. 100 cases were entered during the year under Rule No. 19 and Rs. 212·25 recovered; 43 cases are still pending. 42 cases were entered for minor offences and Rs. 99·25 recovered; 23 cases are still pending.

I must express my surprise at the delay in bringing the irrigation defaulters to trial. Some of 1903's cases are still pending, and I see very little chance of these ever being taken up. The West Giruwa Pattu Mudaliyar first had these cases in hand, but after keeping them for over a year he passed them on to the Muhandiram. The President of the Village Tribunal is the only official who attends to these cases promptly, and he has been of great assistance to me in getting 1903's cases decided. Only 841·39 cubes of earthwork were done during the year by hired labour. I regret that more was not done, but the Sinhalese coolies do not take kindly to earthwork, and we have to do the best we can with them. I hope to be able to report better progress during the current year as I expect a gang of Tamil coolies later on in year.

*Vel-vidanes.*—During the year ten Vel-vidanes were dismissed, one retired, one was discontinued, and eight resigned. These headmen are improving a bit in their duties, but I find that the Vidane-arachchies are rather given to bullying them than is fair and reasonable. They are now called upon by the Vidane-arachchies to furnish lists of chenas cleared and to do other duties which are the legitimate work of the Vidane-arachchies themselves. This is not as it should be and I think ought to be stopped. I hope the Assistant Government Agent will notice this as the Vel-vidanes are appointed solely for looking after the cultivation of fields and improvements of the tanks. One or two of the Vel-vidanes have done good work, and I would like to be able to remunerate them in some form or other. The Vidane-arachchies are useless as far as tank work is concerned, and I have had to apply to the Vel-vidanes when correct lists of land owners are required, the lists supplied by the Vidane-arachchies being generally incorrect.

*Overseers.*—These men worked satisfactorily during the year. An extra overseer was allowed me, and he has been put in charge of the schemes under the Urubokka and Kirama rivers. There are 62 temporary anicuts under the Kirama and 55 under the Urubokka channels, irrigating 3,278½ amunams of land between them.

*Assistants.*—Mr. Ratnayake worked very well during the year. Mr. de Zilva was appointed Irrigation Superintendent of Tissa in November and he was succeeded by Mr. Mutturajah on the 27th November.

Tangalla, February 3, 1906.

E. R. MACDONNELL,
Chief Irrigation Inspector

## XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the principal works completed in 1905 :—

1. A large extension of the Tangalla hospital.
2. Improvements to the anicut at Ellagala.
3. Three new wells at Julampitiya, Kotawaya, and Hambantota.
4. Wells for the Public Works Department coolies employed at Hambantota and Weligatta quarries and improvements of the approach roads to the quarries.
5. Improvement of the Matara-Hambantota road by raising the embankment at the 139th milepost and constructing two new iron bridges and 5 new culverts.
6. Erection of a store for tools and materials for the Salt Department at Hambantota.

The works to be undertaken in 1906 are :—

1. Extension of the Customs warehouse at Hambantota.
2. Conversion of more timber bridges on the Matara-Hambantota road into iron bridges, rebuilding culverts, and substituting small iron bridges for culverts where necessary.
3. An iron bridge over the Walawe river at Ambalantota. This work has been commenced.
4. Conversion of the gravelled section, 9½ miles in length, of the Hambantota-Tanamalwila road into metalled road, and further improvement of the rest of the road.
5. Repairs and improvements to the Residency at Hambantota.
6. Rebuilding a small bridge on the Liyangahatota road, which is much used for the transport of paddy grown on lands under the Walawe Irrigation Works.

*Works required.*

1. Extension of the railway from Matara to Beliatta and Tangalla.
2. A supply of pure water for Tangalla and Hambantota.
3. A Government building for the Tangalla Post Office.
4. Extension of the Government hospital at Hambantota.
5. Narrow-gauge tramways for steam or bullock traction from the principal salt-producing lewayas to the stores at Hambantota and Kirinda.
6. Government buildings for Police Stations at Beliatta, Walasmulla, and Ambalantota.

## XIV.—SALT.

Salt forms in 37 lewayas or lagoons, extending for a distance of 98 miles along the coast. As a rule, however, only ten lewayas produce salt in considerable quantities.

The quantities of salt collected during the past ten years were as follows :—

| Year. | Cwt. |
|---|---|
| 1896 | 6,894 |
| 1897 | 10,642 |
| 1898 | 145,637 |
| 1899 | 39,812 |
| 1900 | 28,308 |
| 1901 | 35,041 |
| 1902 | 90,695 |
| 1903 | 7,516 |
| 1904 | 170,547 |
| 1905 | 164,532 |
| Total | 699,624 |

The yearly average is, therefore, 69,962 cwt.

In 1905, the collections from the various lewayas were as follows :—

| | Cwt. |
|---|---|
| Karagan lewaya | 31,323 |
| Maha lewaya | 21,680 |
| Bundala lewaya | 106,021 |
| Palatupana lewaya | 5,508 |
| Total | 164,532 |

The Superintendent of the Salt Department, Doole Mudaliyar, reports that in February, March, and April the unprecedented quantity, for a spring collection, of 72,223 cwt. was secured, and that hopes were entertained of a record collection of 200,000 cwt. before the end of the year. There was a difficulty, however, in obtaining sufficient labour for the autumn collections in August, September, and October, and a large quantity of salt, estimated at about 100,000 cwt. in Bundala lewaya, could not be gathered in time, and was dissolved by rain. This was a serious loss of revenue to Government which, I believe, could have been avoided by the adoption of quicker methods of collection.

At present the salt gatherers have to walk into the lewaya for distances up to 500 yards or more through several inches of mud mixed with salt crystals, which cut the feet and ankles. They then painfully retrace their steps with as much salt as they can carry. Naturally this primitive method of collection is very slow.

To accelerate the collection, I have proposed that wire shoots or aerial tramways should be utilized. If a wire shoot is feasible, I would erect a high wooden tower in the centre of the lewaya, across which the wire would pass from shore to shore, being tightened at each end by a hand winch. In this way the central tower would have to support chiefly vertical, and not much lateral, strain.

The ends of the wire shoot would be moved right round the lewaya until all the salt had been collected. At intervals of, say, 100 yards along the wire shoot, there would be movable wooden towers built of light bamboo scaffolding, easily detachable, and diminishing in height as they approached the shore, for the purpose of hoisting the salt in bags of, say, half a cwt. on to the shoot. The bags of salt would be hoisted by block and tackle or by hand winch, according to the height of the wire. In this way the salt gatherers need only walk a short distance to the nearest tower, whence the salt would be shot ashore.

The feasibility of the scheme depends on the wire being made thoroughly taut. If a fall of 1 in 30 were found to be sufficient, the central tower at a distance of 500 yards from the shore would have to be $16\frac{2}{3}$ yards or 50 feet high. The central tower need not be used for hoisting salt on to the shoot if the height is too great. The smaller towers would be sufficient.

If the wire shoot proposal is found impracticable, the Director of Public Works may be able to devise some kind of aerial tramway which would greatly accelerate the transport of the salt collected.

Salt is at present stacked in heaps of a conical shape on the edge of the lewaya. The heaps are covered with cadjans to protect them from the weather, and watched by a large force of watchers until removal to the salt stores. I proposed to have wooden bins, each capable of containing a fixed quantity of salt, say 50 tons, placed around the lewaya, and to shoot the salt straight into the bins from the wire shoot or aerial tramway. The bins could be locked, and the services of three-fourths of the watchers dispensed with. The bins would, of course, have to be carefully designed so as to allow for the efficient drainage and ventilation of the newly-collected salt. There would be no necessity to weigh the amount of salt collected by each man as at present, for the bins, being made to hold a certain quantity, would automatically register the quantity collected.

As regards payment of the salt gatherers, I would give each man a printed ticket, numbered, like a tramway ticket, for each bag of 2 bushels collected. The bags would be made to hold that quantity, thus avoiding the loss of time now occupied in measuring. These tickets could be exchanged in the evening after work for cash or for an order of payment on the Kachcheri. Such tickets would afford an excellent check on the Salt Department employés, who would have to account for every ticket issued.

The question of accelerating the transport of salt from the lewayas to the stores at Hambantota and Kirinda is one which has for a long time engaged the attention of Government. At present transport is very slow, being carried on in carts drawn by country bulls. Owing to the constant heavy traffic, and the slight rainfall, it is very difficult and expensive to maintain the roads in a proper state of repair. I believe the only solution of the problem is to be found in narrow-gauge tramways suitable for traction by bulls or mechanical power. So far as is known in Ceylon, the mono-rail appears to be unsuited for bullock traction, the animals finding it impossible to balance the trucks when loaded. Possibly this is due to the fact that they are harnessed to the trucks by the neck instead of round the body, like horses and mules. On Seringapatlie estate, Negombo District, where there is a mono-rail in operation for transporting estate produce, it has been found necessary to attach a cart wheel to each truck in order to balance it. This wheel runs on the ground and, naturally, encounters more resistance than a wheel running on a rail. However, the mono-rail might be adopted to bullock traction by harnessing the animals in a different manner.

The construction of a tramway for salt transport by *bullock* traction would enable salt to be removed to store in at least half the time now taken, would save a large sum of money now paid by Government to salt watchers at the lewayas, and would reduce, by at least half, the expenditure now necessary to keep the roads in a proper state of repair.

The total quantity of salt sold during the year was 99,891 cwt. In addition to this 49,154 cwt. were sent to Galle and Colombo by steamer on Government account.

## XV.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The forest revenue for 1905 amounted to Rs. 10,334, inclusive of Rs. 676 worth of timber supplied to public departments and paid for on paper only. The main items are, fees for chena licenses, Rs.3,492; compensation for illicit chenas, Rs. 3,014; and the sale of the right to collect shed deer horns, Rs. 2,020. Further information as to the working of this department will be found in the administration report of the Conservator of Forests.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement of the Licenses issued during the last five years.

| Particulars. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | Value of Stamps in 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To kill game .. | 45 | 28 | 40 | 49 | 35 | 122 0 |
| To kill elephants | 9 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 900 0 |
| To capture elephants .. | — | — | 7 | — | — | — |
| To kill buffaloes.. | 14 | 15 | 22 | 36 | 20 | 400 0 |
| To capture buffaloes .. | 45 | 25 | 22 | 37 | 42 | 84 0 |
| | 113 | 75 | 102 | 130 | 106 | |
| Firearms .. | 158 | 72 | 219 | 153 | 159 | 195 75 |
| Gunpowder .. | 12 | 13 | 11 | 22 | 11 | 20 50 |
| Cart .. | 377 | 287 | 468 | 477 | 521 | 2,062 0 |
| Liquor .. | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 1,000 0 |
| | | | | | Total Stamp Duty in 1905—Rs. | 4,784 75 |

| Opium Licenses: | 1901. Rs. | 1901. Rs. | 1903. Rs. | 1904. Rs. | 1905. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hambantota .. | 1,010 | 1,400 | 1,425 | 1,560 | 2,000 |
| Tangalla .. | 535 | 710 | 1,000 | 1,510 | 4,010 |

J. O'K. MURTY,
Assistant Government Agent.

# EASTERN PROVINCE.

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

| | Square Miles. |
|---|---|
| Area of Batticaloa District .. .. .. .. | 2,871 |
| Area of Trincomalee District .. .. .. .. | 1,165 |
| Area of Eastern Province .. .. .. .. | 4,036 |
| | Persons. |
| Population of Batticaloa District .. .. .. | 153,522 |
| Population of Trincomalee District .. .. .. | 29,715 |
| Population of Eastern Province .. .. .. | 183,237 |

### CHAPTER I.—THE YEAR.

1. *Closing of Naval Dockyard, Trincomalee.*—The opening of the year was marked by the closing of the Naval Dockyard, Trincomalee, and the announcement that Trincomalee ceased to be a Naval Station. This announcement caused great consternation in Trincomalee, a cry of distress (in anticipation) was promptly raised, and the people rose to the occasion and petitioned the Governor for the abolition of the Local Board, reduction of road tax and assessment rate, and some other favours.

As a matter of fact; very little distress was felt. A certain number of persons lost well-paid posts. Some of them had saved money and took to agriculture. The overpaid labourers in the Dockyard, who had been attracted to Trincomalee by good pay and light work, returned to their native villages. The clerks who lost their employment and the boutique-keepers in the bazaar are the sufferers, but, so far as I can ascertain, there was no actual distress in the town during the year.

2. *Agricultural Society.*—In January a local branch of the Ceylon Agricultural Society was formed.

3. In February the Hansa liner steamship "Lindenfels" of Bremen stranded near Cheddipalayam, 12 miles south of Batticaloa. Arrangements were made to assist her, and I was on my way to the place when news came that she had floated with the rising tide and gone away.

4. On 10th March Mr. Justice Middleton opened a sessions of the Supreme Court at Batticaloa. There were only two cases, and the sessions closed the same day.

5. In June His Excellency the Governor paid his first visit to Batticaloa. He travelled by motor car, accompanied by Lady Blake and Sir John Keane, Private Secretary, arriving on the evening of the 8th. Their Excellencies were received on arrival at a pandal in the District Court-house, where all the principal inhabitants assembled to welcome them.

On the next day the Governor visited the public buildings, received addresses, and held a reception at the Court-house.

There was a prize-giving at the Wesleyan Central School, at which Lady Blake distributed the prizes and afterwards received a number of Tamil ladies at the Victoria Hall.

On the 10th the Governor visited Kalmunai by motor car, attended by Sir John Keane and the Government Agent.

On the morning of the 12th Their Excellencies left for Lunugala.

6. On 28th August Mr. Justice Grenier opened the second sessions of the Supreme Court. There were only three cases, the most important of which was one in which six persons were convicted of the murder of a Rajput money lender on Timittar estate, near Komari, in November, 1904, a deliberately planned crime. Three of the condemned men were hanged in October, and the sentence on the other three was commuted to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment. The sessions closed on 1st September.

7. *Administration Changes.*—In January Mr. Galbraith, Office Assistant, left on three months' leave, and was succeeded by Mr. Codrington. He returned in April, but was in August transferred to the Kandy Kachcheri, and was succeeded by Mr. H. E. Beven. I wish to place on record my appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Galbraith as Office Assistant.

In October Mr. Kindersley, Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, was transferred to Chilaw, and was succeeded by Mr. F. H. Price. In Mr. Kindersley Trincomalee loses an able and energetic officer, who took keen interest in the development of his district. In November Mr. Senaviratna, District Judge, was transferred to Negombo and was succeeded by Mr. Booth. Mr. Booth, however, only held the appointment from the 4th to the 30th, being suddenly ordered to Badulla as Government Agent. His place was taken by Mr. Woodhouse.

In January two important native appointments were made. Mr. Gilbert Canagasabai was appointed Vanniah of Panawa Pattu in succession to the Ratemahatmaya, who was permitted to retire. This division is now almost entirely Tamil, and its administration by a Sinhalese Ratemahatmaya was unsatisfactory. Mr. Arnold Canagasabai, Assistant Shroff of the Kachcheri, was appointed Vanniah of Manmunai North, the division which includes Batticaloa town, *vice* Mr. Seenitampi, who died in October, 1904.

8. *Casualties.*—In October a man met an elephant on a dark night on the road near Pottuvil, and was knocked down. He died whilst being removed to hospital. In December a man was watching his chena at night near Kumana. He was in a hut constructed in a tree. A leopard sprang at him, pulled him out of the hut, and dragged him to the jungle, where the body was discovered, partly eaten. An inquest was held, and the above facts reported to me. I have never before heard of an unprovoked attack by a leopard, but I have no reason to disbelieve the facts as reported.

## REVENUE.

9. Though 1905 cannot be considered a year of prosperity for the Batticaloa District, yet the revenue exceeded the average of the last 10 years by Rs. 40,000 and only fell short of the maximum figures of 1898 by Rs. 2,423.

In the former year, however, there was an abnormal revenue from Land Sales (Rs. 73,359), so the present year really shows an improvement. In fact, excluding Land Sales, the revenue for 1905 exceeds by nearly Rs. 36,000 that collected in any year since 1895. This increase was confined to the Batticaloa District for, as might have been expected, the revenue of Trincomalee District fell short of the previous year by Rs. 18,467.

The figures for the Districts and Province are—

| | 1904. Rs. | 1905. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Batticaloa District .. .. | 285,282 | 328,228 |
| Trincomalee District .. .. | 216,242 | 197,775 |
| Eastern Province .. .. | 501,524 | 526,003 |

The following are the principal items of increase and decrease in Batticaloa District :—

*Customs.*—Decrease of Rs. 5,769, due to a better harvest and diminished imports of grain.

*Licenses, &c.*—Increase of Rs. 21,251, chiefly due to larger sales of salt—the restriction on sales to other districts having been removed—and recovery of arrears of arrack rents.

*Rents.*—Decrease of Rs. 1,606 in rent of Crown lands.

*Sale of Government Property.*—Increase of Rs. 22,758, due to better sales of timber.

*Land Sales.*—Increase of Rs. 3,190.

In Trincomalee District there was a decrease all round except Fees of Court, Interest, and Land Sales.

## EXPENDITURE.

10. The expenditure for 1905 was Rs. 52,857, against Rs. 55,319 for 1904, a decrease of Rs. 2,462, accounted for by a decrease of Rs. 1,893 for collecting salt and Rs. 1,742 less commission to salt retailers.

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## CHAPTER II.—WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

11. As regards the general condition of the people, the year appears to have been a fair average one. The weather was favourable to agriculture, the rainfall having been well distributed throughout the year.

*Rainfall.*

| | Inches. | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January .. .. .. | 10·57 | August .. .. .. | 4·01 |
| February .. .. .. | 2·58 | September .. .. .. | 4·58 |
| March .. .. .. | ·05 | October .. .. .. | 3·15 |
| April .. .. .. | 11·49 | November .. .. .. | 21·25 |
| May .. .. .. | 3·59 | December .. .. .. | 7·90 |
| June .. .. .. | 2·87 | | |
| July .. .. .. | ·07 | Total .. .. | 72·11 |

One result of this well-distributed rainfall was that the wells in Puliyantivu, which usually run dry before August, held out till the end of the dry season.

12. It is difficult to ascertain, with any approach to accuracy, the results of the paddy harvest of the district. At present the only means of arriving at any result is to accept the Vannias' returns of the probable acreage cultivated, and to multiply this by the estimated average yield. I trust that greater accuracy will be attained in future years, for I have ordered the Vannias to obtain from the Vaddai Vidanes the number of bushels reaped in the several Vaddais during each harvest, and to report the result to the Kachcheri. In this way a fairly reliable return may be secured.

For 1905 the headmen reported a cultivated acreage of 74,808 acres. Taking 35 bushels an acre as the average yield, the result is 2,618,280 bushels, which is probably near the mark. That the crop was fairly good, I estimate from the facts that 89,931 bushels of paddy were exported to Jaffna, and that the imports of rice fell short of those of 1904 by over 10,000 cwts.

13. As regards chena products—Indian corn, fine grain, yams, and vegetables—I have no means of ascertaining the amount of the crops. There is no doubt, however, that the food supply was largely supplemented by these products.

Nor is it possible to estimate the number of cocoanuts used for home consumption, which must be very great, the quantities exported being insignificant compared with the total yield.

14. Another staple article of food is fish, of which there is a plentiful supply from the lagoons which extend along the coast line. Sea-fishing is much neglected and deep sea-fishing is not carried on at all.

Meat is but little used except by the Mohammedan population, chiefly in Eraur, Kattankudi, and Karavaku Pattu. On the whole, I think there was a fair average food supply during the year, and no scarcity of food, except in Bintenna and the Vanam, where there is little or no paddy cultivation and scarcity is chronic. The remedy for this will be touched on under the head "Chenas."

15. *Land Sales.*—The annexed statement shows the extent of Crown land disposed of in 1904 and 1905:—

| | | 1904. Extent. A. R. P. | 1904. Amount. Rs. | 1905. Extent. A. R. P. | 1905. Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sold | Waste or high land | 300 0 19·50 | 28,166 | 578 2 1·50 | 13,784 12 |
| | Paddy land | 1,051 3 17 | | 486 2 6 | |
| Half improved value | | 33 1 21 | | 2 3 19 | |
| Certificate of quiet possession | | 2 2 14 | | 28 0 33 | |
| Total | | 1,387 3 31·50 | 28,166 | 1,096 0 19·50 | 13,784 12 |

I have not thought it advisable to bring forward lands for sale under the irrigation works pending their completion. It will be necessary to lay out, and in some cases construct, irrigation channels, and it is unwise to alienate land under the works until complete arrangements are made for the distribution of water. The above figures represent chiefly the sale of land specially applied for.

16. *New areas of cultivation.*—1,058 acres 0 roods 20 perches are reported to have been brought under cultivation in 1905. Of this 100 acres is cocoanut land.

17. *Cocoanuts.*—Next to the paddy industry in importance comes cocoanut cultivation.

It is said that there are 31,308 acres of land under cocoanuts in the district. I have no means of ascertaining the total yield, but the importance of the industry is shown by the following Customs Returns.

*Exported beyond Seas.*

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Cocoanuts | 40,245 | 52,561 |
| Copperah | 129 cwt. | 4¾ cwt. |

*Exported Coastwise.*

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Loose cocoanuts | 1,770 | 990 |
| Bags of 50 | 2,002 | 3,554 |
| Copperah | 35,916 cwt. | 36,017 cwt. |

Thus the exports by sea during 1905 amounted to 131,251 nuts and 36,022 cwt. of copperah. Taking 200 nuts to 1 cwt. of copperah, the nuts exported by sea amounted, in round numbers, to 7,300,000. Yet this number is but an insignificant portion of the annual crop. If we take 80 trees to the acre, and 20 nuts to the tree, the produce of the 31,308 acres planted with cocoanuts amounts to the prodigious number of 50,092,800 nuts. Assuming 50 nuts a year per head of population are consumed as food, the number for 153,522 people is 7,676,100.

Thus something more than 15 million nuts are accounted for, leaving a balance of 35 million nuts to be exported by land, converted into cocoanut oil, and otherwise consumed.

I am quite unable to account for this large balance.

18. The *general health* of the people cannot be considered satisfactory, inasmuch as the deaths exceeded the births by 1,267:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deaths during 1905 | 7,514 |
| Births | 6,247 |

Diarrhœa, dysentery, and malarial fever prevailed more or less throughout the year. It is believed the excessive mortality was chiefly due to the scarcity which prevailed during the later months of 1904, which rendered many persons peculiarly susceptible to the attacks of malaria.

The months of April, May, and June show the highest death rate. During this time malaria prevailed in the densely populated village of Kattankudi in almost an epidemic form, and carried off numerous victims.

19. *Health of cattle* was generally good except in Bintenna, Eraur, and Koralai Pattus, where there was an epidemic of foot and mouth disease: 601 animals were attacked and 205 died.

20. *Chenas.*—An attempt was made this year to introduce the block chena system suggested in last year's report. A list was made of the persons in each pattu to whom it was necessary to grant chenas, and blocks of land were selected for groups of villages, care being taken that no villagers were given chenas more than five miles from their places of abode. It was not possible to carry out the system through the whole district, but block chenas to the extent of 534 acres were assigned in Koralai, Panawa, and Bintenna Pattus, the previous holders of chena permits in the other pattus being allowed to cultivate, for 1905, the chenas granted to them in the previous year. According to the terms of the permits, the holders are bound to sow the chenas with seeds of forest trees issued to them by the Assistant Conservator of Forests. The people of Korala and Panawa Pattus acquiesced in the new system readily enough, but the inhabitants of Bintenna, who are the most good-for-nothing lot in the Province, offered a stubborn resistance, and at the instigation of some of their headmen, I suspect, cleared chenas elsewhere without license, and refused the blocks offered to them. Prosecution in the Police Court, however, brought them to their senses, and I trust there will be no further difficulty in introducing this beneficial scheme.

It is premature to speculate on the success of the re-afforestation scheme. The work will naturally be indifferently carried out at first, and it will not be possible, for some years, to form an opinion as to the effect of these plantations in keeping down the growth of illuk grass. It is, in any case, better to make some attempt to cope with the mischief done by chena clearing, than merely to deplore it. For many year it will be absolutely necessary to grant chenas to a certain number of the poorest of the population

Should the re-afforestation scheme succeed, even partially, the poor forest land which is granted for chena clearing will actually be improved by the planting of some trees of valuable kinds.

Chena Licenses granted in 1905.

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under block system .. .. .. .. | 534 | 1 | 0 |
| Old licenses renewed .. .. .. .. | 241 | 2 | 0 |
| Total .. .. | 775 | 3 | 0 |

In 1904 permits were granted for 770 acres and 39 perches.

21. *Agriculture.*—On the 11th January I convened a public meeting for the purpose of forming a local branch of the Ceylon Agricultural Society. There was a very poor attendance. However, it was resolved to form a local branch, and the meeting was postponed to 11th February, when the attendance was even worse. On 13th March there was a fair attendance of non-members, and the business of electing officers was postponed to 29th April, when officers were chosen and a committee appointed to draw up rules.

The Batticaloa public take very little interest in the Society, and I do not expect it will be a success in this Province.

Number of members, 72.

There were 8 demonstrations of castration of cattle, at which 180 head of cattle, 4 ponies, and a goat were operated on.

EDUCATION.

22. As far as I can ascertain there are in the Batticaloa District 216 schools :—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Mixed. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wesleyan Mission .. .. .. | 4 | 6 | 73 | 83 |
| Roman Catholic Mission .. | 2 | 3 | 38 | 43 |
| Church of England .. .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Mohammedan .. .. | 73 | — | — | 73 |
| Hindu .. .. | — | — | 7 | 7 |
| Pansala .. .. | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Total .. | | | | 216 |

I have no figures to show the attendance at these schools.

For higher education in English there is an excellent school under the Wesleyan Mission at Batticaloa, and under the same Mission are boarding schools for girls at Batticaloa and Kalmunai.

There is a Girls' industrial school at Batticaloa under the Roman Catholic Mission, and two industrial schools under the Wesleyan Mission, one at Batticaloa and one at Kalmunai.

INDUSTRIES.

23. *Weaving.*—A good deal of coarse cotton cloth is woven in the district, chiefly in Koddaimuna, Kattankudi, and Koddaikallar. There are said to be 605 primitive looms at work on this industry, which may be considerably developed if the cultivation of cotton is taken up in the district. The natives of the district do not however seem inclined to take up this cultivation. I distributed seeds of Sea Island cotton throughout the district in the early part of the year, and have not heard of any result; yet seed sown by me in my garden at the same time produced a good sample of cotton, notwithstanding the fact that little or no attention was paid to the plants. Cloths woven by the people sell at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

*Brass Foundry.*—There are said to be 48 brass foundries in the district, which turn out brass articles for local use, such as lamps, betel stands, plates, water pots, &c. This work is chiefly done in Ondachimadam in Eruvil Pattu.

*Pottery* is made all over the district. Water jars and chatties of a coarse kind are turned out. There are about 252 potters' establishments in the district.

*Grass mats* are made in Miravodai, Kattankudi, Saintamarutu, and Kalmunai, mostly by women.

## CHAPTER III.—POLICE AND CRIME.

24. I have but little to say under this head. Batticaloa is by no means a criminal district, and serious offences are few.

Still the police force stationed at Batticaloa is by no means sufficient for the requirements of the place. The strength is one Inspector, two sergeants, and nineteen constables. Deducting Treasury and other guards, and the unavoidable absences on account of leave or sickness, the men available for patrol duty are too few, and there is no margin for emergencies.

Calls are made on the police from time to time to detail men for work in outlying villages, such as keeping order and enforcing sanitation during religious festivals, or to prevent apprehended disturbances.

I applied for an increase of two sergeants and sixteen men, and am to be allowed one sergeant and eight men, but even with this addition to the number I doubt if the force will be able to patrol the town efficiently.

25. There was only one murder case, that in which Kannia Lal, a Rajput, was murdered near Komari by estate coolies. Mention has been made of this case in Chapter 1. There were 34 cases during the year in which a knife was used, of which 13 resulted in convictions. The use of the knife is not increasing.

Fifty-seven cases of cattle-stealing were brought before the Police Court during the year, and there were only five convictions. As I stated in last year's report, the results of cattle-stealing cases are most unsatisfactory. There is undoubtedly a good deal of cattle-stealing, and this is mainly due to the neglect of owners to feed and take care of their cattle. The animals are allowed to wander about to pick up their living as best they may, and it is not surprising if trespassing animals are sometimes killed, and if cattle wandering in jungles are slaughtered by thieves for the meat. As a rule the thieves are unknown or else there is no reliable evidence forthcoming.

26. *Rural Police.*—The local headmen are doing their work fairly well. They at last comprehend that they must promptly report all complaints to the Police Magistrate, and in certain cases arrest the accused. An examination on circuit of the crime report books has satisfied me that crimes are fairly well reported. I annex reports by the Police Magistrate on crime and cattle stealing:—

*Crime.*

There was one case of murder tried in 1905. The offence was committed in October, 1904. Information was received and accused arrested early in 1905. A kangani and six coolies working in Tirukkovil estate set upon and killed a Rajput, a money-lender. One of the accused was admitted as Crown witness. The rest stood their trial before the Supreme Court and on conviction were condemned to death. The kangani and two others were executed at the Batticaloa jail; the sentence of the other two was commuted to one of rigorous imprisonment for 20 years by the Governor in Executive Council.

Two other cases of hurt, in which the injured persons died, were reported as cases of murder. The death in both cases was due to rupture of the spleen. The accused were subsequently tried for grievous hurt and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

There were several cases of house-breaking and theft during 1905, and the figures show a slight increase.

There was one case of forgery in 1905. A house servant of the District Engineer, who forged his master's signature to a blank cheque, was tried before the Supreme Court, convicted, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A case of riot occurred in the town at Singalavady. The offence was committed about the end of 1904, and came on for trial in 1905. The accused were convicted before the District Court and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three months' to two and half years' rigorous imprisonment each.

There was a slight increase of crime generally in 1905; but, as compared with other parts of Ceylon, I should say this district is happily free of serious crime.

*Cattle Stealing.*

Cattle stealing is fairly prevalent, and the figures for 1905 show a slight increase. The motive for theft seems to be the removal of the hides, which are now in great demand.

Cattle, especially buffaloes, are let loose by the owners to graze in the jungle. These are driven to places less frequented by people, killed, and the hides removed. The offence generally escapes detection.

A great many cases arise from disputes between heirs of a deceased person to his (deceased's property). Many others arise from cattle which are let loose to graze, joining other herds.

Others again are instituted as counter cases to actions for cattle trespass.

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## CHAPTER. IV.

*Local Board.*

27. The members of this Board are—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Government Agent, Chairman. | Mr. Advocate Tissaverasinghe. |
| The Provincial Engineer. | Mr. Advocate Nakappa. |
| The Colonial Surgeon. | Mr. V. Covington. |

The revenue of the Board in 1905 was Rs. 16,347·47 (including a balance of Rs. 5,244·22 carried over from 1904), and the expenditure Rs. 15,741·68. This figure however includes Rs. 1,500, the cost of a ferry boat, which is to be paid for from the ferry toll rent of 1906.

The health of the town was fairly good during the year.

A separate account of the working of this Board is furnished to Government. It is therefore unnecessary to enter into details here.

*Board of Health.*

28. The following are the members of this Board:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Government Agent, Chairman. | Mr. U. V. Meeralevvai, Irrigation Superintendent, Batticaloa South. |
| The Provincial Engineer. | Mr. M. V. Umarulevvai, Vannia of Eraur. |
| The Colonial Surgeon. | Mr. M. Usoof. |
| The Kachcheri Mudaliyar. | |

The following small towns have been brought under the operation of the Ordinance:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kattankudi | Saintamarutu |
| Kalumnai | Sammanturai |
| Eraur | |

A statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed:—

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1904 | — | 10,301 71 | Establishments .. | 1,733 59 | |
| *Tax.* | | | Office contingencies .. | 91 52 | |
| Kattankudiruppu .. | 383 22 | | Revenue services .. | 170 94 | |
| Eraur .. .. | 335 70 | | Law expenses .. | 41 05 | |
| Kalmunai .. .. | 685 64 | | Sanitary charges .. | 1,697 09 | |
| Chammanturai .. .. | 117 40 | | Public works .. .. | 10,052 26 | |
| Saintamarutu .. .. | 198 0 | | Lighting of streets .. | 122 82 | |
| | | 1,719 96 | Miscellaneous .. | 12 50 | |
| Fines .. .. | — | 178 50 | | | 13,921 77 |
| Licenses .. .. .. | — | 1,850 30 | Balance on December 31, 1905 | | 1,532 19 |
| Rents .. .. .. | — | 1,367 23 | | | |
| Miscellaneous .. | — | 36 26 | | | |
| Total .. | Rs. | 15,453 96 | Total .. | Rs. | 15,453 96 |

It will be seen that on 1st January, 1905, there was the large balance of Rs. 10,301·71 standing to the credit of the Board of Health.

Eraur had a balance of Rs. 1,500, Kalmunai of Rs. 6,965·96, and Saintamarutu of Rs. 1,331·18. I am unable to account for the hoarding of the funds, for there is much room for improvement in all these places.

During the year many needed works were undertaken, and the balance reduced to Rs. 1,532·19 on 31st December.

The principal works carried out during the year, in addition to the daily sweeping and cleaning, were :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Eraur : forming a gravelled road | 1,032 |
| Kalmunai : improving cemeteries | 557 |
| Gravelling village lanes | 2,200 |
| Improving three lanes | 3,976 |
| Building two culverts | 255 |
| Contribution to market building | 491 |
| Saintamarutu : opening and fencing cemetery | 376 |
| Contribution towards market | 491 |

At Kattankudi and Sammanturai there were no funds available for any work beyond the necessary sanitation.

*Village Communities.*

29. I have nothing to record under this head. The Village Committee rules now in force were passed in 1875 and 1878, and naturally are far from being up to date. Repeated applications were made to me by headmen and people to revise the rules and draft new ones. In 1904 I held elections of Village Committees in each pattu for the purpose of passing rules, and in 1905 I at last found time to draft a fairly comprehensive code, borrowing largely from the very excellent rules in force in the Southern Province. I sent my rules to the headmen of each pattu to be submitted to the Committees for approval. When they were returned with suggestions I made a final revision, and in August forwarded them to the Colonial Secretary for sanction and publication. They have not yet been gazetted, but I hope they will be brought into operation early in the present year. When these rules are published I expect greater activity on the part of the Village Committees.

30. *Gansabhawas.*—There are three Village Tribunals in this district :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batticaloa North ... | President, | Mr. Albert Canagasabai. |
| Batticaloa South ... | " | Mr. W. G. Vallipuram |
| Bintenna ... | " | Medawaka Ratemahatmaya |

append the usual return of the work done by these officers :—

| | Bintenna. | Batticaloa. North. | Batticaloa South. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | 2 | 15 | 9 | 26 |
| Criminal | 2 | 21 | 8 | 31 |
| Instituted during the year :— | | | | |
| Civil | 58 | 1,948 | 2,951 | 4,957 |
| Criminal | 61 | 808 | 1,309 | 2,178 |
| Total number of cases :— | | | | |
| Civil | 60 | 1,963 | 2,960 | 4,983 |
| Criminal | 63 | 829 | 1,317 | 2,209 |
| DECISIONS. | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules :— | | | | |
| Criminal | 17 | 310 | 686 | 1,013 |
| Civil | — | — | — | — |
| Money | 55 | 1,961 | 2,935 | 4,951 |
| Land | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Criminal :— | | | | |
| Assault | 31 | 240 | 394 | 665 |
| Theft | 1 | 192 | 118 | 311 |
| Malicious injury | — | 33 | 42 | 75 |
| Cattle trespass | 8 | 28 | 29 | 65 |
| Vaccination | — | 16 | 39 | 55 |
| Total Decisions :— | | | | |
| Civil | 55 | 1,961 | 2,936 | 4,952 |
| Criminal | 57 | 819 | 1,308 | 2,184 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions" :— | | | | |
| Civil | 27 | 1,014 | 1,962 | 3,003 |
| Criminal | 17 | 601 | 366 | 984 |
| APPEALS. | | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | |
| Civil .. Confirmed | — | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| .. Set aside | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Criminal .. Confirmed | 2 | 4 | 28 | 32 |
| .. Set aside | — | — | — | — |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Council.* | — | | | |
| Civil : .. Confirmed | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| .. Set aside | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Criminal .. Confirmed | — | — | 9 | 9 |
| .. Set aside | — | — | — | — |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | |
| Civil | 5 | 2 | 24 | 31 |
| Criminal | 6 | 10 | 9 | 25 |

## CHAPTER V.

*Thoroughfares Ordinance.*

31. I annex statements showing the working of this Ordinance in 1905:—

Progress Return of Collections.

| | | Current half-year. | Same half of preceding year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, inclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers | 27,058 | 27,058 |
| 2. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns | 32,673 | 32,332 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 | 120·75 | 119·49 |
| 4. | Number of persons exempted from labour in year | 911 | 904 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 to 2 | 2·78 | 2·79 |
| 6. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4 | 31,762 | 31,428 |
| 7. | Percentage of 6 to 1 | 117·38 | 116·15 |
| 8. | (i.) Paid commutation | 29,489 | 28,928 |
| | (ii.) Performed labour | 220 | 40 |
| | (iii.) Fined | — | — |
| | (iv.) Imprisoned | 15 | — |
| | (v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.)., being number of persons who discharged thier liability | 29,724 | 28,968 |
| 9. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being 8 (v.) to 6 | 93·58 | 92·17 |
| 10. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 | 109·85 | 107·05 |
| 11. | Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries | 2,038 | 2,460 |
| 12. | Unaccounted for on last day of quarter | — | — |

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1905.

*Batticaloa District.*

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 | — | 2,166 91 | Amount expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals, in money | 20,167 50 | |
| Commutation realized in money | 47,362 0 | | Do. in labour | | 20,167 50 |
| Do. in labour | 147 0 | | Repair of resthouses | | 2,128 45 |
| | | 47,509 0 | Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c. | | 7,854 16 |
| Resthouse collections | | 1,634 82 | Amount expended on minor roads, in money | 13,735 85 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 976 25 | Do. in labour | 147 0 | |
| Government contribution in aid of resthouse-keeper's salaries | | 900 0 | | | 13,882 85 |
| | | | Pay of resthouse-keepers | | 3,336 50 |
| | | | Furnishing rest houses | | 610 32 |
| | | | Miscellaneous | | 1,253 0 |
| | | | | | 49,232 78 |
| | | | Balance | | 3,954 20 |
| | Total—Rs. | 53,186 98 | | Total—Rs. | 53,186 98 |

A change was made this year in the method of collecting the tax. Hitherto the work was done by specially appointed Division Officers, and not by the Police Headmen as in other Provinces. I considered this system to be unsatisfactory and unfair to the police officers on whom devolved the work of arresting defaulters. I therefore entrusted the work of collecting the tax to each police officer in his own division, except in Bintenna where the police headmen were unable to give security, and the work was given to the koralas.

I have no comments to make on the works carried out under the District Road Committee. The mileage of gravelled minor roads is so great, and the funds so small, that there is little to spare for new works.

A separate report on this subject is sent to Government.

*Waste Lands Ordinance.*

32. One claim under this Ordinance was investigated during the year, and referred to the District Court under section 5. There are no other claims pending. Extent of claim, 225*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*

*Legislation required.*

33. Amendment of Irrigation Ordinance to facilitate the collection of irrigation fines. I have made certain recommendations, which will, I believe, be embodied in the consolidating Ordinance which will probably be submitted to the Legislative Council during the present year.

I would amend the Carriers' Ordinance by imposing a license tax on all vehicles, and not merely on those which are hired out. This is done within Municipalities and Local Board areas, and I see no reason why it should not be universal.

## CHAPTER VI.—IRRIGATION.

### *Works under the Director of Irrigation.*

34. *Vakaneri.*—Substantial progress was made on this work during the year. The main bund has been raised to its proper level from end to end, and is practically complete.

Work on the main sluice and outlet channel has been completed. The Northern sluice has been completed and also the Northern outlet channel, with the exception of a small quantity of rock excavation.

On Punani anicut the principal work done was excavation for foundation, laying concrete foundations and sinking cylinders. It is hoped that this work will be nearly completed by the end of the present year.

Progress was made on the inlet supply channel, which will be completed this year.

A satisfactory feature is that the work was carried out entirely by local labour.

Mr. Harward reports that "the supply, though never very large, has been very regular throughout the year. The average number of coolies on the work has been 300. The average number of Veddahs employed has been 70. They do very good work especially as jungle clearing."

Expenditure during the year Rs. 62,410.

*Unnichchai.*—The Director of Irrigation has furnished me with the following particulars of the work done on this tank:—

> 210 cubes of masonry were done on the spill, and 4,356 cubes of earthwork on the bund, at Unnichchai, while 7,355 cubes of earth and rock excavation were done on the channels during 1905.
>
> The average number of labourers employed during the year was 283. Of these only a small proportion were properly non-local labour, but the supply of local labour is not sufficiently regular in its attendance to allow of its being used to full advantage.

*Rukam Anicuts : Sankulai Kattu.*—This anicut was completed in 1904, but was damaged by floods and required repair.

*Kidavaddipalam.*—Work on this anicut was much retarded by the unusually heavy rain during the little monsoon (11·49 inches fell in April). The level of the sub-soil water remained very high throughout the working season, and Mr. Scott tells me the coolies were constantly working in five feet of water.

150 labourers from the neighbouring villages were employed on this work.

Expenditure on the work, Rs. 6,096.

*Paddipalai-aru Works.*—Work was continued on the bund of Velattipatti, and the inspection bungalow was built.

Labour was not so plentiful as last year, owing to competition by contractors in other districts.

Expenditure on labour, Rs. 26,800.

*Sakamam-Vammiadi.*—The work on the spill wall and sluice of Vammiadi was completed during the year. A head sluice was built on the left bank of the Talipot-aru.

### *Minor Irrigation Works.*

35. I have to repeat my remarks in last year's report on the necessity for proper supervision of the minor irrigation works and the scientific regulation of the distribution of water from all works.

The question was discussed at the Conference of Government Agents in August last, and it was accepted as a principle that Irrigation Engineers should be appointed to each Province to supervise irrigation matters generally.

I understand that two Engineers are to be appointed to the Eastern Province, and I trust that the appointments may be made during the present year.

The usual returns showing work done on the Village Tanks are appended :—

Return of Work done on Village Tanks, 1905.

| Pattus. | Number of Tanks under going Repairs. | Earthwork. | | | Number of Cement Pipe Sluices supplied. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total quantity required. | Quantity done 1904. | Quantity done 1905. | | | | |
| *Batticaloa District.* | | Cubes. | Cubes. | Cubes. | 12-in. | 9-in. | 6-in. | 4-in. |
| Bintenna .. .. | 2 | 975 | — | 746 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Rugam-Eravur .. .. | 1 | 500 | 290 | 18 | — | — | — | — |
| Koralai .. .. .. | 4 | 1,000 | 400 | 300 | — | — | — | — |
| Mammunai North .. .. | 3 | 600 | 500 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mammunai South .. .. | 4 | 1,400 | 275 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eruvil-Porativu .. .. | 25 | 2,525 | 887 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karaivaku-Nintavur .. | 25 | 1,610 | 745 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sammanturai .. .. | 3 | 1,700 | 550 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Akkarai .. .. | 33 | 11,000 | 630 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Panawa .. .. | 5 | 1,180 | 550 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Trincomalee District.* | | | | | | | | |
| Kaddukkulam Pattu East .. | 11 | 6,473 | 3,161 | 588 | 2 | 3 | 7 | — |
| Kadukkulam Pattu West .. | 20 | 16,503 | 9,894 | 1,697 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| Koddiyar Pattu .. .. | 13 | 6,255 | 4,130 | 589 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| Total .. | 149 | 51,721 | 22,012 | 3,938 | 10 | 8 | 31 | 4 |

Statement of Expenditure on Repairs, Improvements, &c., on Minor Irrigation Works during 1905.

| No. of Estimate. | Date of Sanction. | Service. | Amount of Estimate or amount available. | Expenditure. | Balance unexpended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 17 | Feb. 15, 1902 | For the insertion of three kalingulas to village tanks in Eruvil and Akkarai Pattus | 1,842 0 | 1,791 80 | 50 20 |
| 57 | June 1, 1904 | For the manufacture and transport of cement pipe sluices to Galkadawa tank, Trincomalee | 110 0 | 4 40 | 105 60 |
| 625 | Feb. 20, 1905 | For the maintenance of Hagalawewa | 33 0 | 31 32 | 1 68 |
| 626 | Feb. 20, 1905 | For the maintenance of Maha-oya tank | 114 0 | 113 68 | 32 |
| 30 | April 3, 1905 | For providing a door to the bisokotuwa of Kivulakadawa tank | 166 0 | 158 1 | 7 99 |
| 50 | Aug. 17, 1905 | For transporting cement pipe sluices from Batticaloa to Trincomalee | 91 0 | 90 64 | 36 |
| 7/8 | July 19, 1905 | For surveying Kurankupanchan tank | 107 50 | 105 50 | 2 0 |
| | | Total | Rs. 2,463 50 | 2,295 35 | 168 15 |

Statement of Crown Tanks in the Eastern Province being restored under Circular No. 59 of June 5, 1901.

| Pattus. | Number of Tanks undergoing restoration. | Extent of Land irrigable, if restored. | Earthwork Total Quantity required. | Earthwork Quantity done up to 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Batticaloa District.* | | Acres. | Cubes. | Cubes. |
| Akkarai Pattu | 1 | 200 | 300 | 50 |
| Eravur Pattu | 1 | 1,000 | 500 | — |
| *Trincomalee District.* | | | | |
| Koddiyar Pattu | 4 | 220 | 2,500 | 716 |
| | 6 | 1,420 | 3,300 | 766 |

*Irrigation Fine Fund.*

On assuming office in May, 1904, I found an accumulation of irrigation fines amounting to Rs. 8,288. There are many desirable minor irrigation works to be done, such as restoration of small Crown tanks, provision of kalingulas and sluices, &c., &c., but the Government Agent, at whose disposal this fund is, has no machinery for expending it to advantage. As I pointed out in last year's report, the Batticaloa District extends from Verugal-aru on the north to Kumbukkan-aru on the south, a distance of 146 miles, and inland towards Badulla for a distance of over 50 miles. For carrying out works in this extensive district he has at his disposal one irrigation sub-inspector, who has also the charge of the village tanks. It is no wonder that the fines have been hoarded. I trust that when the two promised Irrigation Engineers are appointed the subordinate staff will also be increased. There will be plenty of work for two more sub-inspectors.

However, with the means at my disposal I have made an attempt to expend some of this hoarded fund on necessary works. A statement is appended showing nature of the works and cost:—

Statement of Work paid for from Irrigation Fine Fund in 1905.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Restoration of Kuda-siyambalagaskandiya } Do. Dambalawinna } | 1,161 88 |
| Building three kalingulas in Eruvil Pattu | 1,653 95 |
| Building an irrigation sluice in Sammanturai Pattu | 339 45 |
| Rebuilding kalingula at Ammankovilkulam | 146 25 |
| Building distribution sluice at 33rd mile South Coast road (work carried out by P. W. D.) | 1,300 0 |

The reason for the restoration of the tanks in Bintenna was the necessity for making some attempt to substitute permanent cultivation for the chenas which have hitherto formed the sole means of subsistence of the Bintenna Sinhalese.

An attempt made to induce them to restore abandoned Crown tanks on the terms of Circular No. 59 of 5th June, 1901, proved a complete failure. They accepted the terms, made a pretence of work, chenaed the land under the tanks, and then abandoned the work. I propose to restore a few of the best Crown tanks in Bintenna from irrigation fine funds, and lease the land to the villages for paddy cultivation at 50 cents an acre. As a commencement, the bunds of Kuda-siyambalagaskandiya, near Maha-oya, and Dambawinna, near Kallodai, were restored in 1905, the necessary clearing of jungle having been carried out in the previous year as a relief work. About 20 acres have been taken up and cultivated under Kuda-siyambalagaskandiya, and when I last visited the place in December there was a promising crop.

I have applications for more lands, and I expect the cultivation will be considerably extended this year.

No land has yet been cultivated under Dambawinna.

The bund of Puliyankulam near Sadiyantalawa was cleared of jungle by the villagers, and an estimate prepared for its restoration. The work will be taken up this year.

## CHAPTER VII.

### PRINCIPAL PUBLIC WORKS COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS.

*Buildings.*

1. New Police Station and Police Barracks, Batticaloa.—The police office, sergeant's quarters, married men's quarters, with kitchens, &c., have been completed. The quarters for single men will be taken in hand this year.

2. Work on the new resthouse for Batticaloa was commenced in September. It is hoped that the building will be finished before Easter.

3. A new workshop was completed in the Public Works Department yard, Batticaloa.

*Roads.*

4. Extension of South Coast road was continued beyond Arugam Bay. I think the work might well have ended at Arugam Bay, and I would not advise any further expenditure after the completion of section now under construction.

5. *Batticaloa to Trincomalee.*—The section from Kilaveddi to Mutur is now complete.

6. *Mutur to Kinniyai.*—This section of 7 miles was completed during the year, and land communication between Batticaloa and Trincomalee is at last an accomplished fact.

7. *Metalling Nilaveli road* has been nearly completed.

*Bridges.*

8. The bridge over the Mundinai-aru near Senkaladi was rebuilt during the year.

9. *Maha-oya bridge.*—Re-construction commenced.

*Buildings and Works required.*

38. (1) *Bridge from Puliyantivu to Kalladi.*—I have nothing to add to last year's remarks on the necessity for this work. When the Governor visited Batticaloa in June all the addresses presented to him contained a request for the construction of this bridge. Plans and estimates have been called for, and the question will probably be finally settled in the course of the present year.

(2) *Deviation of South Coast road.*—Closely connected with the above is the necessity for making a new trace from Kalladi to the 4¼ milestone on the South Coast road. This section passes through Kattankudi, where there is a dense population of 7,000 to one square mile. There was never any road reservation, and the consequence is that there are buildings up to the actual metalled track. To provide a broad road and to decrease the congestion of Kattankudi I have proposed a new trace through Crown land between the present trace and the sea, and it is hoped that the sale of building lots will defray a great part of the cost of the work. The question has been brought before Government and has been referred for report to the Director of Public Works.

(3) *Quarters for Fiscal's Marshal, Kalmunai*, should be provided when funds are available.

(4) *Dispensaries.*—Permanent dispensaries are required at Sammanturai and Tirukkovil. The former has a population of 5,000 in a populous district. In the neighbourhood of the latter are two large cocoanut estates and the village of Tampiluvil.

Outdoor dispensaries should be provided at Kokkadicholai, Nintaur, and Kadiraveli.

(5) *Ambalams* should be put up for the shelter of travellers waiting for the ferry boats at Valaichchenai, Pannichchankeni, and Kadiraveli on the North Coast road.

(6) *A bridge* over the Verugal-aru, which is often impassable during floods.

(7) Leper Asylum at Batticaloa.

(8) Rebuilding of Customs jetty, Puliyantivu, and erection of the four-ton crane now lying idle at the dock. This work has been sanctioned.

(9) A new resthouse is required at the 34th mile, South Coast road, to take the place of the resthouse at Karunkodditivu, which is dilapidated and badly situate.

(10) A new resthouse should be built at Valaichchenai. The present resthouse is in bad repair, and is badly located on the bank of the Valaichchenai river. It may be at any time carried away by a flood.

(11) *Quarters for Office Assistant.*—Arrangements have been made to purchase from Miss Atherton for Rs. 3,000 a bungalow in Puliyantivu on the lake shore. This bungalow is at present occupied by the Provincial Road Committee as a temporary resthouse. A sum of Rs. 2,500 has been voted for the improvement of the building, and the work will be taken up as soon as the new resthouse is finished.

*Trincomalee District.*

1. *New Resthouse at Mutur.*—The present resthouse is incommodious and badly situated. A resthouse should be built in the vicinity of the landing stage.

2. Bridge over Mahaweli-ganga on new road from Mutur to Kinniyai.

---

## CHAPTER VIII.—SALT.

39. No salt is manufactured in the Batticaloa District.

At Nilaveli in Trincomalee District the collections of salt in 1905 amounted to 46,353 cwts. as against 97,730 cwts. in 1904. The latter however was a "record" collection, and the work during 1905 was much interfered with by rain.

Steps were taken to add to the area of the salt pans at Nilaveli, and a project for opening new salt pans near Kinniyai is under consideration. Further information on this head will be found in the report on the Trincomalee District.

*Sale of salt.*—An important change in the system of salt retail in districts scheduled under section 5 of Ordinance 6 of 1890 was introduced this year and is to take effect from 1st February, 1906.

Hitherto salt was sold at the Government stores to licensed retailers at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. These men were obliged to retail salt at 2 cents a pound, and to recoup them for the loss they were allowed a

drawback of 12 cents per cwt. and a commission varying from 5 to 22 per cent. on the value of salt purchased by them from the stores. This system was found to be unsatisfactory and productive of fraud on the revenue.

The question was discussed at the Conference of Government Agents in August, and it was agreed that a uniform rate of Rs. 3·50 per cwt. should be charged at the stores, and the retailers allowed to fix their own retail rates. It is believed that competition will prevent the exaction of exorbitant retail prices, and as a last resource Government stores will be opened to sell at cost price if retailers are unreasonable.

## CHAPTER IX.—FORESTS.

40. The Government Agent's released area was handed over to the charge of the Assistant Conservator of Forests at the beginning of the year. I have therefore no report to make on Forest Administration, which will form the subject of a special report by the Forest Department.

Sales of timber at the Batticaloa Depôt realized Rs. 12,516, and at the Trincomalee Depot Rs. 8,524.

14th February, 1906.

EDWARD F. HOPKINS,
Government Agent.

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# REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1905.

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III.—Condition of the People.
IV.—Crime.
V.—Municipal Government.
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## I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE area of the District of Trincomalee is 1,165 square miles, or about twice the size of Denbighshire; and the population, in round numbers, is 29,000, of which more than one-third is the population of the town of Trincomalee. The district is composed of five Vanniya's divisions, which are divided into thirty-one Police Vidane's divisions comprising 120 villages. Each of the 31 Police Vidane's divisions has a distinctive number, and the position of any village can thus be at once located by reference to the alphabetical list of villages. The skeleton map prepared in connection with this list is here reproduced, and an index to it is printed as an appendix to this report.

## II.—HISTORY OF 1905.

### (1) *Record of Events.*

2. The most important events of the year were the closing of the Naval Yard and the abandonment of Trincomalee as a military station. It followed that some hundreds of men were thrown out of employment, many of whom were consequently obliged to go away in search of work elsewhere. It is believed that as much as Rs. 25,000 used to be paid out each month on an average for labour, materials, and miscellaneous services in connection with the Naval and Military establishments. The loss of money locally has accordingly been considerable.

3. Some of the Naval buildings were handed over to the Government of Ceylon for occupation; namely, a coal store for use as a salt store, a house for the Assistant Conservator of Forests, and a house for the Irrigation Engineer.

4. The sale of the Naval stores, which took place in February and lasted for a week, was a matter of some excitement in the town of Trincomalee. A good deal of equipment and furniture was disposed of, nearly all of it for removal elsewhere. The proceeds of this sale amounted to about Rs. 35,000.

5. A new central market was built for the sale of fish, fruit and vegetables, meat and sundry articles. The work reflects credit on the District Engineer (Mr. W. B. Gregson) who designed and executed it. The cost was Rs. 13,000, which was met by a Government loan of Rs. 12,000 to the Local Board. The new market was opened on the 1st September.

6. A strike among the fishermen followed. They resented being compelled to leave the place previously used by them as a market, and for about ten days no fish was offered for sale. But the movement collapsed, and by the third week of September the fishermen had settled down in the new market.

7. The extension of salt manufacture was the subject of special investigation. During the Auditor-General's visit of inspection in February the matter was considered; and in June the Salt Superintendent of Puttalam (Arthur de Silva, Mudaliyar) visited Nilaveli and drew up a report on the subject. The transport of salt to Colombo was initiated in April, and supplies were also sent to Batticaloa. The rates for sale and manufacture were modified in certain respects which are recorded in paragraph 94 of Chapter IX., giving an account of the salt operations of the year.

8. Small-pox broke out in the town of Trincomalee in November. Up to the end of the year there were 30 cases, three of which proved fatal. Details are given in paragraph 36.

9. Another unfortunate event of 1905 was the prevalence of cattle disease from May to September. There were 259 fatal cases. Particulars are contained in paragraph 42.

### (2) *Administrative Changes.*

10. *Appointments.*—The following changes in offices occurred during the year:—

Mr. C. V. Brayne, C.C.S., Assistant Collector of Customs, *vice* Mr. L. W. C. Schrader, C.C.S.
Mr. H. C. Toller, Assistant Conservator of Forests, *vice* Mr. G. D. Templer.
Mr. F. H. Price, C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent *vice* Mr. W. L. Kindersley, C.C.S.

11. The honorary rank of Mudaliyar was conferred on Mr. P. C. Nicholas, Head Clerk of the Trincomalee Kachcheri.

12. *Forest Administration.*—From the 1st January all forest work previously in charge of the Assistant Government Agent was transferred to the Forest Department, except (1) the issue of free grants and (2) chena permits. A brief outline of the year's Forest Administration is given in Chapter X.

### (3) *Local Developments.*

13. A local Agricultural Society was formed in January with 39 members. During the year experimental cultivation was encouraged by the distribution of ground nuts, Carolina paddy, tobacco, and different varieties of cotton. The ground nuts did well; the Carolina paddy was not a success; the tobacco seeds failed to germinate; the cotton was satisfactory.

14. In November the Controller of the Peradeniya Experiment Station (Mr. Herbert Wright) visited Kanniyai and Uppar to investigate the growth of Ceara rubber. A series of tapping experiments was arranged. Until the results of these experiments are available (which will not be before the middle of 1906) the cultivation of Ceara rubber in the District of Trincomalee must be regarded as being merely experimental.

15. During the year a proposal was put forward to introduce steam navigation up the Mahaweliganga and to open up land along the banks of the river, in return for certain concessions from Government to the parties making the proposal. At the close of the year the matter was still under consideration.

16. In May the Marine Biologist (Mr. James Hornell) undertook an inspection of Tampalakam Bay, with the object of investigating the present condition of the *Placuna* pearl beds. Mr. Hornell's report was published as Sessional Paper XLVI. of 1905. It is anticipated that this fishery, if it be carried out systematically and providently, will become a source of a fairly regular revenue to Government of from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 annually.

17. With a view to ascertaining whether the harbour is suitable for experimenting in the cultivation of the pearl oyster, Mr. W. Saville Kent visited Trincomalee in December, and conducted certain investigations. The weather at the time was unfavourable for the purpose, and the investigations will be renewed in 1906.

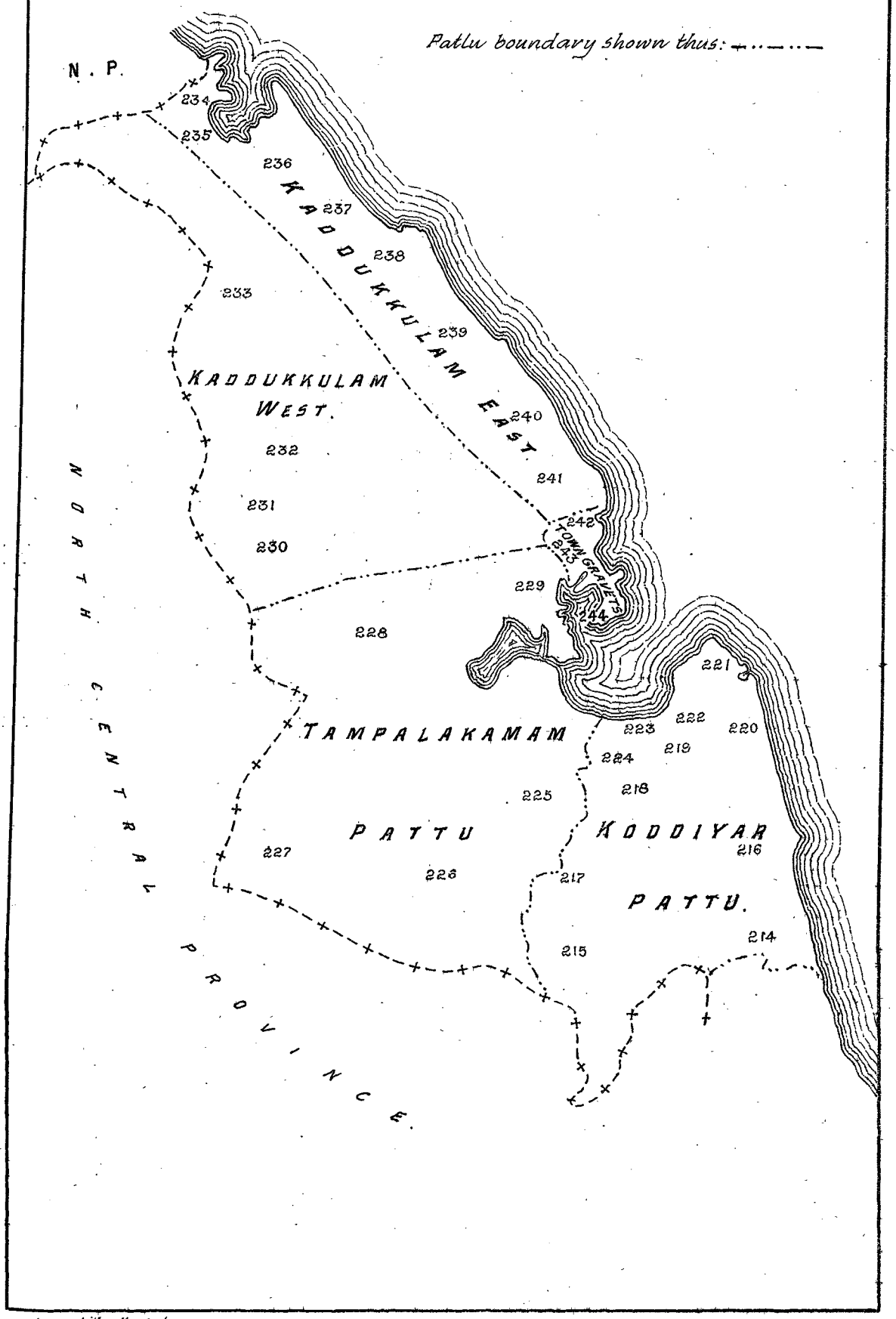
### (4) *Other Matters.*

18. From July sales of land under Sir Henry Ward's Minute of 1857 were discontinued in pursuance of the instructions of Government (Circular No. 79 of 20th June, 1905). This change affected the people considerably, it having been the practice for so many years to accept payment in instalments. Certain statistics in connection with Sir Henry Ward's Minute are given in paragraph 63.

# TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT

Scale: 8 Miles to an Inch

Patlu boundary shown thus: +...—...—




S. G. O. Lith. No. 69/05.

19. *New Areas of Cultivation.*—In round numbers about 400 acres of land were newly opened during the year, 300 acres in paddy and 100 acres in cocoanuts, as shown in the following table :—

| Vanniya's Divisions. | Paddy. Acres. | Cocoanuts. Acres. | Total Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Koddiyar Pattu .. | 235 | 15 | 250 |
| Tampalakam Pattu .. | 35 | — | 35 |
| Kaddukkulam West .. | 5 | — | 5 |
| Kaddukkulam East .. | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| Trincomalee .. | — | 65 | 65 |
| Total .. | 300 | 100 | 400 |

There was some extension of tobacco cultivation, 50 acres or so of old tobacco land being reopened. The quantity of tobacco exported rose to 1,343 cwts. from 679 cwts. in 1904.

20. The arrack renters fell into heavy arrears. Eventually Government agreed to relieve the renters of the farm as from 31st January, 1906, upon payment of all arrears, and the rent for the remaining eleven months of 1906 was resold. The price realized showed a decrease of nearly Rs. 23,000 for the eleven months.

21. The capture of elephants was permitted during the year : 14 licenses were issued and 13 elephants were captured, one of which was a tusker. The capture of tuskers being prohibited, this elephant was confiscated and an order was issued by Government to the effect that no license is to be allowed in future to the licensee in question.

22. *Motor Service.*—The question of a Motor Service between Anuradhapura and Trincomalee was under the consideration of Government, and it is anticipated that a service will be established during 1906.

23. *Railway Extension.*—It appears from the Annual Address of His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council in December, 1905, that the question of a railway to Trincomalee is at present under consideration.

(5) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

24. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 197,775·28, being less than that of the previous year by Rs. 18,466·86. The decrease is explained in paragraph 25. The amount realized by the sale of timber fell from Rs. 23,265·83 in 1904 to Rs. 13,974·90 in 1905, being a difference of Rs. 9,290·93 ; and the Customs revenue by the import of grain fell from Rs. 15,709·12 in 1904 to Rs. 11,735·77 in 1905, being a difference of Rs. 3,973·35. The next largest items of decrease are Rs. 2,682·43 under the head Customs, other goods, Rs. 2,065·54 under the head Port Dues, Rs. 1,577·78 under the head Salt, and Rs. 1,473·24 under the head Arrack, Rum, and Toddy.

25. The following statement shows the decrease under the specified Heads of Revenue :—.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Timber .. | 9,290 | 93 |
| Customs, Grain .. | 3,973 | 35 |
| Customs, other goods | 2,682 | 43 |
| Port Dues .. | 2,065 | 54 |
| Salt | 1,577 | 78 |
| Arrack, Rum and Toddy | 1,473 | 24 |
| Other minor heads of revenue* | 3,247 | 52 |
| Total—Rs. | 24,310 | 79 |
| Deduct increase in 1905 under other heads of revenue† | 5,843 | 93 |
| Nett decrease Rs. | 18,466 | 86 |

* Decreases in 1905.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Customs.* | | |
| Cotton manufacture .. | 389 | 66 |
| Sugar .. | 69 | 62 |
| *Port Dues, &c.* | | |
| Pilotage .. | 67 | 50 |
| *Licenses.* | | |
| District Court fines .. | 477 | 50 |
| Forest offences .. | 65 | 12 |
| *Fees of Court.* | | |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works .. | 104 | 45 |
| Hospital stoppages .. | 26 | 45 |
| Fees for bills of health .. | 10 | 50 |
| Value of prison labour .. | 0 | 25 |
| School books and stationery .. | 1 | 90 |
| Warehouse Rent .. | 363 | 94 |
| Fees for title deeds .. | 109 | 19 |
| *Post and Telegraph.* | | |
| Postage stamps .. | 10 | 09 |
| *Rents of Government Property.* | | |
| Rents of buildings and houses .. | 312 | 58 |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts.* | | |
| Sale of old stores .. | 43 | 18 |
| Unclaimed deposits .. | 717 | 66 |
| Sundries .. | 233 | 18 |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | |
| Sale of sand, &c. .. | 94 | 75 |
| Sundries .. | 150 | 0 |
| Total .. | 3,247 | 52 |

† Increases in 1905.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Customs.* | | |
| Spirits and Cordials .. | 115 | 30 |
| Kerosine oil .. | 694 | 0 |
| Hides and horns .. | 7 | 0 |
| *Licenses.* | | |
| Revenue stamps .. | 901 | 87 |
| Courts of Requests .. | 42 | 50 |
| Police Courts .. | 11 | 35 |
| Government Agents .. | 1,011 | 99 |
| Other Departments .. | 167 | 0 |
| *Fees of Court, &c.* | | |
| Judical stamps .. | 490 | 66 |
| Survey fees .. | 463 | 38 |
| Collection at dispensaries .. | 26 | 21 |
| Police rates in towns, &c. .. | 48 | 28 |
| Record room collections .. | 62 | 1 |
| *Rent of Government Property.* | | |
| Garden rents .. | 47 | 65 |
| Rent of Lands .. | 24 | 99 |
| *Interest.* | | |
| On arrears of revenue .. | 936 | 52 |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | |
| Other forest produce .. | 125 | 0 |
| Pearl fishery .. | 2 | 0 |
| *Land Sales.* | | |
| Crown land sold .. | 466 | 42 |
| Total .. | 5,843 | 93 |

26. The chief items of increase are Fines and Forfeitures, Government Agents, Rs. 1,011,99; Interest, Rs. 936,52; Revenue Stamps, Rs. 901,87: Customs, kerosine oil, Rs. 694; and Judicial stamps Rs. 690·46.

27. A detailed statement of the revenue collected during the year under review in comparison with the previous year is appended :—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Customs.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Grain | 15,709 12 | 11,735 77 | — | 3,973 35 |
| Cotton manufacture | 1,144 22 | 754 56 | — | 389 66 |
| Spirits and Cordials | — | 115 30 | 115 30 | — |
| Sugar | 1,594 55 | 1,524 93 | — | 69 62 |
| Other goods | 16,024 68 | 13,342 25 | — | 2,682 43 |
| Kerosine Oil | 1,721 92 | 2,415 92 | 694 0 | — |
| Hides and horns | 77 0 | 84 0 | 7 0 | — |
| Total | 36,271 49 | 29,972 73 | 816 30 | 7,115 06 |
| *Port Dues, &c.* | | | | |
| Port dues and outports | 3,311 30 | 1,245 76 | — | 2,065 54 |
| Pilotage | 540 0 | 472 50 | — | 67 50 |
| Total | 3,851 30 | 1,718 26 | — | 2,133 04 |
| *Licenses, &c.* | | | | |
| Arrack, rum, and toddy | 51,759 50 | 50,286 26 | — | 1,473 24 |
| Salt | 60,621 32 | 59,043 54 | — | 1,577 78 |
| Revenue stamps | 5,152 41 | 6,054 28 | 901 87 | — |
| District Courts | 480 0 | 2 50 | — | 477 50 |
| Courts of Requests | 7 50 | 50 0 | 42 50 | — |
| Police Courts | 1,083 65 | 1,095 0 | 11 35 | — |
| Government Agents | 43 25 | 1,055 24 | 1,011 99 | — |
| Forest Offences | 141 12 | 76 0 | — | 65 12 |
| Other Departments | 5 50 | 172 50 | 167 0 | — |
| | 119,294 25 | 117,835 32 | 2,134 71 | 3,593 64 |
| *Fees of Court or Office, &c.* | | | | |
| Judicial stamps | 4,750 49 | 5,440 95 | 690 46 | — |
| Survey fees | 1,871 80 | 2,335 18 | 463 38 | — |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works | 1,887 89 | 1,783 44 | — | 104 45 |
| Hospital stoppages | 48 45 | 22 0 | — | 26 45 |
| Collections at Dispensaries | 97 46 | 123 67 | 26 21 | — |
| Fees for bills of health | 21 0 | 10 50 | — | 10 50 |
| Police rates in towns | 2,946 79 | 2,995 7 | 48 28 | — |
| Value of prison labour | 2 25 | 2 0 | — | 0 25 |
| School books | 1 90 | — | — | 1 90 |
| Warehouse rent | 1,482 21 | 1,118 27 | — | 363 94 |
| Fees for title deeds | 387 73 | 278 54 | — | 109 19 |
| Record room collections | — | 62 1 | 62 1 | — |
| Total | 13,497 97 | 14,171 63 | 1,290 34 | 616 68 |
| *Post and Telegraph.* | | | | |
| Postage stamps | 7,128 97 | 7,118 88 | — | 10 9 |
| *Rent of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Rent of buildings and houses | 420 58 | 108 0 | — | 312 58 |
| Garden rents | — | 47 65 | 47 65 | — |
| Rent of lands | 654 26 | 679 25 | 24 99 | — |
| Total | 1,074 84 | 834 90 | 72 64 | 312 58 |
| *Interest.* | | | | |
| On arrears of revenue | 175 40 | 1,111 92 | 936 52 | — |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts.* | | | | |
| Sale of old stores | 43 18 | — | — | 43 18 |
| Unclaimed deposits | 822 95 | 105 29 | — | 717 66 |
| Sundries | 313 60 | 80 42 | — | 233 18 |
| Total | 1,179 73 | 185 71 | — | 994 02 |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905 Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Timber | 23,265 83 | 13,974 90 | — | 9,290 93 |
| Sale of sand, clay, &c. | 130 0 | 35 25 | — | 94 75 |
| Other forest produce | — | 125 0 | 125 0 | — |
| Pearl fishery | — | 2 0 | 2 0 | — |
| Sundries | 150 0 | — | — | 150 0 |
| Total | 23,545 83 | 14,137 15 | 127 0 | 9,535 68 |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | |
| Crown land sold | 10,222 36 | 10,688 78 | 466 42 | — |
| Grand Total | 216,242 14 | 197,775 28 | 5,843 93 | 24,310 79 |
| | 197,775 28 | | | 5,843 93 |
| Nett Decrease—Rs. | 18,466 86 | | | Rs. 18,466 86 |

28. The expenditure accounted for in the books of the Trincomalee Kachcheri exceeded that of 1904 by Rs. 7,608·68. A summary of particulars is appended :—

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments | 10,841 08 | 11,444 40 |
| Pensions | 2,627 10 | 2,152 82 |
| Other charges | 25,167 85 | 32,633 93 |
| Special expenditure | 166 44 | 180 0 |
| | Rs. 38,802 47 | 46,411 15 |
| | | 38,802 47 |
| | Increase—Rs. | 7,608 68 |

Details of the other charges are as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Hire of tom-tom beaters | 79 82 |
| Purchase and repair of furniture | 27 33 |
| Petty expenses | 157 89 |
| Cost of collecting storing, &c., salt | 28,288 55 |
| Commission to salt retailers | 514 3 |
| Remuneration to police tax assessors | 200 0 |
| Commission to collectors of assessment tax | 144 87 |
| Allowance to paupers | 979 50 |
| Allowance to Friend-in-need Society | 300 0 |
| Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent | 1,112 92 |
| Travelling allowance to clerks, &c. | 327 67 |
| Travelling allowance to President, Village Tribunal | 200 0 |
| Shipment, conveyance, and landing of treasure | 1 0 |
| For killing chetahs, bears, and stray dogs | 12 50 |
| For registration of marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870 | 1 0 |
| Upkeep of St. Stephen's cemetery, Tricomalee | 120 0 |
| Upkeep of Pioneer road along North Coast road, Koddiyar pattu | 99 93 |
| Commission to collectors of Irrigation interest | 66 92 |
| | Rs. 32,633 93 |

The special expenditure of Rs. 180 was for the protection of the pearl oyster banks at Tampalakam.

29. The transactions of the Trincomalee Kachcheri in connection with Deposit Accounts are not accounted for in the actual receipts and expenditure of the district. Some of the items are held in deposit and ultimately transferred to revenue, these items being Land Deposits, Unclaimed Deposits, Lapsed Suitor's Deposits :—

A statement of the receipts and payments on account of all the various heads of deposits is appended :—

| *Deposit for* 1905. | Receipts. Rs. c. | Payments. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| District Court suitors | 6,049 84 | 15,592 67 |
| Court of Requests suitors | 2,789 35 | 2,819 55 |
| Village Tribunal suitors | 396 14 | 403 77 |
| District Road Committee | 10,164 10 | 10,132 18 |
| Local Board | 15,823 3 | 27,710 66 |
| Irrigation deposits | 551 80 | 331 48 |
| Timber and firewood deposits | 3,141 89 | 2,717 12 |
| Deputy Fiscal's deposits | 991 81 | 884 10 |
| Headmen's reward fund | 185 0 | 185 0 |
| Police deposits | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| Headmen's fees | 159 0 | 162 0 |
| Purchase amount of lands | 3,990 39 | 3,631 55 |
| Survey fees | 1,712 0 | 2,302 0 |
| Certificate of quiet possession fees | 62 50 | 90 50 |
| Gansabhawa | 1,254 8 | 1,520 28 |
| Police Court deposits | 951 45 | 839 69 |
| Miscellaneous (Incidental) | 34,531 84 | 31,474 77 |
| | 82,794 22 | 100,837 32 |

30. Similarly, none of the Advance Accounts (except that of the Assistant Government Agent) are accounted for in the actual receipts and expenditure of the Kachcheri. These accounts are kept for eleven other Departments. The total receipts and payments in connection with each of these Departments are recorded below :—

| | Receipts. Rs. c. | Payments. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| District Judge .. | 3,833 0 | 3,833 0 |
| Deputy Fiscal .. | 2,847 75 | 2,847 75 |
| Superintendent of Prison | 2,315 5 | 2,315 5 |
| Assistant Conservator of Forests | 25,568 28 | 25,568 28 |
| Master Attendant .. | 11,104 7 | 11,104 7 |
| Surveyor-General .. | 2,815 22 | 2,815 22 |
| Director of Public Instruction | 8,718 95 | 8,738 95 |
| District Engineer .. | 148,353 71 | 148,353 71 |
| Medical Officer .. | 7,160 90 | 7,111 87 |
| Director, Widows' and Orphans' Pensions | 461 83 | 461 83 |
| Government Agent, Batticaloa | 6,170 68 | 6,170 68 |
| Total | 219,349 44 | 219,320 41 |

31. The following statement gives the gold transactions of the year :—

| Months. | Receipts. Government Dues. £ | Receipts. Value. Rs. | Payments. Government Dues. £ | Payments. Value. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 103 | 1,545 | 259 | 3,885 |
| February .. | 26 | 390 | 441 | 6,615 |
| March .. | 5 | 75 | 104 | 1,560 |
| April .. | 13 | 195 | 63 | 945 |
| May .. | 53 | 795 | 133 | 1,995 |
| June .. | 116 | 1,740 | 232 | 3,480 |
| July .. | 53 | 795 | 783 | 11,745 |
| August .. | 111 | 1,665 | 816 | 12,240 |
| September .. | 138 | 2,070 | 534 | 8,010 |
| October .. | 268 | 4,020 | 341 | 5,115 |
| November .. | 340 | 5,100 | 184 | 2,760 |
| December .. | 253 | 3,795 | 89 | 1,335 |
| Total .. | 1,479 | 22,185 | 3,979 | 59,685 |
| Remittance from Treasury.. | 2,000 | 30,000 | — | — |
| Balance on 1st January, 1905 | 1,160 | 17,400 | 660* | 9,900* |
| | £ 4,639 | Rs. 69,585 | £ 4,639 | Rs. 69,585 |

* Balance on December 31, 1905.

## III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

### (1) *Food Supply.*

32. In average years the food supply of the district is plentiful, and the production of paddy is mostly in excess of local requirements. The crops of 1905 were not quite as good as usual; however, the exports amounted to 69,903 bushels of paddy (equivalent to about 35,000 bushels of rice), 538 bushels of rice, and 328 bushels of other grain. Against this, 37,942 bushels of Indian rice and 1,414 bushels of other grain were imported.

33. The imported rice was almost all of it for the use of the townspeople of Trincomalee and of the labour force of the Public Works Department. The villagers eat home-grown rice only, and they also produce for their own consumption cocoanuts, plantains, pumpkins, and a few vegetables. Other articles of food in common use are fish and dried meat; salt is plentiful and cheap.

34. It has already been said that the crops of 1905 were not quite so good as usual. This was due to dry weather towards the close of 1904, which resulted in a poor *munmari** harvest in the divisions of Koddiyar pattu and Kaddukkulam east. The grain production of the year is estimated at 387,530 bushels of paddy and 1,475 bushels of other grain; and the area under cultivation is computed as being about 12,000 acres.

### (2) *Chena Cultivation.*

35. No Crown chenas are allowed for cultivation in the District of Trincomalee. An exception is however made in the case of the Veddah settlement in Koddiyar pattu, and for the year under review six chena permits comprising an extent of 28 acres were issued to these Veddahs free of charge. The area similarly allowed in 1904 was the same.

* Munmari (முன்மாரி), the crop sown before the rains (dependent on rainfall), as distinguished from Pinmari (பின்மாரி), the crop sown after the rains (dependent on artificial irrigation).

(3) *Public Health.*

36. Smallpox broke out in the town of Trincomalee in November, and on the last day of the year there were still 8 cases under treatment. Particulars are given in the following statement :—

| No. of Case | Date of Attack. | Nationality. | Sex. | Age. | Recovered. | Died. | Under treatment on 31st December. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | November 7 | Tamil | Male | 30 | 1 | — | — |
| 2 | do. 11 | do. | do. | 35 | 1 | — | — |
| 3 | Unknown. Detected on Nov 13. | Moor | do. | 30 | 1 | — | — |
| 4 | | do. | do. | 40 | 1 | — | — |
| 5 | | do. | do. | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 6 | | do. | Female | 35 | 1 | — | — |
| 7 | | do. | Male | 25 | 1 | — | — |
| 8 | | do. | Female | 17 | 1 | — | — |
| 9 | | Tamil | do. | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 10 | November 15 | do. | do. | 50 | 1 | — | — |
| 11 | do. 16 | do. | Male | 33 | 1 | — | — |
| 12 | do. 19 | do. | Female | 28 | 1 | — | — |
| 13 | do. 19 | do. | do. | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 14 | do. 21 | do. | do. | 50 | — | 1 | — |
| 15 | do. 22 | Moor | Male | 30 | 1 | — | — |
| 16 | do. 22 | Tamil | do. | 50 | — | 1 | — |
| 17 | do. 22 | do. | do. | 40 | 1 | — | — |
| 18 | do. 22 | do. | do. | 11 | 1 | — | — |
| 19 | do. 25 | do. | do. | 14 | 1 | — | — |
| 20 | do. 26 | do. | Female | 21 | 1 | — | — |
| 21 | December 11 | do. | Male | 41 | 1 | — | — |
| 22 | do. 12 | do. | Female | 40 | — | — | 1 |
| 23 | do. 12 | do. | Male | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 24 | do. 17 | do. | Female | 12 | — | — | 1 |
| 25 | do. 18 | do. | Male | 40 | — | — | 1 |
| 26 | do. 18 | do. | do. | 40 | — | — | 1 |
| 27 | do. 20 | do. | Female | 20 | — | — | 1 |
| 28 | do. 22 | do. | do. | 30 | — | — | 1 |
| 29 | do. 24 | do. | Male | 45 | — | — | 1 |
| 30 | do. 24 | do. | do. | 23 | — | 1 | — |
| 30 | | | | | 19 | 3 | 8 |

37. The usual measures of segregation and disinfection were adopted, in addition to which a systematic house-to-house inspection was undertaken. At the close of the year the sanitary inspectors had visited 3,612 houses.

38. For the rest, the general health of the people of the district was normal. Means of obtaining treatment for sickness are provided by the establishment of the following hospitals and dispensaries :—

(*a*) *Hospital.*

Trincomalee town.

(*b*) *Dispensaries.*

(i) Fixed Stations.

(1) At Mutur, in the division of Koddiyar pattu.
(2) At Tampalakam, in the division of Tampalakam pattu.
(3) At Tiriyai in the division of Kaddukkulam East.

(ii) Itinerating Stations.

(1) Toppur, visited from Mutur.
(2) Kiniyai, visited from Tampalakam.
(3) Pulmoddai, visited from Tiriyai.

39. A summary of cases treated at each of the dispensaries is appended :—

| | January | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) *Outdoor Dispensary.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trincomalee Hospital .. | 149 | 151 | 192 | 149 | 176 | 160 | 142 | 110 | 103 | 96 | 97 | 92 | 1,617 |
| (*b*) *Dispensaries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutur .. | 87 | 64 | 80 | 89 | 120 | 168 | 262 | 201 | 120 | 104 | 103 | 99 | 1,497 |
| Toppur .. | 179 | 176 | 158 | 164 | 132 | 136 | 122 | 117 | 125 | 96 | 87 | 64 | 1,556 |
| Tampalakam .. | 96 | 73 | 93 | 97 | 98 | 102 | 107 | 95 | 88 | 94 | 95 | 89 | 1,127 |
| Kiniyai .. | 61 | 71 | 71 | 81 | 81 | 87 | 67 | 87 | 89 | 78 | 61 | 82 | 916 |
| Tiriyai .. | 224 | 167 | 253 | 192 | 143 | 309 | 226 | 244 | 225 | 192 | 253 | 247 | 2,675 |
| Pulmoddai .. | 158 | 167 | 150 | 82 | 145 | 256 | 234 | 144 | 127 | 141 | 158 | 116 | 1,878 |
| Total .. | 805 | 718 | 805 | 705 | 719 | 1,058 | 1,018 | 888 | 774 | 705 | 757 | 697 | 9,649 |
| Grand Total .. | 954 | 869 | 997 | 854 | 895 | 1,218 | 1,160 | 998 | 877 | 801 | 854 | 789 | 11,266 |

(4) *Cattle Disease.*

40. There was a serious outbreak of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, lasting from May to September. The disease was restricted to the division of Koddiyar pattu and to the village of Kantalai in the division of Tampalakam pattu. These localities were proclaimed infected areas, and the usual measures of segregation and disinfection were adopted.

41. Of the total number of 307 cases, 156 occurred among buffaloes and 151 among other cattle. Of the 156 buffaloes, 28 recovered and 128 died ; of the 151 other cattle, 20 recovered and 131 died.

42. A statement showing in detail the different outbreaks in chronological order is appended :—

| Vanniya's Division. | Serial Number of Outbreak. | Locality. | Divisional Number. | Date of Outbreak. | Date when outbreak subsided. | Total number of Cases. | Recoveries. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koddiyar pattu .. | 1 | Ichchilampattai | 214 | End of May | End of September | 49 | 7 | 42 |
| | | Anaitivu | 214 | do. | do. | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| | | Vappia | 214 | do. | do. | 13 | — | 13 |
| Do. .. | 2 | Kiliveddi | 215 | Middle of June | End of July | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| | | Menkamam | 217 | do. | do. | 9 | — | 9 |
| | | Kankuveli | 217 | do. | do. | 5 | — | 5 |
| Tampalakam pattu .. | 3 | Kantalai | 227 | Beginning of July | Early in September | 189 | 30 | 159 |
| Koddiyar pattu .. | 4 | Toppur | 216 | End of July | Middle of August | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Do. .. | 5 | Mutur | 224 | do. | Early in September | 17 | 6 | 11 |
| | | | | | Total .. | 307 | 48 | 259 |

(5) *Agriculture.*

43. About two-thirds of the total adult male population of the district are cultivators. The crops produced by them are indicated in paragraph 32 ; the distribution of new products among them is referred to in paragraph 13 ; and the encouragement of their irrigation is discussed in chapter VII. There are no rich capitalists among the cultivators of Trincomalee.

(6) *Industries.*

44. In the town of Trincomalee, apart from trade, the main industry is sea-fishing. A considerable number of people gain their living as carters ; and the manufacture of bricks and tiles is also a source of occupation. In the division of Koddiyar pattu pottery and bricks are made, Mutur being the chief centre of the industry ; and in the division of Tampalakam pattu the manufacture of coir string is carried on. The sea-fishing outside the limits of the Trincomalee town fisheries is mostly in the hands of fishermen from Negombo.

(7) *Education.*

45. There are only five Government vernacular schools in the whole district. There are 32 Aided schools—namely, 23 of the Wesleyan Mission, 7 of the Roman Catholic Mission, and 2 Hindu ; and there are 17 unaided schools, of which 8 are Mohammedan, 7 are Sivite, one is a Buddhist (pansala) school, and one is a Roman Catholic Mission school. During the year under review the establishment of an additional Government vernacular school at Pulmoddai was sanctioned.

46. The locality of these schools is indicated in the following table :—

| No. | Division. | Village. | Divisional No. | Name and Description of School. | Management. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Koddiyar pattu | Ichchilampattai | 214 | Mixed Vernacular School | Roman Catholic Mission |
| 2 | Do. | Kiliveddi | 215 | do. | Government |
| 3 | Do. | Toppur | 216 | do. | do. |
| 4 | Do. | Menkamam | 217 | do. | Wesleyan Mission |
| 5 | Do. | Malligaitivu | 218 | do. | do. |
| 6 | Do. | Pallikudiyirupu | 219 | do. | do. |
| 7 | Do. | Sampur | 220 | do. | do. |
| 8 | Do. | Marutadichenai | 222 | do. | do. |
| 9 | Do. | Mutur | 224 | do. | Roman Catholic Mission |
| 10 | Do. | do. | 224 | do. | Wesleyan Mission |
| 11 | Do. | do. | 224 | Verandah School (Boys') | Mohammedan Community |
| 12 | Do. | do. | 224 | do. | do. |
| 13 | Tampalakam pattu | Alankeni | 225 | Mixed Vernacular School | Wesleyan Mission |
| 14 | Do. | Sinnakiniyai | 225 | do. | do. |
| 15 | Do. | do. | 225 | Verandah School (Boys') | Mohammedan Community |
| 16 | Do. | Periakiniyai | 226 | do. | do. |
| 17 | Do. | do. | 226 | do. | do. |
| 18 | Do. | Kantalai | 227 | do. | do. |
| 19 | Do. | Paddimedu | 228 | Verandah School | Hindu Community |
| 20 | Do. | Kallimedu | 228 | Mixed Vernacular School | Wesleyan Mission |
| 21 | Do. | do. | 228 | do. | do. |
| 22 | Do. | Cheenanvadi | 229 | Boys' do. | Government |
| 23 | Do. | Veppankudah | 229 | Verandah School | Mohammedan Community |
| 24 | Kaddukkulam West | Gomarankada-wala | 234 | Boys' Vernacular School | Government |
| 25 | Do. | Madawachchi | 233 | do. | do. |
| 26 | Do. | do. | 233 | Pansala School | Buddhist |

| No. | Division. | Village. | Divisional No. | Name and Description of School. | Management. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Kaddukkulam East | Tennamaravadi | 234 | Mixed Vernacular School | Wesleyan Mission |
| 28 | Do. | Pulmoddai | 236 | Verandah School | Mohammedan Community |
| 29 | Do. | Tiriyai | 237 | Mixed Vernacular School | Wesleyan Mission |
| 30 | Do. | Kuchchaveli | 238 | do. | do. |
| 31 | Do. | Kumpurupiddi | 240 | do. | do. |
| 32 | Do. | do. | 240 | do. | Roman Catholic Mission |
| 33 | Do. | Nilaveli | 412 | do. | Wesleyan Mission |
| 34 | Trincomalee | Town | 244 | Wesleyan Central English School | do. |
| 35 | Do. | do. | 244 | Girls' Boarding School | do. |
| 36 | Do. | do. | 244 | Town School | do. |
| 37 | Do. | do. | 244 | Perunteru Boys' School | do. |
| 38 | Do. | do. | 244 | Perunteru Girls' School | do. |
| 39 | Do. | do. | 244 | Paddanateru Girls' School | do. |
| 40 | Do. | do. | 244 | Moor street, Girls' School | do. |
| 41 | Do. | do. | 244 | Uppuweli Mixed School | do. |
| 42 | Do. | Champaltivu | 244 | Champaltivu Mixed School | do. |
| 43 | Do. | Town | 244 | St. Joseph's Institution | Roman Catholic Mission |
| 44 | Do. | do. | 244 | Industrial School | do. |
| 45 | Do. | do. | 244 | Convent | do. |
| 46 | Do. | do. | 244 | Town School | do. |
| 47 | Do. | do. | 244 | Paddanateru Xavier Vernacular School | do. |
| 48 | Do. | do. | 244 | Hindu School (English) | Hindu Community |
| 49 | Do. | do. | 244 | do. (Tamil) | do. |
| 50 | Do. | do. | 244 | Sivite School | do. |
| 51 | Do. | do. | 244 | do. | do. |
| 52 | Do. | do. | 244 | do. | do. |
| 53 | Do. | do. | 244 | do. | do. |
| 54 | Do. | do. | 244 | Mohammedan School | Mohammedan Community |

(8) *Conclusions under Chapter III.*

47. The following suggestions arise out of the matters dealt with under the various heads of this chapter :—

(I)—The establishment of an agricultural bank to supply seed paddy, and to make advances to the poorer villagers at moderate rates of interest.

(II)—Additional dispensaries.

(III)—The sinking of wells by grants-in-aid from Government.

(IV)—Appointment of a resident stock inspector, to control outbreaks of cattle disease; and to supervise the improvement of cattle breeding.

(V)—The extension of vernacular education.

## IV.—CRIME.

48. The District of Trincomalee may fairly be described as non-criminal. There was one case of homicide (due to a quarrel) during the year under review, committed for trial before the Supreme Court in 1906. The serious crime of 1905 is disclosed in the following tables, giving details for the district supplementary to the statistics usually found in the annual report of the Solicitor-General.

49. The following tables give in detail an account of the serious crime of the year under review. In Table I. is given the number of serious offences reported to Court during the year. From this number are deducted cases of a civil nature, cases designedly false, cases not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and pending cases. The remainder gives the total number of true cases. These true cases are dealt with in greater detail in Tables II to VII. inclusive, while an analysis of the pending cases is given in Tables VIII., IX., and X. The definition of "serious offences" and the system of lettering used in these tables are given in Notes 1 and 2 appended to Table I. In Table II. the serious offences are enumerated according to the divisions in which they occurred. Table III. shows the nature of each offence, the division in which it occurred, and its ultimate disposal by the Magistrate. Table IV. deals with the distribution and results of knife cases according to divisions. Table V. deals similarly with cattle stealing cases. Table VI. gives a list of all villages in which serious offences have occurred during the year, particularizing the number and nature of such offences. Table VII. deals with the distribution of serious offences among the Police Vidanes' divisions. Table VIII. summarizes the number and nature of cases pending. Table IX. shows in what divisions these cases occurred. Table X. gives a list of these cases in chronological order, specifying the village in which they occurred, the nature of the offence, and the date from which each is pending in the Police Court.

Table I.— Serious Offences.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total serious offences reported to Court during 1905 .. | — | 66 |
| Deduct A cases .. .. .. | 12 | |
| Deduct B cases .. .. .. | 9 | |
| Deduct pending cases (*see* Table VIII.) .. .. | 5 | |
| | — | 26 |
| Total true cases decided during 1905 .. | | 40 |

*Note* 1.

Serious offences are by departmental order (Government Circular No. 121 of July 14, 1899) indicated as being—

(1) Murder
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(3) Grievous hurt
(4) Hurt with a knife or dangerous weapon
(5) Assault with a weapon other than a knife
(6) Robbery
(7) House-breaking
(8) Causing mischief by fire
(9) Rape
(10) Abduction
(11) Rioting
(12) Unlawful assembly
(13) Cattle stealing
(14) Theft or property exceeding Rs. 20 in value

*Note* 2. *Index.*

A.—Cases of a civil nature, or cases in which the accusation has been made under a misapprehension of law or fact, come under this head; also cases in which it has not been established that an offence has been committed. In the latter case this letter is not used unless the facts connected with the commission of the alleged offence have been thoroughly investigated.
B.—The case appears to have been designedly false: no offence committed.
C.—Offences not within the jurisdiction of the Court.
D.—Committed District Court.
E.—Committed Supreme Court.
F.—True—*a* Accused dead or insane.
*b* Accused absconded and cannot be arrested.
*c* Compounded under s. 355 as amended by Ordinances No. 5 of 1886 and 22 of 1890.
*d* Evidence insufficient to convict any one.
*e* Offender unknown.
*f* Convicted, Police Court.

---

Table II.—Serious Offences by Divisions.

| Division. | Total Number of Serious Offences during 1905. |
|---|---|
| Koddiyar pattu | 6 |
| Tampalakam pattu | 2 |
| Kaddukkulam west | — |
| Kaddukkulam east | 2 |
| Trincomalee | 30 |
| | 40 |

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[For Table III. see page 21.]

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Table IV.—Knife Cases.

| Division. | Population | Accused dead or insane. | Accused absconded. | Compounded. | Evidence insufficient. | Offender unknown. | Convicted Police Court. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koddiyar pattu | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Tampalakam pattu | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kaddukkulam west | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kaddukkulam east | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Trincomalee | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | | 2 | | 5 | 7 |

---

Table V.—Cattle Stealing Cases.

| Division. | Population. | Accused dead or insane. | Accused absconded. | Compounded. | Evidence insufficient. | Offender unknown. | Convicted Police Court. | Committed to District Court. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koddiyar pattu | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tampalakam pattu | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Kaddukkulam west | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kaddukkulam east | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trincomalee | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |

Table III.—Offences Enumerated.

| No. | Nature of Offence. | Koddiyar Pattu. | | | | | | | Tampalakam Pattu. | | | | | | | Kaddukkulam West. | | | | | | | Kaddukkulam East. | | | | | | | Trincomalee. | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | D & E | Total. | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | D & E | Total. | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | D & E | Total. | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | D & E | Total. | *a* | *b* | | *d* | *e* | *f* | D & E | Total. | *a* | *b* | *c* | *d* | *e* | *f* | D & E | Total. |
| 1 | Murder | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | Culpable homicide | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Grievous hurt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Hurt with knife | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | 7 |
| 5 | Hurt with weapon | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 6 | Robbery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 | House-breaking | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 3 |
| 8 | Causing mischief by fire | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| 9 | Rape | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | Abduction | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | Rioting | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | Unlawful assembly | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13 | Cattle stealing | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | Theft over Rs. 20 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 16 | — | — | — | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| | Total | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 30 | — | — | 1 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 5 | 40 |

Convicted in Police Court *Ff* 11
Committed to the Higher Courts
*c*, *d*, and *e* cases .. 29
40

Table VI.—Offences by Villages.

| | Divisional No. | Murder. | Culpable Homicide. | Grievous Hurt. | Hurt with knife. | Assault with weapon. | Robbery. | House-breaking. | Causing mischief by fire. | Rape. | Abduction. | Rioting. | Unlawful assembly. | Cattle stealing. | Thefts over Rs 20 | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trincomalee .. | 244 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 15 | 27 |
| Periakiniyai .. | 266 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Vappiya .. | 214 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Kurinchakeni .. | 226 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Muttur .. | 224 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Mankanai .. | 242 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Nilaveli .. | 241 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Sambaltivu .. | 242 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Mallegaitivu .. | 218 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Kumpurupiddi .. | 240 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total .. | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 2 | — | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 19 | 40 |

Table VII.—Offences by Vidanes' Divisions.

The number of Police Vidanes' divisions in the district is 31, and the distribution among them of serious offences is disclosed in the summary which follows :—

| | Total Number of Offences. |
|---|---|
| 23 Divisions with no offences .. .. | .. — |
| 2 Divisions with one offence .. .. | .. 2 |
| 4 Divisions with two offences .. .. | .. 8 |
| 1 Division with three offences .. .. | .. 3 |
| 1 Division with twenty-seven offences (Trincomalee town) .. | .. 27 |
| 31 | 40 |

Table VIII.—Pending Cases.

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Theft over Rs. 20 .. .. .. | .. 3 |
| Grievous hurt .. .. .. | .. 2 |
| | 5 |

Table IX.—Pending Cases by Divisions.

| Divisions. | Number. |
|---|---|
| Trincomalee town .. .. .. | .. 3 |
| Koddiyar pattu .. .. .. | .. 2 |
| | 5 |

Table X.—Pending Cases by Villages.

| Name of Village and Locality. | Divisional No. | Murder. | Culpable Homicide | Grievous Hurt. | Hurt with knife. | Assault with weapon. | Robbery. | House-breaking. | Causing mischief by fire. | Rape. | Abduction. | Rioting. | Unlawful assembly. | Cattle stealing. | Theft over Rs. 20. | Total. | Dating from |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1905. |
| Kunitivu .. | 221 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | September 9 |
| Trincomalee .. | 244 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | November 21 |
| Sampur .. | 220 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | December 14 |
| Total .. | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | |

50. The Police, both regular and rural, discharged their duties satisfactorily; and the unpaid headmen were duly rewarded at intervals, the merits of each case receiving careful consideration. These rewards ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, the number of recipients being six, and the total amount distributed was Rs. 70. There was no want of co-operation between the two Police Forces. During the year 25 men from the town of Trincomalee were recruited for the regular police.

51. No recommendations arise out of this chapter with regard to Police administration or crime.

52. A comparative statement of the admissions on conviction from the Trincomalee District Court and Police Court into the Trincomalee Prison during the last ten years is appended :—

| | District Court. | Police Court. |
|---|---|---|
| 1896 | 7 | 21 |
| 1897 | 5 | 54 |
| 1898 | 1 | 27 |
| 1899 | 2 | 14 |
| 1900 | 6 | 16 |
| 1901 | 11 | 23 |
| 1902 | 1 | 16 |
| 1903 | 6 | 25 |
| 1904 | 11 | 26 |
| 1905 | 3 | 26 |

## V.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

53. *Local Board.*—The revenue of the Local Board of Trincomalee in 1905 amounted to Rs. 15,823·03, being Rs. 48·54 more than the revenue of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 17,556·13, being Rs. 2,401 in excess of the expenditure of 1904. The balance to the credit of the Local Board on 1st January 1905, was Rs. 1,851·71, and at the end of the year it was reduced to Rs. 118·61.

54. There were 11 meetings of the Board during the year.

55. The new Central market, and the strike of fishermen which followed its opening, are referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6. The outbreak of smallpox within the limits of the Board, and the steps taken to deal with it, are described in paragraphs 36 and 37.

56. A scheme for the surface drainage of the town of Trincomalee is a matter for the early consideration of the Board.

57. *Board of Health.*—In the District of Trincomalee there are no towns or villages under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892.

58. *Village Communities.*—The total number of Village Tribunal and Village Committee cases decided in 1905 was 1,663 (1,211 civil and 452 criminal), of which 38 (12 civil and 26 criminal) were amicable settlements. At the end of the year the number of pending cases was 55 (36 civil and 19 criminal) in comparison with 96 (72 civil and 24 criminal) cases at the close of 1904. The number of appeals was 16 to the Assistant Government Agent and one to the Governor in Executive Council, all of which were confirmed. A detailed return of all cases is appended :—

| | Koddiyar Pattu. | Tampalakam Pattu. | Kadduk-kulam West. | Kadduk-kulam East. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Civil Cases.* | | | | | |
| Pending on January 1, 1905 | 36 | 12 | 7 | 17 | 72 |
| Instituted during 1905 | 480 | 345 | 64 | 286 | 1,175 |
| | 516 | 357 | 71 | 303 | 1,247 |
| Decided during 1905 :— | | | | | |
| Money | 502 | 355 | 70 | 283 | 1,210 |
| Land | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 36 |
| | 16 | 357 | 71 | 303 | 1,247 |
| *Criminal Cases.* | | | | | |
| Pending on January 1, 1905 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 24 |
| Instituted during 1905 | 187 | 106 | 54 | 100 | 447 |
| | 195 | 111 | 58 | 107 | 471 |
| Decided during 1905 :— | | | | | |
| Breach of Village Committee rules | 97 | 32 | 26 | 29 | 184 |
| Irrigation | 5 | — | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| Assault | 69 | 57 | 1 | 51 | 193 |
| Theft | 6 | 11 | — | 5 | 22 |
| Malicious injury | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Cattle trespass | 8 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 28 |
| Vaccination | 5 | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| | 190 | 105 | 55 | 102 | 452 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 19 |
| | 195 | 111 | 58 | 107 | 471 |

59. The Village Tribunal has jurisdiction over the whole district, excepting the town of Trincomalee, and for each of the four divisions of Koddiyar pattu, Tampalakam pattu, Kaddukkulam west, and Kaddukkulam east there is a Village Committee. The Village Tribunal sits at six centres, viz., at Ichchilampattai, Mutur, Tampalakam, Madawachchi, Tiriyai, and Nilaveli. The court-houses at these six places,

as well as the school buildings of the five Government vernacular schools, specified in paragraph 46, are maintained by the Gansabhawa. A statement of the Gansabhawa funds is appended :—

| | Amount. Rs. c. | Total Rs. c. | | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. | 2,456 70 | | Expenditure in 1905 .. | 1,520 28 | |
| Receipts .. .. | 1,254 8 | | Balance on December 31, 1905 | 2,390 50 | |
| | | 3,910 78 | | | 3,910 78 |

## VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

60. *Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—A comparative summary is appended in the prescribed form of the procedure adopted under the Thoroughfares Ordinance to recover money or to enforce labour from the men liable :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage. | 1905. | | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Population (A) .. .. | — | 18,010 | | | 18,010 | |
| 2. Number on lists (B).. .. | — | 4,117 | | | 4,265 | |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Re. 1·50 .. .. | 3,796 | | 92·20 | 3,872 | | 90·78 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 3 .. .. | 29 | | ·70 | 25 | | ·59 |
| (c) Laboured 6 days .. | 63 | | 1·53 | 61 | | 1·43 |
| (d) Laboured 12 days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 3,888 | | | 3,958 | |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged liability :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted .. .. .. | 76 | | 1·8 | 74 | | ·74 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere .. | 64 | | 1·55 | 141 | | 3·31 |
| (c) Committed to jail .. | 1 | | ·02 | 3 | | ·07 |
| (d) Fined .. .. | 1 | | ·02 | 2 | | ·05 |
| (e) Double entries .. | 15 | | ·36 | 17 | | ·40 |
| (f) Dead .. .. .. | 21 | | ·51 | 22 | | ·52 |
| | | 178 | 4·31 | | 259 | 6·09 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the district .. .. | 51 | | 1·24 | 48 | | 1·63 |
| (b) Otherwise not arrested .. | — | | | — | | |
| | | 51 | | | 48 | |

61. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—The Chundankadu block, comprising about 180,000 acres of forest, was inspected by the Settlement Officer during the month of August, and preliminary arrangements were made for the preparation of the requisite survey. It is proposed in this case to utilize the topographical plan as far as possible, and notices are to be issued in 1906.

62. *Land settlement by the Assistant Government Agent.*—The total area advertised for sale or settlement at the Kachcheri during 1905 was 3,149 acres on 20 different occasions. Two statements are appended containing particulars for each three months of the year : Statement A shows the acreage sold, settled, reserved, and not offered for ; Statement B gives details as to the 580 acres shown in Statement A as sold or settled :—

STATEMENT A.

| Quarter. | No. of Sales. | Advertised. No. of Lots. | Advertised. Extent. A. R. P. | Sold or Settled. No. of Lots. | Sold or Settled. Extent. A. R. P. | Reserved. No. of Lots. | Reserved. Extent. A. R. P. | Not offered for. No. of Lots. | Not offered for. Extent. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First quarter .. | 6 | 149 | 485 0 17 | 28 | 72 0 18 | 1 | 0 2 37 | 120 | 412 1 2 |
| Second quarter .. | 5 | 159 | 918 1 5 | 80 | 232 2 24 | — | — | 79 | 685 2 21 |
| Third quarter .. | 4 | 157 | 935 3 3 | 38 | 110 3 1 | — | — | 119 | 825 0 2 |
| Fourth quarter .. | 5 | 254 | 810 1 24 | 56 | 165 0 39 | 12 | 6 2 15 | 186 | 638 2 10 |
| Total .. | 20 | 719 | 3,149 2 9 | 202 | 580 3 2 | 13 | 7 1 12 | 504 | 2,561 1 35 |

STATEMENT B.

| Sold or Settled. | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Price realized. Rs. c. | Average Price per Acre. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sold :— | | | | |
| First quarter .. .. .. | 28 | 72 0 18 | 1,002 25 | 13 89 |
| Second quarter .. .. .. | 70 | 218 0 18 | 3,103 50 | 14 0 |
| Third quarter .. .. .. | 38 | 110 3 1 | 1,453 0 | 13 11 |
| Fourth quarter .. .. .. | 40 | 49 3 2 | 2,149 0 | 14 34 |
| Total .. .. .. | 176 | 550 2 39 | 7,707 75 | 13 99 |
| Granted on half-improved value :— | | | | |
| Second quarter .. .. .. | 10 | 14 2 6 | — | — |
| Settled on Certificate of Quiet Possession :— | | | | |
| Fourth quarter .. .. .. | 6 | 15 1 37 | — | — |
| Grand Total .. | 202 | 580 3 2 | 7,707 75 | — |

63. *Sir Henry Ward's Minute.*—The area sold during the first half-year was 162 acres in 44 lots, as against 518 acres in 142 lots during 1904. From July onwards, sales under the provisions of this minute were discontinued.

At the close of the year there were 46 lots in default of payment. In respect of six of these the Crown has resumed possession, and the remaining 40 lots are to be re-advertised in order to give the purchasers an opportunity of paying their arrears. Details are contained in the following statement :—

| Date when Instalment fell due. | Which Instalment due. | Lot. | Extent. A. R. P. | Action taken. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 20, 1905 | 2nd | 88,744 | 0 0 21 | Possession resumed by Crown |
| May 5, 1905 | 2nd | 88,936 | 0 1 13 | do. |
| 5, 1905 | 2nd | 89,037 | 2 2 25 | do. |
| 25, 1905 | 3rd | 88,743 | 3 0 17 | To be advertised |
| June 8, 1905 | 2nd | 89,797 | 0 0 38 | Possession resumed by Crown |
| 8, 1905 | 2nd | 89,796 | 1 3 24 | do. |
| 25, 1905 | 3rd | 89,500 | 5 2 35 | do. |
| August 14, 1905 | 4th | 87,668 | 0 2 15 | To be advertised |
| 14, 1905 | 4th | 87,686 & 87,687 | 1 2 14 | do. |
| 14, 1905 | 4th | 87,688 | 0 2 0 | do. |
| September 1, 1905 | 2nd | 815 | 9 0 25 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,039 | 13 0 26 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,055 | 2 2 4 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,056 | 5 0 0 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,023 | 4 3 26 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,026 | 0 0 20 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,027 | 0 2 15 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,051 | 0 3 5 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,052 | 0 2 34 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,053 | 4 2 19 | do. |
| 23, 1905 | 2nd | 90,022 | 5 2 30 | do. |
| 28, 1905 | 2nd | 87,896 | 1 1 16 | do. |
| 28, 1905 | 2nd | 89,940 | 11 1 36 | do. |
| October 10, 1905 | 2nd | 88,952 | 0 2 9 | do. |
| 10, 1905 | 2nd | 88,954 | 0 0 22 | do. |
| 10, 1905 | 2nd | 88,956 | 0 2 35 | do. |
| 10, 1905 | 2nd | 88,957 | 0 0 25 | do. |
| November 25, 1905 | 4th | 87,922 & 87,923 | 9 0 35 | do. |
| December 1, 1905 | 2nd | 89,932 | 13 3 25 | do. |
| 3, 1905 | 2nd | 89,659 | 5 3 28 | do. |
| 3, 1905 | 2nd | 89,661 | 12 3 16 | do. |
| 3, 1905 | 2nd | 88,912 & 88,914 | 4 0 28 | do. |
| 3, 1905 | 2nd | 91,315 | 2 2 25 | do. |
| 13, 1905 | 2nd | 90,008 | 1 3 8 | do. |
| 13, 1905 | 2nd | 90,013 & 90,014 | 3 3 30 | do. |
| 13, 1905 | 2nd | 91,186 | 4 2 35 | do. |
| 13, 1905 | 2nd | 90,036 & 90,037 | 1 1 28 | do. |
| 13, 1905 | 2nd | 90,077 | 0 2 10 | do. |
| 13, 1905 | 2nd | 90,078 & 90,079 | 1 3 38 | do. |
| 13, 1905 | 2nd | 90,062 | 0 2 34 | do. |
| | | Total (46) .. | 142 1 9 | |

64. *Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—The Kandyan population of the District of Trincomalee according to the Census of 1901 is 671. These Kandyans live in the villages of Kaddukkulam west. Of the 53 unregistered unions existing in 1900, 48 had been registered up to the end of the year under review; in one case the parties had separated and 4 of these unregistered unions remained. The number of unregistered unions entered into since 1900 is 28. So that at the close of 1905, the total number of unregistered unions existing was 32. Two Kandyan marriages were registered in 1905. There were no applications for divorce.

65. *Registration*—The work done in the Assistant Provincial Registrar's Office is summarized in the following statement showing the number of births, deaths, and general marriages registered during 1905 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Population, 1901 Census .. .. .. .. | 29,059 |
| Births .. .. .. .. | 1,199 |
| Deaths .. .. .. .. .. | 1,033 |
| Birth-rate .. .. .. .. .. | 40·34 |
| Death-rate .. .. .. .. .. | 34·76 |
| General marriages .. .. .. .. | 116 |

66. *Legislation effected.*—Under the Cattle Ordinance, 1898, regulations dated 19th August, 1905, were made for the District of Trincomalee.

67. Under the Butchers' Ordinance, 1893, the following additional regulations dated 25th August, 1905, were made for the Local Board of Trincomalee :—

(7) All cattle intended for slaughter shall be produced at the Police Station not less than twenty-four hours before slaughter, in order to be inspected by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

(8) The Assistant Colonial Surgeon shall pass for slaughter only such animals as are fit, and reject such as are in his opinion unfit for slaughter.

(9) No rejected animal shall be slaughtered unless on a subsequent inspection by the Medical Officer it is passed as fit for slaughter, which inspection shall be at least thirty days after rejection.

68. *Legislation proposed.*—The draft of an Ordinance to protect the Pearl Fishery in Tampalakam Bay was published in December. The object of this Ordinance is the protection of the "window oyster," which furnishes a small pearl fishery. The exclusive right of fishing for these pearl oysters within the scheduled limits is vested in the Crown; fishing by unlicensed persons is prohibited; and power is taken to make regulations for the management, control, development, and improvement of the fishery.

69. Under the Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889, a new and uniform set of rules was made by the Village Committees of Koddiyar pattu, Tampalakam pattu, Kaddukkulam west, and Kaddukkulam east. These rules were only transmitted in December, and had not received approval or disallowance at the close of the year.

70. *New Legislation.*—It is suggested that sub-section (2) of section 6 of the "Village Communities Ordinance, 1889," be amended so as to empower Village Communities to provide for school expenditure of any sort, such as salaries and equipment, instead of being restricted, as at present, to the construction of schoolrooms and the control of attendance.

## VII.—IRRIGATION.

### (1) *Large Works.*

71. The large irrigation works of the Trincomalee District, the restoration of which has been effected by the expenditure of Government money, are the following tanks :—

Allai and Peruveli in Koddiyar pattu.
Illakkantai in Koddiyar pattu.
Kantalai in Tampalakam pattu.
Periyakulam in Kaddukkulam east.
Andankulam in the Trincomalee division.

Remarks in respect of each of these works are given below.

72. *Allai and Peruveli.*—The area at present under cultivation is slightly over 2,300 acres. A further extent of about 200 acres has been bought from Government by cultivators intending to benefit under this scheme, but is not yet supplied with water. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was voted in 1905 for expenditure in 1906 on the extension of the scheme. The completion of this work is expected to result in the sale by Government of a considerable extent of land.

73. *Illakkantai.*—The irrigable area is slightly over 200 acres, but the extent actually under cultivation at present is under 100 acres. It is anticipated that the whole of the irrigable area (205 acres) will before-long be brought under cultivation, and it is not unlikely that between 60 and 70 acres of other land in the neighbourhood of this tank may find purchasers.

74. *Kantalai.*—The irrigable area is about 5,000 acres. The extent of land purchased from Government is slightly over 3,500 acres. The area at present under cultivation is nearly 3,000 acres. With the improvement of the existing channels a further extent of land is likely to be brought under cultivation.

75. *Periyakulam.*—The irrigable area is about 220 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. The present capacity of the tank is insufficient to allow of any extension.

76. *Andankulam.*—The irrigable area is 418 acres, of which about 340 acres are at present under cultivation. The whole of the irrigable extent will probably be brought under cultivation in due course. The present capacity of the tank is insufficient for extension of the irrigable area.

77. *Specifications and recoveries.*—At the close of the year under review specifications for each of these five large works were completed, for publication in 1906.

78. The recoveries of the year are included in the particulars given in the appended return of irrigation works (dating from the year 1869) on which Government money has been spent :—

| Name of work. | Date of completion | Government Expenditure. | Extent benefited. | Area under cultivation 1905. | Amount recovered 1905. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Acres. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. |
| Allai and Peruveli .. | 1869 | 61,441 89 | 2,317 | 2,050 3 25 | 676 14 | ·221 3 32 Allai, Restoration at Re. 2·22 per acre. |
| | | | | | | 1,268 3 27 Allai, maintenance at 10 cents per acre. |
| | | | | | | 560 0 6 Peruveli, maintenance at 10 cents per acre. |
| Illakkantai .. | 1891 | 3,053 53 | 206 | 90 2 11 | 101 35 | Restoration rate at Re. 1·12 per acre. |
| Kantalai .. | 1869 | 95,443 37 | 3,564 | 2,835 2 18 | 713 99 | 2,360 1 20 Maintenance at 10 cents per acre. |
| | | | | | | 475 0 38 Irrigation interest at Re. 1 per acre. |
| Periyakulam .. | 1869 | 9,954 70 | 220 | 211 1 18 | 21 13 | Upkeep rate at 10 cents per acre. |
| Andankulam .. | 1885 | 35,423 16 | 418 | 337 3 13 | 238 97 | 70 0 10 Restoration rate at Re. 1·50 per acre. |
| | | | | | | 267 3 3 Upkeep at 50 cents per acre. |

### (2) *Small Works.*

79. The total number of village tanks at present under restoration is 44. The locality of each of these small works, the average quantity of earthwork estimated for the labour of one year, the quantity of

earthwork done up to the end of 1904, the quantity of earthwork done during 1905, and particulars of the sluices supplied, are given in the tabular statement which follows :—

| No. | Village | Divisional No. | Name of Tank. | Earthwork, in Cubes | | | | Sluices supplied, size. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Average one Year's labour. | Done to end of 1904. | Done in 1905. | Done to end of 1905. | 12 in. | 9 in. | 6 in. | 4 in. |
| 1 | Anaitivu .. | 214 | Kirankulam | 140 | 724 | — | 724 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 2 | Menkamam .. | 217 | Menkamakulam | 160 | 368 | 48 | 416 | — | — | 2 | — |
| 3 | Kankuveli .. | 217 | Kankuvelikulam | 206 | 640 | 142 | 782 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 4 | Pachchanur .. | 218 | Pachchankulam | 156 | 310 | 51 | 361 | — | — | 2 | — |
| 5 | Sampoor .. | 220 | Sampukulam | 20 | 116 | 20 | 136 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 6 | Do. .. | 220 | Sirnalankulam | 44 | 187 | 44 | 231 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 7 | Do. .. | 220 | Sirivalli mmankulam | 32 | 155 | 32 | 187 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 8 | Do. .. | 220 | Velankulam | 32 | 182 | — | 182 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 9 | Do. .. | 220 | Puliankulam | 18 | 122 | 18 | 140 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 10 | Do. .. | 220 | Thoduvankulam | 72 | 477 | 72 | 549 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 11 | Do. .. | 220 | Kokkaddikulam | 72 | 426 | 72 | 498 | — | — | 2 | — |
| 12 | Kunitivu .. | 221 | Periakulam | 48 | 129 | 48 | 177 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 13 | Kaddaiparichan .. | 222 | Anaikalkulam | 42 | 294 | 43 | 337 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 14 | Kambakottai .. | 230 | Kambakottai | 36 | 192 | 36 | 228 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 15 | Do. .. | 230 | Nochchikulam | 72 | 192 | — | 192 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 16 | Penikotiyawa .. | 230 | Penikotiyawa | 180 | 886 | 178 | 1,064 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 17 | Witpanakulam | 231 | Witpanakulam | 110 | 630 | 110 | 740 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 18 | Diwullewa .. | 231 | Diwullewa | 33 | 254 | 33 | 287 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | Karakgehewa .. | 231 | Karakgehewa | 78 | 442 | 78 | 520 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 20 | Ralappanawe .. | 231 | Ralappanewa | 84 | 384 | 84 | 468 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 21 | Kandamallawe .. | 231 | Kandamallawe | 48 | 334 | 71 | 405 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 22 | Medawewa .. | 231 | Medawewa | 60 | 286 | 60 | 346 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 23 | Ettabendiyawe .. | 231 | Ettabendiyawe | 30 | 130 | 30 | 160 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 24 | Gomarankadawala .. | 232 | Gomarankadawala | 99 | 822 | 90 | 912 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 25 | Tirappane .. | 232 | Tirappane | 66 | 455 | 67 | 522 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 26 | Galkadawala .. | 232 | Galkadawala | 159 | 626 | 125 | 751 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 27 | Kimbulpitiyawa .. | 232 | Kimbulpitiyawa | 42 | 150 | 24 | 174 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 28 | Pettewa .. | 232 | Pettewa | 102 | 710 | 101 | 811 | — | — | — | — |
| 29 | Madawachchi .. | 233 | Madawachchi | 288 | 1,664 | 288 | 1,952 | — | — | — | — |
| 30 | Kiwulekada .. | 233 | Kiwulekada | 264 | 1,265 | 264 | 1,529 | — | — | — | — |
| 31 | Adampane .. | 233 | Adampane | 27 | 115 | 14 | 129 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 32 | Bakmikada .. | 233 | Bakmikada | 30 | 94 | — | 94 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 33 | Eramadu .. | 233 | Eramadu | 14 | 294 | 44 | 338 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 34 | Tennamaravadi .. | 234 | Kollanvelikulam | 45 | 274 | 90 | 364 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 35 | Do. .. | 234 | Parayanvelikulam | 63 | 200 | 6 | 206 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 36 | Do. .. | 234 | Poddakulam | 48 | 256 | — | 256 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 37 | Amarivayal .. | 235 | Anaivilunthankulam | 48 | 298 | 96 | 394 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 38 | Pulmoddai .. | 236 | Oddankulam | 45 | 330 | 20 | 350 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 39 | Do. .. | 236 | Puthuvelikulam | 42 | 392 | 16 | 408 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 40 | Tiriyai .. | 237 | Tiriyaikulam | 30 | 174 | — | 174 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 41 | Kuchchaveli .. | 238–239 | Vadalikulam | 75 | 375 | 150 | 525 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 42 | Kumpirupiddy .. | 240 | Samaramalaikulam | 141 | 562 | 133 | 695 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 43 | Siruppiddy .. | 242 | Siruppiddikulam | 77 | 300 | 77 | 377 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 44 | Champiyanar .. | 243 | Vilankulam | 100 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | | | | 3,608 | 17,216 | 2,875 | 20,091 | | | | |

80. A list of the Crown (abandoned) tanks at present under restoration is appended :—

| No. | Village. | Divisional Number. | Name of Tank. | Work done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pallikudiyiruppu .. | 219 | Maravaddaikulam .. | 29 cubes of earthwork |
| 2 | Sampur .. | 220 | Alankulam .. | 36 do. |
| 3 | Do. .. | 220 | Naianthaikulam .. | 78 do. |
| 4 | Chenaiur .. | 220 | Mailimalaikulam .. | 150 do. |

(3) *Development.*

81. The further development of the large irrigation works already restored is discussed in paragraphs 71 to 76. Another work which merits consideration is the restoration of *Kurankupanchan* tank in the division of Tampalakam pattu. As to the small irrigation works, the completion of the earthwork on the 44 tanks specified in paragraph 79 is required in the first instance.

82. What is wanted is the appointment of an Irrigation Engineer for the District of Trincomalee, to take charge of all matters connected with irrigation and to be directly responsible to the Director of Irrigation. In all questions affecting headmen and the calling out of village labour the Irrigation Engineer would depend on the Assistant Government Agent ; in effect he would have to co-operate with the Assistant Government Agent, but he would be responsible to the Director of Irrigation.

(4) *Collection of Rates.*

83. Details of the recoveries of 1905 are given in paragraph 78. At the close of the year there were no arrears whatever.

(5) *Sale of Land.*

84. About 50 acres of land under the large irrigation works were sold during 1905, and there is likely to be a considerable demand for irrigable land upon the completion of the Allai Scheme (paragraph 72).

Details of the land sales of 1905 under the large irrigation works are given in the following statement :—

| | Plan. | Lot. | Extent. A. R. P. | Purchase Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allai and Peruveli :— | | | | |
| Pallikudiyiruppu | 3,366 | 91,181-91,183 | 1 3 24 | 44 0 |
| Mallegaitivu | 3,507 | 92,400 | 6 0 0 | 151 0 |
| Mutur | 442 | 4,066 | 0 3 16 | 18 0 |
| Pallikudiyiruppu | 3,509 | 92,418 | 1 1 13 | 49 0 |
| Illakantai :— | | | | |
| Illakantai | 3,480 | 92,320 | 3 3 16 | 52 0 |
| Kantalai : | — | 92,322 | 1 2 30 | 35 0 |
| Kallimedu | 3,465 | 92,268 | 6 0 35 | 64 0 |
| Do. | — | 92,269 | 1 2 34 | 19 0 |
| Do. | — | 92,270 | 1 2 14 | 17 0 |
| Do. | — | 92,272 | 2 0 5 | 22 0 |
| Do. | — | 92,273 | 0 1 2 | 4 0 |
| Do. | — | 92,274 | 0 0 8 | 2 0 |
| Do. | — | 92,275 | 0 0 7 | 2 0 |
| Tampalakam | 3,492 | 92,353 | 5 2 0 | 84 0 |
| Periakiniyai | 3,491 | 92,351 | 19 0 24 | 241 0 |
| | | | 52 0 28 | 804 0 |

(6) *Distribution of Water.*

85. In respect of the large irrigation works the distribution of water is effected on requisitions issued to the guardian by the Vanniya, acting on the report of the Vaddai Vidane. The water of the village tanks is distributed by the Vaddai Vidanes; and under these tanks there is economy of use, based on the fact that it is to the interest of each cultivator to prevent waste of water on the part of other cultivators in order that he, the individual cultivator, may not be deprived of his due share of water.

86. A sum of Rs. 624·71 was spent in connection with 14 small irrigation works. Details are given in the following statement :—

| No. | Village. | Divisional No. | Works. | | Expenditure. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | — | — | Transport of cement pipes from Batticaloa to Trincomalie | | 87 0 |
| 2 | Anaitivu | 214 | do. | Kirankulam | 43 20 |
| 3 | Diwullewa | 231 | do. | Diwullewa | 24 0 |
| 4 | Gomarankadawala | 232 | do. | Gomarankadawala | 8 0 |
| 5 | Pallikudiyiruppu | 219 | do. | Pallikudiyiruppu | 8 0 |
| 6 | Do. | 219 | do. | Maraiveddaikulam | 22 0 |
| 7 | Sampur | 220 | do. | Naiyanthaikulam | 22 0 |
| 8 | Eramadu | 233 | do. | Eramadu | 65 50 |
| 9 | Galkadawala | 232 | do. | Galkadawala | 30 0 |
| 10 | Gomarankadawala | 232 | do. | Gomarankadawala | 30 0 |
| 11 | Tiriyai | 237 | do. | Tiriyaikulam | 12 0 |
| 12 | Kuthchaveli | 238-239 | do. | Vadalikulam | 10 0 |
| 13 | Kiniyai | 226 | Survey of Kurankupanchan tank | | 105 0 |
| 14 | Kiwulekada | 233 | Constructing a door-way to bisokotua at Kivulekada | | 158 1 |
| | | | Grand Total | | 624 71 |

## VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Works in Progress during* 1905.

87. The following is a list of the chief works, exclusive of maintenance, undertaken during the year under review :—

(1) Improvement of the road from the Verugal river to Kiliveddi on a vote of Rs. 50,000.
(2) Improvement of the Mutur-Kiniyai road on a vote of Rs. 44,200.
(3) Track metalling of the Trincomalee-Nilaveli road on a vote of Rs. 10,000.
(4) Converting timber platform, Kantalai spill bridge, on a vote of Rs. 5,500.
(5) Converting timber platform bridges on the Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road on a vote of Rs. 4,300.
(6) Removing causeway and fixing a foot-bridge at Foul Point on a vote of Rs. 1,275.
(7) Improvements, Trincomalee Kachcheri, on a vote of Rs. 1,350.

88. The vote of Rs. 11,200 for a salt store at Trincomalee was allowed to lapse.

(2) *Works completed in* 1905.

89. The works completed during the year were :—

(1) Converting timber platform, Kantalai spill bridge.
(2) Converting timber platform bridges on the Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road.
(3) Removing causeway and fixing a foot-bridge at Foul Point.
(4) Improvements, Trincomalee Kachcheri.

(3) *Works provided for in* 1905.

90. Money was voted in 1905 for the execution in 1906 of the following among other works :—

(1) Improvement of the road from the Verugal river to Kiliveddi, Rs. 8,210 (balance).
(2) Improvement of the Mutur-Kiniyai road, Rs. 5,802 (balance).
(3) Metalling the Trincomalee-Nilaveli road, Rs. 2,000 (balance).
(4) Completion of metalling the Trincomalee-Nilaveli road, Rs. 8,600.
(5) Construction of a road from Nilaveli towards Kokilai, Rs. 2,000.
(6) Marine laboratory, Trincomalee, Rs. 5,800.
(7) Fence round Residency, Trincomalee, Rs. 1,713.
(8) Construction of supply channel, Allai tank, Rs. 30,000.

(4) *Works Proposed.*

91. Among the public works still required are the following :—

(1) A bridge over the Verugal river.
(2) A bridge at Kiliveddi.
(3) A bridge at Uppar.

NOTE.—These three bridges are on the Coast road from Trincomalee to Batticaloa.

(4) Further extension of the road from Nilaveli towards Kokilai.
(5) The extension of the Nilaveli salt manufacture, by the construction of a permanent dam and by the erection of a windmill to provide a constant supply of water.
(6) A scheme of surface drainage for the town of Trincomalee.
(7) The restoration of the Kurankupanchan tank in Tampalakam pattu.

## IX.—SALT.

92. The collection of the year amounted to 46,353 cwt. in comparison with 104,228 cwt. in 1904, showing a decrease of 57,875 cwt. The weather of 1905 was less favourable for salt manufacture than that of 1904, which was a record year. The transactions of 1905 are shown below :—

| LOCAL RECEIPTS. | Cwt. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Retail sales, Trincomalee, at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. .. | 1,231 | 2,905 | 16 |
| Retail sales, Trincomalee, at Rs. 2·24 per cwt. .. | 2,080 | 4,659 | 20 |
| Wholesale, Trincomalee, at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. .. | 4,052½ | 9,500 | 18 |
| Wholesale, Trincomalee, at Rs. 3·50 per cwt. .. | 11,994 | 41,979 | 0 |
| Rs. | | 59,043 | 54 |

| LOCAL EXPENDITURE. | Cwt. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment, fixed and provisional .. .. | — | 1,195 | 0 |
| Contingencies other than collection .. .. | — | 13,826 | 59 |
| Cost of manufacture at 17¾ cents per cwt. .. .. | 29,247½ | 5,191 | 36 |
| Cost of manufacture at 20 cents per cwt. .. .. | 46,352 | 9,270 | 60 |
| Wastage in transit from Nilaveli to Trincomalee at 17¾ cents per cwt. .. .. | 3 | 0 | 53 |
| Wastage in Trincomalee store at 17¾ cents .. .. | 105–3–14 | 18 | 79 |
| Wastage in Nilaveli store at 17¾ cents .. .. | 326 | 57 | 86 |
| Commission to salt retailers .. | 3,311 | 514 | 3 |
| | | 30,074 | 76 |
| Profit .. .. | | 28,968 | 78 |
| Rs. | | 59,043 | 54 |

93. In addition to the above transactions 65,056 cwt. were exported to Batticaloa and Colombo (the value at Rs. 3·50 per cwt. amounting to Rs. 227,696) as follows :—

| | Quantity. Cwt. | Value. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Batticaloa .. .. .. | 24,840 .. | 86,940 | 0 |
| Colombo .. .. .. | 40,216 .. | 140,756 | 0 |

Thus in round numbers the sum of Rs. 227,000 minus freight and other charges (complete figures for which are not available in the Trincomalee Kachcheri) has to be added to the local profit of Rs. 28,000 in order to arrive at the total receipts on account of salt from Trincomalee in 1905.

94. The rate paid to the manufacturers during 1905 was 20 cents per cwt, instead of the previous rate of 17¾ cents per cwt. In February the wholesale price of salt sold for removal outside the limits of the District of Trincomalee was raised from Rs. 2·36 per cwt. to Rs. 3·50. And in May a rate of Rs. 2·24 per cwt. was fixed for the licensed retailers instead of the previous rate of Rs. 2·36 (and a rebate of 12 cents per cwt.); this involved no actual change in price, and was merely a paper transaction.

95. A sum of Rs. 1,380 was provided to open a cart road from the Nilaveli salt pans to the main road. And in connection with the proposed extension of the Nilaveli manufacture, the construction of a permanent dam across the lagoon and the erection of a wind-mill to provide a constant supply of water, are under consideration. For storage purposes in the town of Trincomalee one of the coal stores of the Naval yard was taken over for use as a salt store, and the vote of Rs. 11,200 for building a new salt store was accordingly allowed to lapse.

96. The rest of the salt history of the year has already been summarized in paragraph 7.

## X.—FORESTS.

97. From the beginning of the year all forest work previously in charge of the Assistant Government Agent was transferred to the Forest Department except (1) the issue of free licenses in certain

specified areas and (2) chena permits. As to (1), the description and nominal value of the free licenses issued from the Kachcheri is shown in the following statement :—

| Description. | Royalty. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Posts, 32 | 3 84 |
| Valais (beams), 28 | 4 20 |
| Puddus (rafters), 225 | 6 75 |
| Katigals (fence sticks), 325,444 | 3,254 44 |
| Varichchus (cross fence sticks), 20,100 | 100 50 |
| Alambal (brushwood), 635 cartloads | 76 20 |
| | 3,445 93 |

As to (2), the total number of chena permits during the year was six (comprising an extent of 28 acres), all of which were issued to Veddahs free of charge.

Departmental fines amounting to Rs. 145·50 were recovered by the Assistant Government Agent for Crown lands cleared.

98. The value of free grants issued by the Forest Department during the year amounted to Rs 288·80, including Rs. 73·52 for timber for District Road Committee bridges.

99. To meet the requirements of the town of Trincomalee for common timber, a block was demarcated between the 9th and 11th mileposts on the Anuradhapura road.

100. A comparative statement of the revenue paid into the Trincomalee Kachcheri by the Forest Department is appended :—

| Sale of Government Property. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Timber | 23,265 83 | 13,974 90 |
| Sand, clay, and stone | 130 0 | 35 25 |
| Other forest produce | — | 125 0 |
| | 23,395 83 | 14,135 15 |

These figures do not include the receipts credited elsewhere on account of timber from Trincomalee.

101. A good deal of timber, most of it satinwood, was transported to the Central Depôt at Colombo; and the Trincomalee depôt was also supplied with ebony, satinwood, halmilla, and other timber. The railway sleeper operations were considerable, the total number of sleepers sawn being 2,479, as shown below :—

| | Broad Gauge. | Narrow Gauge. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Satinwood | 98 | 163 | 261 |
| Milla | 927 | 1,174 | 2,101 |
| Palu | 43 | 74 | 117 |
| | 1,068 | 1,411 | 2,479 |

102. Preliminary arrangements were made for the survey of the Chundankadu block comprising about 180,000 acres of forest, and the settlement will be undertaken in 1906.

## XI.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

103. The following ships of His Majesty's Navy visited Trincomalee during the year :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Fox | September | Flora |
| April | Prometheus | ,, | Iphigenia |
| ,, | Diadem | October | Phœbe |
| May | Hyacinth | ,, | Mildura |
| June | Amphitrite | ,, | Psyche |
| ,, | Proserpine | ,, | Perseus |
| ,, | Fox | November | Pyramus |
| July | Hyacinth | ,, | Pioneer |
| August | Proserpine | ,, | Cambrian |
| ,, | Sirius | December | Perseus |
| ,, | Perseus | ,, | Hyacinth |

104. Among the visitors to Trincomalee during 1905 were Major-General Slade in February, the Lieutenant-Governor in May, Vice-Admiral Sir George Atkinson-Willes in June, and Rear-Admiral Poë in December.

F. H. PRICE,
Assistant Government Agent.

February 10th, 1906.

# APPENDIX (*See* Paragraph 1).

## TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

### *Koddiyar Pattu.*

214 { Jappiya, Jerukal, Chenaiur, Anaittivu, Muddichchenai, Valaittoddam, Ichchilampattai, Karukkaimunai, Ilankaitturai

215 { Jellai, Pavanai, Kompanachchi, Kiliveddi

216 { Menkamam, Kankuveli, Nilappalai

217 { Mallikaitivu, Udaiyamadam, Topputidal, Padditidal, Tettavadichchenai, Pachchanur

218 { Malaimuntal, Topur

219—Pallikudiyiruppu

220 { Sampur, Ilakkantai

221 { Kunittivu, Foul Point

222 { Marutadichchenai, Kaddaiparichchan

223—Mutur (Tamils)

224 { Mutur (Moors), Navaladimukattuvaram

### *Tamblegam Pattu.*

225 { Palturai, Chinnakinniyai, Alankeni, Tamaraivillu, Uppar, Kandalkadu

226 { Periyakinniyai, Kurinchchakeni

227 { Niroddumunai, Vellaimanal, Makkiluttu, Nachchikuda, Vayiriuttu, Tekiluttu, Kavadikkuda, Chinanvadi, Nedunkuda, Veppankuda, Tirukkaikuda, Karimalaiuttu

228 { Sammanturai, Vannamaduttidal, Naduvuppiramputtidal, Nayanmartidal, Kunchiyadappantidal, Aiyanatidal, Makkittidal, Kovilkudiyiruppu, Pandariyatidal, Koneriyatidal, Karaichchi, Kallimedu, Chippittidal, Kuddampuli, Paddimedu, Putukudiyiruppu, Palampoddar, Kayanvadi, Paravippanchan, Konandiyatidal, Vanniyanamadu

229 { Kantalaiperattuveli, Kantalaikudiyiruppchchenai, Kantalai

### *Kaddukkulam West.*

230 { Welleriya, Pawewa, Kambakkoddai, Nikkewewa, Penikotiyawe

231 { Meduwewa, Etabendewa, Kantamelawa, Ralappanawa, Karakgehewa, Wilpanakulama, Divullewa

232 { Gomarankadawela, Tirappane, Galkadawela, Kimbulpitiyawe, Pettawe

233 { Bakmikkadawe, Madavachchi, Adampane, Kivulakkadawe, Eramadu

### *Kaddukkulam East.*

234—Tennamaravadi

235—Amarivayal

236—Pulmoddai

237—Tiriyai

238—Kuchchaveli (Moors)

239—Kuchchaveli (Tamils)

240—Kumpurupiddi

241—Nilaveli

### *Town Division.*

242 { Kinniyai, Challi, Mankanai, Sempadu, Sampaltivu, Chiruppiddi

243 { Sempiyanaru, Alakankuda, Maddikkali, Palaiyuttu, Andankulam, Trincomalee town, 11 and 12

244—Trincomalee town, 10

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

### I.—HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE.

THE past year has been a decidedly prosperous one throughout the Province, in spite of a serious failure in the rainfall. This has materially lessened the output of rice and dry grains, but it is the cocoanut enterprise which forms the real prosperity of the Province, and the "rush into cocoanuts" throughout the year has been astonishing, and not only confined to capitalists and outsiders. The villager is beginning to appreciate the value of his high lands, and is slipping into cocoanuts after his own fashion. He is also discovering the value of gingeli as a saleable product, judging by the increasing quantities that come down by train from the Wanni and Hiriyala.

Nearly all the large bazaars are growing; and in many cases more pretentious and capacious boutiques are taking the place of humbler ones. This is obviously an important criterion of prosperity, and it is occurring in spite of a long drought, which shows that the purchasing villager is not so dependent on his grain as he was, and finds paying employment on cocoanut gardens and estates.

The financial returns given in Appendix A show a satisfactory increase in the Provincial revenues; they have topped last year's total by Rs. 141,384·33. The most important items of increase are—Arrack Rs. 53,021·63, Salt Rs. 61,720·99, Opium Rs. 3,185, Tolls Rs. 4,936·72, Survey Fees Rs. 5,285·31. Crown Lands sold Rs. 11,267·74. On the other hand, Postage Stamps only show an increase of Rs. 682·40, whereas last year they showed an increase of Rs. 2,056·74. I cannot account for this difference. On the whole, a glance at the returns shows a decidedly successful financial year.

Side by side with the "rush into cocoanuts," already referred to, has come the rush into rubber. It is early yet to say what the future of rubber is to be in this Province. If a rainfall of 80 inches is required, it is obvious from the excellent rainfall chart published by the Surveyor-General that only a small portion of the Province falls within the required zone, for the 80-inch limit passes diagonally across the Province from south-west to north-east, and Kurunegala town is barely within it; but that it will do so splendidly in the south-east and south sections of the Kurunegala District seems to be proved by the success of Delwita and Muwankande estates, and a great deal of land in that direction is being placed under rubber as rapidly as labour and drought will allow; but the latter part of 1905 was disastrous to rubber planting, and some plantations have had to be planted afresh three and four times over.

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. A. S. Long Price, Chairman of the Planters' Association, I was supplied gratis with sufficient rubber seed to plant up the compounds of all resthouses, gansabhawas, and dispensaries in the district; but the drought absolutely killed out the experiment, and perhaps some forty struggling plants remain after a considerable expenditure of effort and money. But it is worth doing over again when normal seasons return.

There is but little sign at present of inclination on the part of small native proprietors to take up rubber. Possibly the difficulty of getting seed has to do with it in addition to the fact that cocoanuts are at present absorbing their attention.

The real drawback to extensive cultivation in the district is uncertainty of titles to land. The speedy advent of the Settlement Officer is to be devoutly prayed for by those who wish to see the North-Western Province become as prosperous as Nature intended it to be.

### II.—THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) The food supply of the people has undoubtedly been affected by a not very good season in 1904 and a worse one this past year. Crops have been short throughout, but three main causes have contributed to prevent any real distress:—(*a*) The making of the new railway has given cash-paid employment throughout the poorest part of the district, while the opening of the same railway has encouraged trade and emigration in search of employment, and is teaching the villager to circulate rather than to hoard; (*b*) the ease with which employment can be got on the many new cocoanut estates has been another means of spreading cash throughout the district; (*c*) the restoration of village tanks has at least prevented agricultural disaster.

This is all that can be expected of the measure in a drought until the restoration of the large storage tanks is taken up.

The ruling prices of grain throughout the year were—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coast rice | Muttusamba | Rs. 4·50 | per bushel |
| | Kallunda | 4·0 | do. |
| | Kara rice | 3·75 | do. |
| | Sulai | 3·75 | do. |
| | Raw rice | 4·0 | do. |
| Country rice | | 3·25 | do. |
| Kurakkan | | 1·37 | do. |

Fish is a very important and salutary article of native diet, and there can be no doubt that the restoration of the tanks has largely increased this supply. In Kurunegala town the building of the new markets has largely benefited the fish trade; and it is interesting to note that, thanks to the new railway, the trade in fresh water fish from the large tanks in the North-Central Province competes pretty successfully with the sea-fish trade from Colombo. The train from Anuradhapura arrives at midday, while the Colombo fish arrive in the evening; therefore the former supply gets on to the market first.

There is no doubt that the trade in fowls could be very largely developed if only the native breeder could be taught the two main principles of constant personal attention and cleanliness. Minorcas and brown leghorns do splendidly in Kurunegala, and would do equally well throughout the Province, but diet and inattention are far more fatal to them here than in a colder climate. The only way to teach the lesson is to prove to the native on the spot that careful fowl-breeding pays (as it most undoubtedly would do), just as by school gardens we are trying to teach him that careful horticulture pays. There is a great field here for the Ceylon Poultry Club.

The raising of dry grain crops by other methods than the wasteful one of burning jungle (chenaing) has received attention from the local Agricultural Society, and I venture to think it deserves more attention from the Parent Society than it has so far received. These crops are an absolute necessity to the villager, partly for variety to his diet, partly for purposes of barter and sale. He wastefully burns valuable jungle to grow them because he has always done so (nor did it matter much in the old days whether he wasted timber or not) and knows no other method. If cattle manure can be shown to be as good as wood-ash for the purpose, a variety of benefits would arise from the exchange, and the experiment is surely worth steady and extended trial.

(2) *Health.*—The North-Western Province has a very bad name for unhealthiness, and no doubt, like the hero of a modern novel, it has had a past; but that it is steadily improving will be clear from the extracts I give in an Appendix from the Registrar-General's report for the whole of 1904 and the first quarter of 1905. It is noticeable that the change for the better has been almost coincident with the erection of outdoor dispensaries. These are very largely attended, and, with one or two exceptions, the dispensers do their work well and show a kindly interest in the people, but I have so far advocated in vain an improvement which is very necessary. No dispenser should be given more than one branch in addition to his main dispensary, and he should be made to spend the greater part of two days and one night at his branch each week. At present he only spends the inside of a day there, and often omits it altogether, although the branch is frequently quite as important as the main establishment and in a more unhealthy district.

Malarial fever is of course the common curse of the countryside. I have read Dr. Fernando's interesting paper "On Prophylactic Quinine Treatment," and should like to see his proposals widely tried by instructing dispensers and field hospital doctors to give periodical doses to the children attending Government schools, and carefully tabulate results. Children are, I believe, the principal source from which the *anopheles* gets its poison, and are therefore the most important portion of the community to deal with.

I believe that our system of elementary education, conducted on increasingly sensible lines, is having, and will have still more in the future, a marked effect on the health of the people. It gives the boys a good walk twice a day; it teaches them manly exercise in the shape of drill and games, while it may be hoped that gardening will gradually be added to the curriculum; and they are taught the rudiments of hygiene and sanitation. These latter subjects will doubtless be taught better as better-trained masters come forward, and I should like to see a special effort made to inculcate the evils of drinking. As it is, you can nearly always, in a crowd of village boys, pick out those who go to school from those who do not by their physique and bearing.

(3) *Education.*—There are now in the Kurunegala District, 1 Government Anglo-vernacular and 27 Government vernacular schools for boys, and 3 Government vernacular schools for girls. A very small and irregular number of girls attend some of the boys' schools. To continue my figures for the two preceding years, and taking 15,400 as approximately the number of boys we have to deal with, I find that the total number on the lists has been 6,416, and the total average attendance 4,394·39. This shows steady improvement, though the results are small enough. The possibility of future increase has simply been limited by want of funds on the part of the Public Instruction Department, but the new Ordinance now before Council foreshadows a much more generous policy. I do not deal with the figures for girls, as it will be seen from the above that female education has hardly begun in this district. This (unlike India) is not due to any lack of desire on the part of the people to send their girls to school—for the villagers have voluntarily requested me in a dozen places to start a girls' school for them—but simply to lack of funds.

It may be claimed that a very great advance has been made in the last three years in the matter of providing permanent and suitable buildings for schools. In 1902 there were 22 Government schools, and of these only 7 were housed in small permanent buildings, all the rest being in buildings constructed of wattle and daub with cadjan roof, demanding perpetual repair and never clean. There are now 31 Government schools in the district, and of these 21 are housed in really fine permanent buildings of brick and tile, while of the old permanent buildings all have been so enlarged and altered as to be practically new buildings.

During the year under review five new schools were started at Ma-eliya, Medamulla, Hunupola, Giriulla, and Narammala. The last of these was a triumphant success as we secured the immediate attendance of nearly 300 children, and had at once to put up a very large temporary building, to be replaced by a permanent one next year.

The two schools on the grant-in-aid system, Ambanpola and Hunupola, did very well, but it was decided between the Director and myself to turn them into Government schools from January 1 next year, as giving them a less precarious existence; and also to take over the fine school at Dodangaslanda, now supported mostly by the contributions of mine owners.

School gardens showed decided progress, prizes being awarded to Kankaniyamulla and Kuliyapitiya. A new inspector of school gardens has been appointed and has begun his rounds. He will do well if he keeps to practical work, studies local possibilities, and does not waste his time on interminable flowery reflections. The school boys show an increasing tendency to form gardens of their own from seeds and cuttings taken from the school gardens.

A very successful school feast for all Government schools within reach was held in September at Kuliyapitiya. Seven hundred and three boys attended from six schools. There were 15 events, all warmly contested. Prizes were given partly by the Gansabhawa, partly by the chiefs, headmen, and residents.

A liberal allowance of meals was a not unimportant part of the programme ; and the arrangements made and the temporary buildings put up by the Ratemahatmaya (Mr. Nugawela), aided by the President (Mr. Jayetilaka), reflected the greatest credit upon them.

Thus once in three years every Government school in the district has a chance of attending one of these gatherings, the three centres being Kurunegala, Balalla, and Kuliyapitiya, and I believe they are well worth keeping up and do a great deal of good.

The prizes for proficiency and attendance yearly allotted by the various Gansabhawas have been given away during the year at every school in the district, mostly by myself.

I give a list in the Appendix of the work done at each school (and Gansabhawa) out of Gansabhawa funds and contributions.

Of grant-in-aid schools in his Province the Government Agent knows but little unless he is specially invited to visit them. The chief work in this direction outside the town is done, in the Kurunegala District, by the Church Missionary Society, the Roman Catholics, and the Buddhists. I am supplied with figures by the Rev. W. G. Shorten, the energetic Church missionary Society missionary, which show that he has ten schools in his charge, and that the number on the list has risen from 961 in 1904 to 1,147 in 1905, and the daily average attendance from 471 to 567.

I have visited two promising Buddhist schools, by special request, started and managed by B. Gunananda Unnanse in Katugampola hatpattu, and three others in Dambadeni hatpattu that are managed by the Theosophical Society.

The town of Kurunegala is well supplied with schools, but the total attendance at them is far below what it ought to be. The Church Missionary Society is supplying an obvious want in starting a purely vernacular (Sinhalese) school.

## III.—CRIME, POLICE, and HEADMEN.

(1) *Crime.*—It is very difficult to say whether crime is decreasing or increasing in a place where there are practically no trustworthy records to go upon. We must be content with guesswork, and with the conviction that we are now proceeding on sensible lines. It is hardly credible, but it is a fact, that prior to 1902 no reliable returns were kept at all, and it has taken the better part of three years to get matters into order. We may at least rejoice that violent crime has very considerably diminished in spite of the increase of population ; but even this must not be pressed too far. It is often a mere fluke whether an assault is a murder or only grievous hurt. The slip of a knife against a rib, or the penetration of a bullet a shade short of the heart, makes the whole difference to this class of return ; and yet there is no difference in the intention of the act. On the other hand, there is an increase in serious crime taken as a whole owing to the increase in cattle stealing and robbery cases, but as an enormous proportion of these cases are false the apparently large increase is of less moment. I annex an interesting report on crime from the Police Magistrate of this station (Mr. A. Beven) which appears to me to give a very fair view of the state of affairs. He suggests the advisability of appointing an Itinerating Magistrate to deal with cattle stealing ; but on the whole I have thought it better not to press for this at present, but to wait and watch the effect of the new police stations shortly to be established throughout the district. If the new station officers come up to expectations, it may be hoped that their prompt and intelligent inquiries will diminish the number of false cases and obviate the necessity for an Itinerating Police Magistrate.

The decrease of violent crime in Katugampola hatpattu is an encouraging feature, and is due almost entirely to the energetic administration of the present Ratemahatmaya (Mr. Nugawela).

This is naturally our most criminal hatpattu, and becomes increasingly difficult to manage as new cocoanut estates are opened up, and low-country ruffians are purposely imported to defend shady titles.

As to the causes of crime, I have nothing to add to my remarks of last year, which I venture to repeat :—

The *resumé* of murder cases shows how often the causes of quarrel are trivial and unforeseen, and a similar *resumé* of hurt cases (which are often, if not usually, homicides in intention) would tell the same tale ; while the offenders, instead of being habitual criminals who could be kept under surveillance, are generally quite ordinary villagers. It therefore becomes of a greater importance to ascertain, so far as a Western mind may do so, the reason for this lamentable characteristic of an Eastern people ; and I adhere to my list of last year, with one or two slight variations, viz. :—

(1) Quarrelsomeness, frequently elicited by land disputes, but sometimes by quite petty causes.
(2) Drink.
(3) Gambling and its consequences.
(4) Women.
(5) Revenge, sometimes of vendetta character.
(6) Robbery.

If this is a list worth considering, what are we doing to mitigate these causes ? As to quarrelsomeness, so far as land disputes are concerned, Government is obviously doing a good thing in deciding to start early next year a comprehensive survey of the whole district, to be followed immediately, it is to be hoped, by a settlement which will at least make clear the claims of the Crown. So far as it is an innate characteristic of the people, we can only look to the steady march of education and civilization. There may often be periods when civilization is doing more harm than good, but the upward tendency must assert itself in time. As to drink, my own conviction is that the legal sale of arrack is a very potent cause, and should be very largely restricted in spite of the loss to revenue. The usual reply is that if you did away with taverns you would encourage illicit sale, and that statistics show that crime is not connected with the existence of arrack taverns. I believe that illicit sale is at this present moment largely encouraged by the renters ; that the existence of the tavern in a village is the fact that turns the villager to drink, and that without the legalized opportunity his craving, which is artificial, would decrease ; while as to statistics, I do not rate them very high in any case, and still less so when they are interested.

The Police Magistrate reports as follows :—

*Report on Crime in the Kurunegala District, by Mr. A. Beven, Police Magistrate.*

*Increase of work.*—The work in the Police Court, as judged by the number of institutions, has steadily increased during the last five years. In 1901 there were 1,868 institutions, in 1904 2,359, and in 1905 2,960, of which 2,900 were disposed of.

The number of persons charged during the year was 4,550, of whom 1,845 were convicted. Of this number 1,584 were sentenced to five years only ; 6 to simple imprisonment ; 195 to rigorous imprisonment ; 7 to rigorous imprisonment and fine ; 21 were juvenile offenders : 20 were released as first offenders ; and 12 were bound over

The number of persons committed to the Supreme Court was 35, as against 53 in 1904; but the committals to the District Court show an increase, being 24 against 63 in 1904.

Besides the large number of institutions, the Police Magistrate has to inquire into, or at least read over, petitions which average ten a day. He has jurisdiction over 1,844 square miles and over a population of nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants. The inquiries into cases of murder—not of infrequent occurrence in the district—necessitates his absence from town for two or three days at a time, and this naturally results in an accumulation of arrears.

At first one of the Assistants to the Government Agent used to attend to the murder inquiries, leaving the Police Magistrate free to attend to work in the Police Court, but latterly this was discontinued.

*Homicides.*—There were 25 cases of homicide, as against 26 in 1904. Up to October there were only 18 cases, and it was thought the average would be below the normal; but three cases occurred in November and four in December.

In two cases, however, death was due to an enlarged spleen. These were tried summarily by me as Police Magistrate, and the accused sentenced in each case to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In another case from Hiriyala hatpattu the accused was discharged as the Attorney-General was of opinion it was a case of justifiable homicide, the accused having been attacked by several men and acting in self-defence.

In yet another a man was found shot dead in a jungle where he had gone to cut creepers. The probabilities are that he was accidentally shot by some hunters in mistake for a wild animal in the dusk. Three men were, however, arrested on suspicion and charged, but absolutely no motive could be suggested for the deed, and they were discharged.

It is gratifying, for at least two reasons, to note that the use of firearms in committing murder is on the decrease, there being only six cases in which this weapon was used. The use of a firearm suggests a certain mount of premeditation, as it is not, like the knife, usually in the hands of the villager. There is also far less chance of detection when a gun has been used.

I attribute the sparing use of the gun in some measure to the strict enforcement in the Province of the recent Gun Ordinance. It should, however, be introduced into all the hatpattus. Most of the murders were committed in the heat of passion, and in the majority the knife was the weapon used.

*Bad characters from the low-country.*—The influx of bad characters from the low-country is a matter for serious consideration. There is a steadily increasing number of these undesirables in this Province, and they figure largely in cases of serious crime. In nine cases of murder—a very large proportion for a Kandyan district—the accused were men of the low-country. I can think of no means of preventing such men from migrating thither. They cannot be charged as vagrants, as they readily find employment in lands where the title is in dispute. Such characters should be closely watched by the headmen, and the provisions of section 81 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be put into operation on the earliest indication of their giving trouble.

*Offences against the person.*—There is no doubt that drink has a great deal to answer for in offences against the person. In the majority of cases of murder, grievous hurt, and hurt with the knife, it was proved that accused had been drinking immediately before the commission of the offence. So long as the illicit sale of arrack and toddy is carried on, so long will drink be the motive power in this class of offences.

*Transportation as a deterrent.*—In cases of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of grievous hurt where accused had been previously convicted, and of robbery with violence, transportation for life or for a term of years would, in my opinion, act as a powerful deterrent in the repression of crime. In this connection I recall an incident which impressed me very much at the time, and which would seem to strengthen this opinion. A witness in the course of his evidence in a knife case stated that accused made use of the expression, "I will kill this man even if I have to go to Malacca for it." Clearly in this instance hanging was a secondary consideration to the accused. On further questioning the witness I learnt that he—and I dare say the majority of villagers who share his views—personally had a dread of transportation and preferred a long term of imprisonment in the Island.

*Grievous hurt.*—There were 36 cases of grievous hurt, of which 17 were committed to the District Court and 5 were tried summarily. This compares very favourably with the figures of 1904, when there were 72 cases, 35 of which were committed to the District Court and 12 were tried summarily.

*Hurt with knife.*—There was a slight increase in the institutions under this head, there being 101 cases as against 98 in 1904. But most of these were of a trivial nature and 7 were compounded with the consent of the Attorney-General. In 21 the injuries were found to be accidental or inflicted in self-defence; ten cases were found to be false, whilst 50 resulted in convictions.

On the whole, therefore, as regards offences against the person, there has been a distinct and favourable decrease in crime.

*Offences against property : Cattle stealing.*—I regret to say there seems to be no diminution whatever in the offence of cattle stealing. There were 213 cases, but it must be remembered that the mere institution of a case does not necessarily mean that an offence has been committed. Out of this number, 64 were found to be absolutely false in the sense that no offence had been committed, and 29 cases were of a civil nature where there was some dispute as to the ownership of the animals. Seventy-four cases resulted in convictions, the number of persons convicted being 155. This must be considered satisfactory in view of the general unreliability of the evidence in cattle stealing cases. In the generality of cattle stealng cases the object of the theft is not so much gain as desire for the flesh of the animal stolen. The person injured is usually an enemy of the accused, who thus gratifies at once his personal spite and his appetite for beef.

So long as people will let their cattle roam about at large—an easy prey to the unscrupulous villager—so long will cattle stealing continue to flourish. If every village had a common pen into which cattle could be driven for the night, I think the opportunities for cattle stealing would be reduced to a minimum.

The villagers will then have a common interest in the safety of their cattle and can arrange to have watchers from amongst themselves to prevent nightly incursions from the neighbouring villages.

As this district has become so notorious for this offence, it would be advisable for one year at least to appoint an Itinerating Magistrate to put down cattle stealing. He should be given the power of inflicting lashes under Ordinance No. 18 of 1887

*House-breaking and theft.*—There were 65 institutions, but a large number, viz., 30, were found to be false—that is, no offence had been committed. Eighteen cases were committed to the District Court.

*Robbery.*—A similar remark applies to the so-called cases of robbery. A false charge of theft is more often than not, tacked on to ordinary cases of assault to take the case out of the jurisdiction of the Gansabhawa and bring it before the Police Court. There were 67 institutions, of which 47 were found to be false, 15 were committed to the District Court, and 4 to the Supreme Court.

*Theft other than cattle stealing.*—There were 226 institutions. Of these 43 were marked doubtful and 54 were found to be false; 83 resulted in convictions.

*Headmen.*—Good village headmen are the most effective means we have in the Island for preventing and detecting crime. but they will not remain good and cannot be made good without active supervision by the upper headmen. Every complaint against them should be inquired into as a means of keeping them up to the mark. The minor headmen of this Province, generally speaking, are an inefficient lot, far more so than in the Kegalla District, where I had four and a-half years' experience of judicial work. If inefficiency alone were laid to their charge it would not so much matter, but instances have not been found wanting where they have sided with the accused and done all they could to prevent them being brought to justice. All such cases were duly reported to the Government Agent, and I believe several headmen have been dismissed and otherwise punished. A better class of headmen with a thorough knowledge of their duties and some appreciation of their responsibilities will do much to repress crime.

One glaring instance occurred when an arachchi was charged with receiving a gratification to restore a stolen bull—a very common form of levying blackmail in this district. He was committed for trial before the District Court, where he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. In appeal the sentence of imprisonment was set aside, but the fine remained.

*Inquirers.*—All the Presidents are Inquirers into Crimes and they did good work in assisting me to put down crime by promptly inquiring into petitions referred to them by me for inquiry. They sent up parties before me when serious disturbances were imminent owing to land disputes. In most of these cases an oral inquiry into the rights of the parties was held by me and the party offending was ordered to bring a civil action against the party in possession within a given time; otherwise they were bound over to keep the peace. The ordinary villager is, as a rule, amenable to reason, and when arguments are backed up with threats of taking security from him for his good behaviour—a form of punishment he considers a disgrace—he generall gives in. It was only in a very few instances that I was compelled to record evidence and take security from them. These precautionary measures have undoubtedly prevented what might otherwise have developed into riot and bloodshed.

*Police.*—I have nothing but praise to give to the regular police stationed in Kurunegala. They did their work thoroughly and efficiently, and were the means of checking gambling to a great extent in the town.

The Superintendent of Police reports :—

There is an increase in the number of reported case of serious crime of 149 over the figures of 1905; the most noticeable increase is in cattle stealing cases (increase of 65); robbery, house-breaking, and arson also show an increase. Homicides were the same as in 1904, viz., 26, and cases of grievous hurt and hurt with dangerous weapons show a slight decrease.

As regards the distribution of crime, Weudawili hatpattu is easily first, being responsible for more than half the increase of the whole district. Crime in Dambadeni is stationary; Dewamedi, Katugampola, and the Wanni show increases, and Hiriyala alone a decrease.

(2) *Police.*—The Police Magistrate's testimony to the good work done by the Police throughout the year is very satisfactory, and I can certainly endorse it. During the early part of the year Inspector Perkins deserves the credit for the improvement; during the latter part we have at last been allowed the advantage of an European Officer (Mr. F. G. Tyrrell, C.C.S.), and the change for the better has been very marked, both as regards the physique and efficiency of the men and the conduct of cases in court. Kurunegala is a peculiarly law-abiding town, and does not give the police much trouble, but they have been used latterly very freely in investigating crime in the district, and in nearly all cases have done well.

Two brutal murders, and the absence of reliable evidence in either case, caused the creation of two punitive police stations at Narammala and Yakarawatta. This was the first experience this Province has had of that form of punishment, and there are certainly signs that it had its effect. Those neighbourhoods have been remarkably well-behaved ever since. The rates of payment were put very low on purpose, but the people concerned have been warned that should there be any recurrence of this class of undetected crime the rates will be very sensibly raised.

The Kurunegala police barracks have been very much improved, and arrangements were made during the year for quarters for police at the new outstations.

The Superintendent of Police reports as follows :—

The strength of the Kurunegala detachment was 8 sergeants and 36 constables. Rs. 560 was paid in rewards during the year. All the men worked steadily and well.

The amounts awarded to the Police Reward Fund by the Police Magistrate for the last three years have been—

| | Rs. c |
|---|---|
| 1903 | 159 75 |
| 1904 | 375 75 |
| 1905 | 654 25 |

Punitive police were established at Narammala and at Yakarawatta for a period of six months at each place. The effect was apparently salutary, but the period was too short, and the experiment on too small a scale to make a permanent impression on the criminal statistics. Twelve new stations will be opened in the Province this year.

(3) *Headmen.*—It is possible to report a decided improvement among the headmen throughout the district. The policy referred to last year, of getting rid of superfluous headmen, has been steadily pursued. Korale arachchies have been done away with altogether and given other posts as opportunity offered. Unnecessary Police Officers have been discontinued, and we are now practically back again at the old Kandyan formation of korala and arachchi. The arachchi is still the pivot of crime inquiry, but he is much better equipped and instructed than he was; he has an Act Book to help him and a diary to record events; and latterly he has had the great advantage, in cases of serious crime, of immediate aid from and supervision by the new Superintendent of Police. The koralas are primarily responsible for all cattle work (branding, castration, &c.), and for general supervision. They now travel monthly through their korales, as the Ratemahatmayas do through their divisions, inspecting Gansabhawa roads, settling petty disputes, seeing to the cleanliness of villages, &c.; and they keep diaries which are presented monthly to the Ratemahatmaya on his tours and to me on mine. The Irrigation Officers have also been brought into line, and given acts which are renewed yearly. It adds to the petty labours of "tour," but it is worth doing.

There is certainly less drunkenness among the headmen of Dambadeniya and Katugampola than there was, owing to the energetic steps taken by the Ratemahatmayas (Messrs. Bogahalande and Nugawela) to stamp it out. The worst offenders have been dismissed, and it is now thought more disgraceful than it was for a headman to be intoxicated.

The arachchies have a grievance which ought to be redressed. When they are ordered to take accused persons into court from any distance, it costs them a great deal more than—possibly three or four times as much as—they are able to draw. I am preparing facts on the subject for submission to Government, and so far they certainly point to a revision of the batta rules.

Twelve koralas, four korale arachchies, and nine arachchies from this district were recommended to Government for the long service medal (or sannas).

The Headmen's lodge in Kurunegala has been an unlimited success, and is now used by almost all headmen who come to town on duty.

## IV.—NEW LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

I repeat my remarks of last year :—

(1) By far the most important thing is to settle the status of headmen under the Criminal Codes. At present it appears to be very doubtful whether they are peace officers or police officers; and it is unnecessary to point out that a great deal is involved in the distinction, especially as regards the power of search. An amendment of the wording of the Ordinance is undoubtedly required as soon as possible.

(2) The Small Towns Ordinance requires amendment as regards the constitution of the Board of Health. The local officers should, of course, be appointed instead of the provincial officers.

(3) It should be made possible for a Magistrate to inflict rigorous imprisonment, instead of merely simple, in cases of real cruelty to animals.

(4) It is quite impossible under the law as it at present stands to obtain a conviction for the use of false weights and measures. It is a scandal that matters should remain as they are, for the innocent villager is continually the victim of a system that seems framed to shelter the fraudulent shopkeeper. A raid upon the Kurunegala boutiques disclosed an enormous number of false weights and measures, but, as usual, their owners escaped when prosecuted, and have learnt with what impunity they can cheat.

I also made several proposals as to the extension of Gansabhawa jurisdiction, but as these did not meet with the approval of the Attorney-General I have not reinserted them, though I still hold by them.

## V.—MUNICIPAL WORK.

The Local Board of Kurunegala met seven times during the year. Its principal work has been the completion of the new market buildings, three in number, for meat, vegetables, and fish. These were opened in July, having cost altogether Rs. 11,165·07, excluding the acquisition of the land. This sum came out of the loan of Rs. 20,000 lent by Government. Various methods of leasing them were tried. The stalls were finally let at a fairly low fixed rental per month with a guarantee for a year, and the sum thus raised is sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund on the whole of the loan of Rs. 20,000 at such a rate as to extinguish the loan in eleven years, and, after also paying the working expenses of the markets, leave a surplus of Rs. 600 besides for the upkeep of the new park. The markets have thus been a better financial investment for the Board even than I anticipated, besides the great gain to the town in cleanliness and convenience. The effect on trade has been marked. The number of mutton stalls has doubled, while the fish trade has notably increased, for, thanks to the new railway and the market, the fresh water fish trade from Anuradhapura now competes with the salt water fish trade from Colombo, and holds its own.

Adjoining the markets, the new park has been commenced and fully planted up with a variety of palms and selected ornamental trees under the capable superintendence of Mr. J. K. Nock of Hakgala Gardens. But it has been a disastrous year for plants, hedges, and turf, owing to the persistent drought, and a great deal of the work will have to be done over again. Two tennis courts, two croquet grounds, and a cricket ground have been laid down, a permanent pavilion is being erected, the park has been roaded and drained throughout, and the roads gravelled, an ornamental pond has been made, and garden seats provided. The loan of a working party of prisoners by Government has been a great boon.

The scheme of town drainage, laid down in 1904, was carried out during the past year. 4,204 feet of stone drains were laid down along and from the principal streets, in addition to 1,049 feet of stone bottoming. The work of next year will be to see that private lands and buildings are properly drained into these main drains. The cost of the drainage was paid out of the loan.

The well-known "weed" on the lake (of peat formation, in enormous islands, 7 feet to 9 feet thick) was vigorously attacked. A winch was erected near the spill and the weed was hauled across by ropes, after having been cut up into manageable pieces and let over spill when the head of water allowed. Probably about two acres were so removed.

Among minor works, four swamps were filled in, two new wells were sunk, fifteen wells were improved by parapets and paving, three old and noisome wells were filled up, four cadjan huts were pulled down, and five privies were converted into dry-earth closets. Twenty-eight existing buildings were improved and thirteen new tiled buildings were erected. Twelve new lamps were erected in the streets and markets.

The old Military cemetery was in a very neglected state, and the three graves which still remained, two Military and one Civilian, dating back to 1821, 1824, and 1861, were on the point of disappearing altogether. The cemetery has now been put into decent order, and the graves have been restored, two by Government and one by the Local Board.

The General Cemetery was nearly doubled in size in 1904. This year the new portion has been thoroughly planted up with the shade trees of various kinds, all roots and stumps removed, and the necessary roads cut and gravelled. In five years' time it ought to be a very seemly place.

## VI.—PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE AND DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

That the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance has been satisfactory is apparent from the comparative return given in the Appendix. The number of names on the Division Officers' lists increased from 7,002 in 1904 to 73,220 last year, while effectives increased by 1,717.

The resthouses were well maintained and equipped. The new resthouse at Narammala was completed, and the new resthouse at Wilakatupota was begun, while the three new halting-bungalows at Kubukgeta, Ehetuwewa, and Kanogama were almost finished.

As to the work on roads in the Committee's charge, the following new permanent work was done in addition to ordinary upkeep and gravelling : 17 culverts, single and double, were built, and three bridges; 1,855 cubes of earthwork were put into the raising of embankments ; 45 cubes of rock-blasting were done ; 7 miles of natural road were newly gravelled.

## VII.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

The Settlement Officer has not yet begun operations here, and the land settlement work of the year has been confined to (1) operations under the Circular of June, 1904, and (2) to extensive survey work.

As to (1), whatever may be thought of the wording and spirit of that Circular, it has certainly done useful work during the past year in enabling a rapid arrangement of terms to be obtained by those who were anxious for an unimpeachable title as rapidly as possible and were wise enough to see that the terms offered by Government were in most cases remarkably reasonable. A great deal more work of the kind might have been done had a proper clerical staff been provided. Unfortunately the Land Department in the Kachcheri was under-staffed and in arrears even before the Circular came in, and the attempt to cope with that extra job has made matters more chaotic than ever. The mere translating of deeds demanded the services of one clerk alone. The actual work accomplished under the Circular was as follows :—An extent of nearly two thousand acres was settled last year on the lines laid down by the notice *re* "Encroachments of Crown Land in the Kurunegala District of the North-Western Province." This is exclusive of the Delwita estate claim, which was finally settled at the end of last year. Several claims were taken in hand during the year under review, the claimants being noticed to produce deeds and a thorough investigation into the title made before offer of terms of settlement was made. Some have very willingly come to terms, while others have declined to pay. Several claims are awaiting proclamation under the Waste Lands Ordinance, but for the want of a sufficient staff to cope with the ever-increasing work of the Land Department these claims are lying dormant. Not a single claim was proclaimed under the Waste Lands Ordinance last year, although plans are coming in from the Surveyor-General in response to the red ink applications for survey, which are special questions taking precedence over other surveys.

The sales of lands were very satisfactory, there being a great demand for land consequent on the rubber boom. An application for 1,000 acres at Udapola was received from a syndicate of European planters, of which an extent of 241 acres and 30 perches has already been sold to them.

## VIII.—IRRIGATION.

The one really important work in the district is the Deduru-oya or Batalagoda scheme, a splendid work with a great future before it if it is only properly developed.

The upkeep during the past year has been poor. I never saw the very important road (running on or alongside the bund) in a worse condition : hardly a bridge but was unsafe, while several were quite impassable, nor has the silt-clearing been properly carried out considering the large estimate allowed.

After prolonged pressure the sluices along the two main channels were supplied by the Irrigation Department with distributing gates, which were formally taken over by me and handed over to the respective vel-vidanes in the presence of the Superintendent of Irrigation. The vel-vidanes have now been responsible for these gates for many months, and not one of them has been in any way injured, proving that this is the right system to adopt. Sluice doors have been promised for the smaller Government channels, but I am sorry to say they have not been inserted or, so far as I know, begun. The type of gate is an unsatisfactory one, and could have been made on a much simpler and equally effective model. The survey of irrigable land under the scheme has made progress, and it was decided by Government during the year to open the new Tantrigama channel, as the prospects of its success are so favourable. No progress has been made in the settlement of lands under the scheme. Excellent work has been done by Mr. Madahapola in getting the villagers to open up new channels of their own from the main channel. About sixty-eight miles of these minor channels have now been opened during 1905, while 700 acres of new lands were brought into cultivation under these fifteen miles of channel, and water rate was recovered from them. The total area cultivated under the Deduru-oya scheme during the year was about 4,000 acres, and the crops were able to defy the extraordinary drought, thanks to the bountiful water supply.

Total recoveries of rate were as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1905 .. .. .. .. | 7,251 | 48 |
| In 1904 .. .. .. .. | 5,960 | 61 |
| Increase in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 1,290 | 84 |

The other irrigation works in the district are large storage tanks, amply described in Sir John Keane's recent report.

The restoration of village tanks in the district is now complete so far as Mr. Fisher's original scheme is concerned, which was to restore and sluice only those tanks which irrigate ten acres and more. During the year under review a beginning has been made upon the large number of tanks (about 2,000 altogether) which are of less ambitious dimensions. These are not to be put under Gansabhawa rules, but will be managed by the headmen under the Ratemahatmaya. The people are ready enough to work, and the Director of Irrigation undertakes to sluice all of them that hold up 4 feet of water. Four "inspectors of smaller tanks" have been appointed.

The crying want of the district is more large storage tanks. Two years of drought have painfully shown us how ineffective mere village tanks are, even when restored, unless they have some main supply to fall back on. There are at least half a dozen storage tanks which deserve early consideration, but their respective technical merits is of course an engineering question. A beginning has also been made during the year with minor irrigation works under the superintendence of the Chief Irrigation Inspector, and the following are about to be taken up :—

1. Migalawe tank.—Migalawe was visited in March and an estimate for Rs. 5,600 submitted, providing for two sluices and a masonry spill wall giving 12 feet head of water, the required earthwork in bund formation and spill cutting to be performed by the villagers free. This work was proposed to be undertaken to assist the villagers, but a survey of the capacity of the tank and the irrigable extent under it being required in order to arrive at the correct financial probabilities of this work, correspondence passed from May to September to secure an officer to do the job, and failing in these endeavours Irrigation Sub-Inspector Weeraperuma was detailed for the work on November 16, and has not been completed yet; and I must not omit to mention that he has not done a stroke of his usual work in the village tanks, and

many works are kept back till he completes this survey. It is most imperative that a spare man should be allowed to this Province, as there are heaps of surveys and important schemes kept back year after year for want of such help.

2. An estimate for Rs. 555 has been approved for building an anicut across the Kuda-oya, at Arakyala in Katugampola hatpattu, on the understanding that the fieldowners pay half the cost and the rest be paid from irrigation fines. This work will be put in hand at once.

3. Galamuna in Amunugama in Dambadeni hatpattu.—An estimate for Rs. 820 for an anicut has been prepared, and the people are willing to pay the same. It will be put in hand as soon as approved by the Director of Irrigation.

4. Welakumbura-bemma, in Katugampola hatpattu, unlike other anicuts, is to serve in impounding water for the fields above it and to regulate the depth of water; with which the people are anxious to combine a bridge for cart traffic. An estimate will shortly be submitted.

5. An anicut across the Ambara ela.—Estimate amounted to Rs. 4,250, greatly in excess of what was expected for the twenty-eight amunams of fields under it, and hence it was dropped.

6. Magulagama-bemma.—Mr. Goonewardene reported that the cost of the *bemma* or masonry required will be out of proportion to the benefit derived.

7. Kaliyawandana Gorakagaha-bemma is being attended to under the village tank work, and need not therefore be taken up under Minor Irrigation Works.

8. The amunas required across the Bu-ella stream, reported upon by Mr. Goonewardene, were dropped, since the people concerned did not want to pay.

## IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the new works proposed in last year's report, I am glad to say all but one are accepted and will be in hand during 1906. The present resthouse is to be purchased by Government for a new post office, and the new resthouse will be erected on the site selected for it in the new park out of the purchase money and a contribution from the Provincial Road Committee. The acquisition of a house for the Police Magistrate and a site for two other Government quarters is authorized and progressing, and the enlargement of the Kachcheri will be taken up immediately. The improvement of the Police Court building has not been passed, but I hear fewer complaints of it than formerly.

Serious efforts were made during the year to secure a vote for the improvement of the very dangerous approach road and bridge to the railway station, but without avail. The general condition of the railway station is most unsatisfactory, and indeed perilous. The window where third class passengers have to take their tickets looks on to the road exactly where carriages have to drive up to the station gate, and with anything like a restive horse there would be a serious accident. There is no room for the thirty or forty hackeries to stand, which attend most of the trains, and the consequent confusion when a train arrives or leaves is distressing. Both these faults could be amended at a comparatively small cost. There is also no shelter from rain for horses and carriages waiting for a train.

Polgahawela station is almost equally bad, but there are signs there that a new station is to be built shortly.

The main roads have been very difficult to deal with owing to the prolonged drought, but on the whole there is improvement nevertheless, more particularly on the Kuliyapitiya–Narammala–Kurunegala road and the Kandy road to the railway bridge. The Narammala–Giriulla–Dankotuwa road is still disgracefully bad, and so is the Nikaweratiya-Tonigala section. The new steam roller has done much good where it is practicable to use it, but this is only over a very limited area, owing to its being too heavy to cross the bridges.

Financial reasons prevented the completion of the feeder roads; but some progress has been made with the big bridge on the Wilakatupota–Ganewatte road, and it will apparently be finished by the autumn of next year. The two important feeder roads, Galgomuwa–Nikawewa and Ehetuwewa–Ambanpola, have not been touched yet.

The Provincial Engineer agrees with me that it would not be wise to propose any new works of magnitude for 1906, for the very satisfactory reason that the works already passed represent our full spending capacity (which is controlled by the available labour supply) for at least twelve months. Large additional sums have been allowed for the improvement of main roads, and time must be given for this extra work to be done and have its effect, but we agree in suggesting (1) that the partly constructed Maho-Polpitigama road be extended as far as the beautiful ruins of Yapahu. The length of the extension would only be $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and it would make accessible the most picturesque spot in the Province; (2) that a road be constructed from the Dambulla high road, through Dodangaslanda to Yatewatte, 10 miles in length, thus giving ready access to the Matale District in that direction, besides serving the important plumbago mines at Dodangaslanda; (3) that the block of buildings, now the offices of the Provincial Engineer and District Engineer, be converted into a bungalow for the District Engineer, and that a new office for the Provincial Engineer be built at the north-west corner of the Public Works Department enclosure; (4) houses for the Assistant Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent of Police are badly wanted; (5) the new Public Works Department road from Alawwa to Dampelessa was sanctioned towards the close of the year, and will be very useful in opening up several valuable cocoanut estates and a great many villages that at present have no outlet for trade.

## X.—SALT OPERATIONS AT PUTTALAM

A collection of salt was made from March 24 to April 6, 1905, when 659 cwt were gathered.

2. The maha collection began on July 21, and continued till October 4, 1905.

3. It is estimated that 312,754 cwt. were manufactured, but there is every reason to believe that this estimate will be largely exceeded.

4. Although at the commencement of the year the sale of salt was restricted by raising the price, lest the local stores should be depleted before the collection of 1904 was ready for delivery, the sales for the year were satisfactory, but not up to the average of the last ten years; 230,678 cwt. were sold, and produced a nett revenue of Rs. 684,135.

5. The sales to fish-curers were slightly in excess of those for the last two years, but the fishery was not a really successful one.

6. The most noticeable feature in the returns is the decrease in the sale to retailers, which can only be explained by presuming that salt sold for retail in the previous year was really exported to other districts.

7. Towards the close of the year several lands were leased for the manufacture of salt, and it is hoped that if the season is favourable there will be a considerable increase in production this year (1906).

## XI.—ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF RATEMAHATMAYAS.

I again append extracts from the Administration Reports of the six Ratemahatmayas. It appears to me that when Ratemahatmayas are as intelligent and well educated as mine are, they ought to have a chance of speaking for themselves. I also append extracts from the Report of the President, Dewamedi hatpattu:—

### Extract from Report of the Ratemahatmaya, Katugampola Hatpattu, for 1905.

*Food supply.*—Rice and dry grain form the chief food of the people. This year had not been a favourable year for paddy cultivation for want of rain at the proper season. Dry grains of different kinds, manioc, and other yams have been used in addition to imported rice, which is greatly used in the district. The food supply throughout the year has been scarce.

*Legislation required.*—The Village Tribunal Ordinance should be amended so as to give power to Village Tribunal Presidents to try several other offences which go unpunished because of the difficulty and expense experienced by the injured parties to make a trip to the Police Court at Kurunegala. Of these may be mentioned—

(1) Cattle stealing.
(2) Illicit shooting of game.
(3) The possession of guns without license.
(4) Nuisances under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, such as halting of carts on the high road, &c.

The stamp duty now levied in village tribunal cases is insufficient and should be raised at least to 50 cents. The principal proposals and most necessary works for the improvement of the district are—

*Postal.*—Receiving offices at Nakkawatta, Handalankawa, and Bingiriya. This would complete the postal requirements of the district and materially help the work of headmen.

*Medical.*—An outdoor dispensary at Bingiriya.

*Education*, which is the chief means of improving the status of the people. I would suggest the opening of schools in the division, as follows: one in Yagampattu korale and one in Kiniyama korale. There are five Government schools which are well attended. There are several Buddhist and Catholic schools. The attendance at the Buddhist schools is not bad.

*Crime.*—I am glad to be able to say that there is a great improvement as regards serious crime when compared with the previous two years, especially in view of the fact every case that takes place is now reported, which was not formerly the practice. There were 4 murders as against 8 in 1904 and 10 in 1903. Out of the 4 murders 3 were committed before the Supreme Court. In 2 cases convictions were obtained, in one case accused were acquitted, one case was undetected. Out of these 4 murder cases 1 and 2 were sudden provocation cases; the third, the shooting of Barigoda Korala, was a bad one: it was actually a premeditated case. Though we did our best and the case went before the Supreme Court, the accused were acquitted. The fourth was a case where some thieves entered into a house at Udawela in Karandapattu korale to steal, and the owner of the house was killed, whilst the other inmates, the wife and child, were seized, and the people could not be identified.

*Grievous hurt.*—There were 13 grievous hurt cases as against 16 of the last year.
*Hurt with weapon.*—13 as against 33 of the last year.
*House-breaking.*—10 as against 8 of the last year.
*Arson.*—10 as against 4 of the last year. (The increase on this head is owing to certain disputes between the Katana people and Mr. Bandaranayaka.)
*Cattle stealing.*—41 cases as against 34 of the last year. Most of these cases were entirely false.

I think on the whole the headmen have done their best in the prevention and detection of crime, but some were not so active as they might have been. As a rule the headmen take a great deal of trouble and undergo much expense, especially attending court and Supreme Court.

Batta paid to them is hardly adequate for their expenses when attending the Supreme Court, especially at Kandy. An arachchi gets 37½ cents a day, which is not sufficient for even one meal, and it is the same with the other witnesses.

Cocoanut cultivation is increasing daily. I will not try to give the extent of lands under cocoanut cultivation, as I should not be able to give a correct extent. Several blocks of 30 to 40 acres have been opened up for cocoanuts in Kiniyama, Yatikaha, and Medakettiya korales. In the other korales 10 and 15-acre blocks have been opened up in different villages. The new circular regarding lands has been the means of keeping villagers in suspense as regards cocoanut cultivation.

*Important events during the year.*—(1) Settlement of Makandura lands which had been dragging on for about thirty years; (2) the school feast at Kuliyapitiya proved a success: about 700 children were fed and the winners in the sports were given prizes; (3) murder of Barigoda Korala; (4) establishment of a post office at Kuliyapitiya, which was a long felt want.

### Extract from the Report of the Ratemahatmaya of Dewamedi Hatpattu.

*Food supply.*—The quantity of paddy and dry grain produced during the year was insufficient to meet the demands, and the people had to resort to importation and consumption of Coast rice. During the latter part of the year in some parts of the district food became scarce and the people had recourse to yams and the flour of the kitul and tal trees. This scarcity still continues though not to a very alarming extent. The people were very much inconvenienced for want of seed paddy, and a large number of cattle had to be sold to procure the same from outside, and that too at exorbitant prices. It is said that at Nikaweratiya an amunam of seed paddy went up to Rs. 16, almost double the ordinary value.

The people have taken to a more systematic cultivation of the cocoanut palm. Wherever the soil is good and the locality suitable, cocoanuts are generally planted in chenas cleared for dry grain. The extent thus planted and the extent which large proprietors have opened up cannot correctly be estimated. Approximately, however, over 500 acres may have been brought under cocoanut cultivation.

*Village tanks.*—The restoration of village tanks is now an accomplished fact ; but without one or two large irrigation works, such as Pandawewa and Yakadapota or Gonnowa, which are fed by streams from a great distance, the system, I may be pardoned for saying, is incomplete.

Pandawewa is supplied from the extreme south of the Rekopattu korale and Yakadapota from the extreme north-east of the Dewamedi korale, the intervening country adding to the supply.

*Crime.*—As regards crime there was only one case of murder by shooting during the beginning of the year. The two men condemned were convicted before the Supreme Court and were hanged.

There were two other cases of shooting, and both proved to be accidents. There was only one case of hurt by knife and one case of grievous hurt.

Of the 19 cases of burglary reported, the majority were false cases got up to pay off grudges.

Cattle stealing seems to have increased to some extent. There were 40 cases reported. Of these about half may fairly be put down as got-up cases. This crime is generally committed in revenge and for gain.

*Minor roads.*—The minor roads—the major part of them—are in perfect trim, and some of the important ones are being thoroughly put into order. The thanks of the people are due to the Government Agent for the strict supervision of the work on these roads. During no other *regime* and at no period during the last twenty-five years were these roads in such good condition. The money voted for these roads as at present worked is usefully spent. Now that the Mahakeliya-Katupota road is being so thoroughly put in order and a toll station is established, I think it would be only fair to ask that a bridge over the Kolamunu-oya be erected.

The Village Committee roads are under my direct supervision, and I may say without incurring the charge of self-praise, that they are all that could be desired.

I have put into order during the year three of these roads considered to be important. The Government Agent has inspected two of them and allowed culverts, cement pipes, &c.

*Health of people.*—The health of the people was good, except for the usual outbreak of malarial fever. The dispensaries are largely patronized, and it would be desirable to have in each a resident apothecary to prevent disappointment, which sometimes happens, particularly at Hettipola. The people are beginning to have great faith in European treatment, and every encouragement should be held out to increase this faith in each and every one. Medicine should be dispensed free, without any charge whatsoever.

The Buddhist Temporalities authorities have started leasing temple gardens, as a first step, I believe, towards enforcing the provisions of the Ordinance.

During the year I have travelled over 2,000 miles. It is a costly business to travel the first fifteen days of each month in addition to incidental travelling at other times, as one has to keep costly and well-fed bulls to do the work expeditiously and continuously. I therefore think that it would not be too much to ask for a monthly travelling allowance.

Correspondence has increased by leaps and bounds. In former years it did not amount to more than 600 reports, but last year the number of reports to all Departments amounted to 1,745. This is in addition to orders to headmen, &c.

## Extract from the Report of the Ratemahatmaya of Hiriyala Hatpattu.

*Sanitary affairs.*—The sanitary condition of the villages is fairly good. People appreciate English treatment and are making use of the three dispensaries largely. Mr. F. Attygalla, son of the late Mudaliyar, has promised to build a field hospital at Dodangaslanda and is, I understand, awaiting sanction of Government. I trust the Principal Civil Medical Officer will sanction the scheme.

*Crime.*—Crime is not on the increase, and this hatpattu cannot be called a criminal hatpattu, in spite of the plumbago-pit population. The Kurunegala District is most unfortunately considered to be a most criminal district. What is a criminal district ? In my opinion it is a district in which gang robberies, armed burglaries, and murders with theftuous intentions, and other serious crimes we hear of in other parts of the world, are carried on. Happily our district is free from these crimes, except a few murders, rarely with theftuous motives.

In this hatpattu there were four murder cases reported during last year.

The headmen have vigorously co-operated in the prevention and detection of crime. I may make mention of the following special cases :—

(*a*) Seizure of a Coast bull by me, which was stolen from Kalutara two years ago.

(*b*) My arrest of Romiano, an absconder charged with forging cattle vouchers before the Police Court of Anuradhapura.

(*c*) Maduragoda Dissanayaka Gan-arachchi's arrest of the absconder in a Galle murder case. He received a reward of Rs. 75, and I received a reward of Rs. 25.

Cattle stealing is on the decrease and is less prevalent than in the past. Cattle are not stolen now-a-days for the purpose of slaughtering them, but for the purpose of levying black mail. It is hard to suppress the latter, as the cattle owners, without coming before the headmen, settle with the stealer by paying a sum of money in order to avoid further molestation.

## Extract from the Report of the President, Village Tribunal, Dewamedi Hatpattu.

*Theft of cattle.*—I regret to state that theft of cattle is still prevailing to some extent and the conviction of the perpetrators, in the few cases when they are discovered, is rendered difficult by the existing and the established procedure of the Police Court.

Another cause for the spread of the evil is the apathy and the unwillingness of the cattle owners to go to law, as they prefer to redeem their stolen cattle from the thieves or their accomplices by payment of a gratification, which they think is, in the long run, cheaper and easier than the doubtful and expensive chance of the process of the law.

A further existing evil is the wholesale untruthfulness and poverty of the lower classes, who cannot be made to give evidence even if they are possessed of any. Their excuse is that they cannot afford to incur the animosity of the thieves or cannot afford to attend the court at their own expense and at the expense of their daily labour. They prefer an easy means of escape from all the trouble by keeping silent or telling a cheap lie that they know nothing.

*Civil Work*; *Land disputes.*—Proper land disputes that have come within my jurisdiction are few, as even a little bit of land has risen in value above the Gansabhawa jurisdiction. But the Gansabhawa court is pressed by villagers to settle their land disputes. I do not make cases of these disputes at once, but I have made a procedure for myself—to make them preliminary inquiries by noticing the disputants to attend before me, and there to make an inquiry, and if they cannot be settled by me to refer the aggrieved party to a land case in a higher court. I think this procedure stops violent physical fights, as by my preliminary inquiry disputes are shaped into land cases in higher courts ; so in this way a party has no excuse for violence when I have referred them to land cases in a higher court.

The civil work of this hatpattu is enormous. It is for the most part about promissory notes, transactions without writings about money, paddy, cattle, &c.

*Criminal work.*—In the year ended December 31,1905, there have been in all 726 criminal cases, 656 decisions, and the balance 70 carried forward for 1906. But this forms only a small portion of the criminal work done. The real bulk of the work of this Gansabhawa consists in the breaches of rules, such as neglect of tank labour, and the communal labour. There are 254 tanks with about 5,080 shareholders. There are some hundreds of miles of communal roads, and the men liable to do that work are about 10,600. There are about 320 village burial grounds, about 400 village hamlets and about 400 cattle folds.

Besides the above, there are village wells to be fenced round, village houses to be cleaned and white-washed, &c. All these village works have to be got done through the Gansabhawa. The headmen correctly or incorrectly complain that unless the villagers are pressed by a process of the Gansabhawa they will not do the work. So the Gansabhawa has to issue notices, and has to get the men upon these different charges, and by warnings, threats of fines, and persuasions has to compel the men to do the work.

## XII.—THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Society here was started a little over a year ago. It has 72 members on the roll and six meetings have been held during the year 1905.

The Society has chiefly taken up castration of cattle, improving the methods of chena cultivation, and introducing new products.

In six centres demonstrations of the castration of cattle have been held and 12 men were trained to carry on the work. Six hundred and fifty-nine cattle in all have been operated upon successfully. Most of the villagers, who were quite against the improved method of castration originally, now appreciate it, as they have observed more fat and flesh on those animals that were castrated under the new method. Further demonstrations have been arranged for.

The cultivation of chena lands under the gala system was experimented upon throughout the district with a view of testing whether dry grains will grow as freely on ordinary land where cattle have been penned as on burnt chena land. The results were various, and much more prolonged and varied experiments are required. The samples of soils of the different plots that were experimented upon are now with the Government Analyst.

The Society applied for 1,000 bushels of seed paddy in 1905, but only a small quantity was received owing to a mistake on the part of the Indian authorities. A further application has been made during the current year for the following qualities :—

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Sixty days' paddy .. .. .. | 400 |
| Five months' paddy .. .. .. | 227 |
| Six months' paddy .. .. .. | 137 |
| Muttusamba .. .. .. .. | 60 |
| Carolina .. .. .. .. | 20 |

Ground nuts were applied for and supplied to the following members for experiment, viz. :—

| | | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. L. B. Bogahalanda .. .. .. | 1 |
| 2. | ,, Fred. Daniels .. .. .. | 1 |
| 3. | ,, C. E. Tenekoon .. .. .. | 1 |
| 4. | ,, J. G. Tennekoon .. .. .. | 1 |
| 5. | ,, E. B. Daniels .. .. .. | 0½ |
| 6. | ,, B. W. Relapanawe .. .. .. | 0½ |
| | Total .. | 5 |

and the opinion of the above, as well as that of Mr. Albert Gooneratne, Muhandiram, who experimented on an extensive scale, having got down his supply through the Central Society, is that the return is insufficient to cover the expenses.

During the latter part of the year 1905 the Society has devoted its time towards the Show which is to come on in August next. The Show Catalogues have been printed in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages, and circulated throughout the whole Province (including Puttalam and Chilaw).

I cannot help thinking that the experiment of cultivating dry grains by other means than "chena-ing" is worthy of the attention of the Parent Society and its experts. Dry grains the native must and will have; cattle he has in abundance. If he can utilize the latter to grow the former, we shall be saved the wasteful and barbarous method of chena burning, and there will be an increasing tendency to tend cattle and confine them in enclosures instead of letting them roam all over the countryside to the detriment of cultivation, fences, and traffic of all kinds.

I am also strongly of opinion that the only way to make the recently excited interest in agriculture permanent and fruitful is to start an Agricultural Department (just as there is a Land and a Registration Department) in connection with each of the large Provincial Kachcheries, with a trained man at the head of it who will work with the Government Agent and headmen, collect statistics, try local experiments, and yet, for technical and departmental purposes, be under the Parent Society and Peradeniya. I do not believe that travelling inspectors and lecturers will do any good whatever, nor do I much believe in the permanence of local Agricultural Societies unless there is some such local official centre as I have suggested. The Government Agent can be of great use in a general way, but is not a skilled agriculturist, is perpetually away, and has an alarming quantity of other work to attend to.

## XIII.—FISHERIES IN CHILAW DISTRICT DURING 1905.

The principal fishing stations are Udappuwa, Mutupantiya, Karukkuponai, Chilaw, Ambakandawila, Toduwawa, Mattakkotuwa, Talwila, and Katuneriya.

The fishing season prevailed from October to April during the north-east monsoon, the rough seas during the south-west monsoon rendering it almost impossible to pursue the industry in that season except on exceptionally calm days.

The chief implements employed are nets known as *ma-del, kanni-del, katta-del, pulun-del, suda-del, kumbala-del, and sola-del*, which are spun by the people themselves.

The *ma-del* is used in catching fish of all kinds—big and small. It is usually taken to the sea in a small-sized padda-boat known as the "madel paruwa," which is specially intended for it. One end remains ashore and the boat rows in a semi-circle of about half a mile radius, letting the net into the sea as it goes. The other end is brought ashore. Miniature buoys are attached to a side of the net to make it float, whilst the two ends are fastened on to long thick ropes for the purpose of drawing it ashore, when about fifteen to twenty men are engaged at a time. These men are remunerated weekly according to agreement entered into, whilst they are given small quantities of fish proportionately as an inducement.

The net called *kanni-del* is employed in catching large kinds of fish only, such as the shark tribe, *rhinodon typicus*.

The fish anjilawa, katuwalla, huralla, anguluwa, and pannawa are caught by means of the net known as *pulun-dela*.

Fishermen who catch fish in rafts called *teppan* make much use of the nets known as *katta-del, pulun-del, suda-del, kumbala-del*, and *sala-del*.

At Udappu, Karukkuponai, Toduwawa, and Chilaw much of the fish caught is cured, whilst a large quantity is removed by sea to Colombo by boats which come for the purpose. The rest of the fish is either taken fresh or salted to Kurunegala in pingoes or consumed in the district or converted in to "kara wala" (dried fish) and "jadi" (pickled fish). Settlers from other parts of the Island, especially Negombo, resort to the above places, as the roads leading to the interior afford facilities for the removal of fish and so create a market at the spots.

In comparison with the large quantity of sea fish caught in 1904 the value of the catch in 1905 was poor. This was mainly due to an under current which prevailed in the sea (whereby fishermen were scared from casting their nets through fear of damaging them), and to fresh water from the river which flowed into the sea, thus driving the fish far away from the fishing waters.

A considerable fishing industry is likewise carried on in the rivers and in the lake, especially during the south-west monsoon which prevails from April to September.

Various kinds of nets are used, as well as rod-and-line and baited pots, to catch the mora fish.

The net called *wadi-del*, being about 75 fathoms long, is used by fishermen in the lake at Pambala. In other waters it is strictly prohibited, as it is supposed to destroy small fish and spawn. The net called *visi-del* is also used. The net called *hin-del* is spread in the lake either by night or day, and fish are frightened into it by tapping the side of a canoe with a stick, and are caught by their gills in its meshes.

Fishermen from Negombo and elsewhere put up huts on Crown land at Chilaw and Toduwawa on payment of a ground rent for the purpose of catching fish during the north-east monsoon for a period of six months only.

## XIV.—HALF-YEARLY MEETINGS OF RATEMAHATMAYAS.

Three of these meetings were held during the year in January, in June, and in December. I find them of the greatest use. Various minor matters connected with the district administration have been discussed and settled at them which need not be repeated here, and some matters of more general importance, *e.g.* :—

(1) *The increasing use of opium.*—This is still under consideration. The Ratemahatmayas admit that it is increasing (as indeed the great rise in the rents partly shows), and needs careful watching, but they find it hard to quote specific instances in which the use of the drug has done actual harm.

(2) *The free issue of medicines at dispensaries.*—It is generally felt that the present method of charging a fee to some patients and not to others is most unsatisfactory. No receipt is given; therefore the villager has grave suspicions as to what happens to his money, and it easily leads to blackmail.

(3) *The prevalence of divorce.*—This is generally regarded as an evil, breaking down the marriage tie and the advantages of domestic life far too easily, and leading to many hardships on the part of children. Though the Ordinance is supposed to uphold the "ancient custom" of the Kandyans, it really does not do so, owing to a vast and radical change of circumstances. The Ratemahatmayas strongly recommend the abolition of "mutual consent" as a ground for divorce.

## XV.—THE JAIL.

This has worked satisfactorily during the year under a very capable Jailor, Mr. V. E. Anthonisz, but it began to be obvious after the opening of the new railway that the local jail is no longer required. It is perfectly simple to transport prisoners by train to Colombo, Kandy, and Anuradhapura and to provide a few more lock-ups at the police station for such prisoners as are required for trial purposes. Government assented to this proposal and the jail was practically closed on December 31, though permission was obtained to keep on in it the outside working party of convicts until March 31, 1906. The closing of this jail will not only show a considerable saving to Government, but will be a great improvement to the town. It at present blocks up a very central site, and is in itself very unsightly. It is hoped that part of the jail site will be handed over to the trustees of the Church of England as a site for the new church in exchange for the site occupied by the present church.

Kurunegala, March 15, 1906.

S. M. BURROWS,
Acting Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

A.—Detailed Statement of Revenue collected in the North-Western Province during 1905.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 1.—CUSTOMS. | | | | | |
| *Imports.* | | | | | |
| Grain ... ... | 113 31 | — | — | 113 31 | |
| Sugar ... ... | 33 0 | — | — | 33 0 | |
| Total ... | 146 31 | — | | 146 31 | |
| 2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES. | | | | | |
| Port Dues ... ... | 288 74 | 221 98 | — | 66 76 | |
| 3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | | | | | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ... | 433,736 65 | 486,758 28* | 53,021 63 | — | — |
| Salt ... ... | 740,199 62 | 801,920 61 | 6,720 99 | | Due to enhanced price and large sales |
| Opium ... ... | 5,115 0 | 8,300 0 | 3,185 0 | — | Fetched higher prices |
| Sundries ... ... | 152 0 | 176 0 | 24 0 | — | — |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | |
| Royalty on Coral Stones ... | 45 50 | 49 35 | 3 85 | — | — |
| Incidental ... .. | 1,500 0 | — | — | 1,500 0 | — |
| *Rents exclusive of Lands.* | | | | | |
| Road Tolls ... ... | 17,220 0 | 17,315 37 | 95 37 | — | Fetched higher prices |
| Bridge Tolls ... ... | 39,028 36 | 44,361 81 | 5,333 45 | — | do. |
| Ferry Tolls ... ... | 2,924 0 | 2,165 77 | — | 758 23 | — |
| Canal Tolls ... ... | 13,432 52 | 13,698 65 | 266 13 | — | do. |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) ... | 83,942 89 | 81,515 46 | — | 2,427 43 | Few stamps sold |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | |
| District Courts ... ... | 1,243 0 | 1,807 44 | 564 44 | — | — |
| Courts of Requests ... | 8 0 | 2 0 | — | 6 0 | — |
| Police Courts ... ... | 13,671 94 | 15,458 16 | 1,786 22 | — | — |
| Government Agents ... | 6 85 | 1,396 97 | 1,390 12 | — | — |
| Other Departments ... | 1,429 20 | 1,019 46 | — | 409 74 | — |
| Forest Offences ... | 1,723 97 | 2,050 84 | 326 87 | — | — |
| Total ... | 1,355,379 50 | 1,477,996 17 | 127,718 7 | 5,101 40 | |
| 4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps ... | 49,368 38 | 47,538 5 | — | 1,830 33 | Few stamps sold |
| Survey Fees ... ... | 8,826 17 | 14,111 48 | 5,285 31 | — | — |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works... | 7,040 37 | 7,569 83 | 529 46 | — | — |
| Sale of Drugs ... ... | 112 26 | 130 94 | 18 68 | — | — |
| Refund of Hospital Expenses ... | 590 40 | 664 49 | 74 9 | — | — |
| Collections at Dispensaries ... | 3,731 22 | 4,666 57 | 935 35 | — | — |
| Medical Aid Dues ... | 1,086 40 | 1,165 65 | 79 25 | — | — |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts ... ... | 7,628 33 | 9,166 15 | 1,537 82 | — | — |
| Storage of Gunpowder ... | 400 50 | 238 50 | — | 162 0 | — |
| Value of Prison Labour ... | 13 54 | 139 64 | 126 10 | — | — |
| School Fees ... ... | 164 8 | 165 48 | 1 40 | — | — |
| School Books and Stationery ... | 138 80 | 228 81 | 90 1 | — | — |
| Value of Tools lost ... | 86 71 | 34 99 | — | 51 72 | — |
| Warehouse Rent ... | 37 35 | 9 50 | — | 27 85 | — |
| Record Room Fees ... | — | 2,581 21 | 2,581 21 | — | — |
| Fees for Title Deeds ... | 2,345 25 | 2,901 45 | 556 20 | — | — |
| Fees for preparation of Leases ... | 6 20 | — | — | 6 20 | — |
| Sundries ... ... | 139 86 | 34 75 | 207 19 | — | — |
| Total ... | 81,715 82 | 91,659 79 | 12,022 7 | 2,078 10 | |
| 5.—POST AND TELEGRAPH. | | | | | |
| Postage Stamps ... | 15,769 73 | 16,452 13 | 682 40 | — | More stamps sold |
| 7.—RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses ... | 714 56 | 813 32 | 98 76 | — | — |
| Garden Rents ... ... | 802 41 | 547 18 | — | 255 23 | — |
| Rent of Lands ... ... | 749 9 | 427 80 | — | 321 29 | — |
| Total ... | 2,266 6 | 1,788 30 | 98 76 | 576 52 | |

*The actual revenue under the head Arrack would have been Rs. 529,177·94 if the payments of the arrack rent of Seven Korales of Rs. 42,419·66, which were placed in deposit under the orders of the Acting Auditor-General, had been credited to revenue before the close of the year.

A.—Statement of Revenue—*contd.*

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.—INTEREST. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| On Arrears of Revenue ... | 3,297 98 | 4,206 23 | 908 25 | — | — |
| 9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores ... | 161 61 | 64 12 | — | 97 49 | — |
| Overpayments recovered ... | — | 6 42 | 6 42 | — | — |
| Unclaimed Deposits ... | 1,777 24 | 1,978 31 | 201 7 | — | — |
| Sundries ... ... | 388 18 | 166 45 | — | 22 17 3 | — |
| Total ... | 2,327 3 | 2,215 30 | 207 49 | 319 22 | |
| 10.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | | | |
| Timber ... ... | 37,728 48 | 34,426 28 | — | 3,302 20 | Less timber sold |
| Crops on Crown Lands ... | 618 10 | 685 28 | 67 18 | — | — |
| Sale of Sand ... ... | — | 3 0 | 3 0 | — | — |
| Sundries ... ... | 142 9 | 224 72 | 82 63 | — | — |
| Total ... | 38,488 67 | 35,339 28 | 152 81 | 3,302 20 | |
| 11.—LAND SALES. | | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold ... | 119,381 31 | 130,649 5 | 11,267 74 | — | More lands sold |
| Premia on Leases ... | 259 0 | 176 25 | — | 82 75 | — |
| Total ... | 119,640 31 | 130,825 30 | 11,267 74 | 82 75 | |
| Grand Total ... | 1,619,320 15 | 1,760,704 48 | 153,057 59 | 11,673 26 | Nett increase =Rs. 141,384·33 |

B.—Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Toll Rents of the North-Western Province during the Years 1900 to 1905.

| Description of Rent. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase in 1905 over 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kurunegala District.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Bridge, Tuntota ... ... | 1,600 | 2,050 | 2,060 | 1,750 0 | 2,100 | 3,050 0 | |
| Bridge, Metibokka ... | 910 | 930 | 855* | — 0 | — | — | |
| Bridge, Maguru-oya-Puttalam road | 7,025 | 7,000 | 11,566 | 7,000 0 | 8,550 | 8,010 0 | |
| Bridge Maguru-oya-Giriulla road... | 3,200 | 3,260 | 3,415 | 3,400 0 | 3,400 | 3,200 0 | |
| Bridge, Deduru-oya-Puttalam road | 2,550 | 2,120 | 2,150 | 2,250 0 | 2,310 | 2,860 0 | |
| Bridge, Deduru-oya-Dambulla road | 4,150 | 4,030 | —† | 4,600 0 | 4,600 | 4,610 0 | |
| Bridge, Dodangaslanda ... | 2,000 | 1,870 | 1,515 | 1,550 0 | —‡ | — | |
| Road toll, Polgahawela ... | 1,070 | 1,200 | 904 | 1,550 0 | 1,400 | 1,480 0 | |
| Road toll, Mallowapitiya ... | 4,000 | 4,560 | 4,910 | —‡ | — | — | |
| Bridge toll, Kospotu-oya ... | — | — | — | 1,750 0 | 1,750 | 1,950 0 | |
| Road toll, Elabodagama ... | — | — | — | — | 2,050 | 3,160 0 | |
| Road toll, Kotupola ... | — | — | — | — | 870 | 765 0§ | |
| | 26,505 | 27,020 | 27,455 | 23,850 0 | 27,030 | 29,085 0 | 2,055 0 |
| *Puttalam District.* | | | | | | | |
| Bridge, Kottukachchiya ... | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,675 | 3,100 0 | 2,000 | 3,000 0 | |
| Canal, Palavi ... ... | 3,520 | 3,430 | 3,900 | 4,450 0 | 3,000 | 3,394 49 | |
| Ferry, Etalai ... ... | 650 | 550 | 825 | 650 0 | 520 | 755 0 | |
| Ferry, Kalpitiya Mutwal ... | 32 | 27 | 30 | 28 0 | 29 | 27 0 | |
| Ferry, Kalpitiya Karaitivu ... | 80 | 60 | 65 | 100 0 | 75 | 75 0 | |
| Palavi-Kalpitiya road toll ... | — | — | 1,700 | 2,550 0 | 1,500 | 2,655 0 | |
| | 6,482 | 6,567 | 9,195 | 10,878 0 | 7,124 | 3,906 49 | 2,782 49 |
| *Chilaw District.* | | | | | | | |
| Bridge, Deduru-oya ... | 2,900 | 3,000 | 3,010 | 3,200 0 | 3,590 | 4,250 0 | |
| Bridge, Tunmodara ... | 9,070 | 10,100 | 12,000 | 12,500 0 | 13,400 | 13,050 0 | |
| Road, Etiyawala ... ... | 4,005 | 4,265 | 4,120 | 5,350 0 | 6,050 | 6,100 0 | |
| Canal, Nattandiya ... ... | 5,770 | 5,590 | 5,400 | 6,550 0 | 6,900 | 7,300 0 | |
| Canal, Munatipirivu ... | 3,400 | 3,450 | 4,000 | 4,700 0 | 4,550 | 4,600 0 | |
| Ferry, Bandiruppuwa ... | 95 | 340 | 410 | 34 50 | 150 | 135 0 | |
| Ferry, Lunuwila ... ... | 1,320 | 1,540 | 1,360 | 1,940 0 | 2,150 | 1,610 0 | |
| Bridge, Battulu-oya ... | 1,740 | 1,250 | 1,750 | 1,900 0 | 1,900 | 2,200 0 | |
| Road, Nattandiya to Dunkannawa | — | 2,233 | 5,010 | 5,070 0 | 5,350 | 5,200 0 | |
| | 28,300 | 31,708 | 37,060 | 41,354 50 | 44,040 | 44,445 0 | 405 0 |

* Abolished and new toll opened at Kospotu-oya.
† Sold with Maguru-oya bridge, Puttalam road
‡ Abolished.
§ For nine months.

## C.—Statement showing the Amounts realized by the Sale of Arrack Rents of the North-Western Province from 1902 to 1905.

| | 1902. Rs. | 1903. Rs. | 1904. Rs. | 1905. Rs. c. | Increase in 1905 over 1904. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seven Korales ... | 176,770 | 176,770 | 250,300 | 250,300 0 | — |
| Puttalam and Kalpitiya | 50,025 | 55,350 | 55,350 | 60,336 50 | 4,986 50 |
| Chilaw and Yagam pattu | 191,000 | 213,055 | 213,055 | 228,903 0 | 15,848 0 |

N.B.—Owing to the temperance movement the Seven Korales rent was under an Excise Officer from August, 1904, to March 31, 1905. The loss to revenue of Kurunegala amounts to Rs. 26,354·84 for eight months, but the renter was directed to pay Rs. 13,177·42, giving him a remission of a similar amount. The actual loss to Government would therefore be Rs. 13,177·42.

## D.—Expenditure for the last Two Years at Kurunegala.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments ... | 28,684 83 | 28,874 94* |
| Pensions ... | 9,429 28 | 8,046 80† |
| Other Charges ... | 14,314 13 | 17,019 27‡ |

* Increase is due to payment of increments. † Decrease is due to death of pensioners.
‡ Increase is due to increased expenditure on account of special expenditure, &c.

## E.—Return of Lands sold and granted during the Three Years 1903 to 1905.

| Year. | Sales. No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Average Price per Acre. Rs. c. | Half-improved Value. No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Average Price per Acre. Rs. c. | Certificates of Quiet Possession. No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Fees recovered. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kurunegala.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1903 ... | 94 | 571 3 17 | 22,337 85 | 38 93 | 1 | 2 2 22 | 158 25 | 104 60 | 2 | 22 3 29 | — |
| 1904 ... | 99 | 1,505 1 10 | 41,644 75 | 27 66 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 12 0 39 | — |
| 1905 ... | 324 | 3,054 3 2 | 51,464 0 | 16 82 | 42 | 139 1 38 | 4,586 0 | 32 85 | 88 | 2,210 3 35 | — |
| *Puttalam.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1903 ... | 83 | 979 2 14 | 20,436 0 | 20 85 | 4 | 55 0 4 | 1,013 57 | 18 42 | — | — | — |
| 1904 ... | 112 | 1,568 0 26 | 31,218 0 | 19 90 | 10 | 41 2 16 | 1,357 15 | 32 38 | — | — | — |
| 1905 ... | 109 | 1,207 0 17 | 40,543 75 | 33 58 | 14 | 36 1 3 | 1,292 75 | 35 64 | 8 | 60 0 24 | — |
| *Chilaw.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1903 ... | 182 | 922 0 5 | 25,992 25 | 29 16 | 9 | 32 0 17 | 587 0 | 18 34 | 41 | 66 2 32 | — |
| 1904 ... | 114 | 1,706 2 22 | 59,872 0 | 35 8 | 46 | 223 3 39 | 8,721 50 | 34 47 | 29 | 74 3 4 | — |
| 1905 ... | 172 | 870 1 26 | 36,760 0 | 42 23 | 9 | 42 2 32 | 3,208 0 | 75 12 | 9 | 10 1 2 | — |

## F.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Kandyan Marriages solemnized and Divorces granted (showing the grounds on which they were granted) during 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Kandyan Marriages .. | 1,913 | 1,730 |
| Grounds on which divorces are granted :— | | |
| Adultery by the wife after marriage .. | 2 | 1 |
| Adultery by the husband coupled with incest or gross cruelty .. | — | — |
| Complete and continued desertion for two years .. .. .. | 1 | 2 |
| Inability to live happily together (of which actual separation from bed and board for a year is the test) .. .. | 10 | — |
| Mutual consent .. .. | 96 | 98 |
| Total number of Divorces .. | 109 | 101 |

## Comparative Statement showing the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered during 1904 and 1905 in the Kurunegala District.

| | 1904 | 1905 |
|---|---|---|
| Number of marriages :— | | |
| Kandyan .. .. .. | 1,913 | 1,730 |
| Mohammedan .. .. | 21 | 21 |
| General .. .. .. | 552 | 321 |
| Stillbirths .. .. .. | 15 | 19 |
| Births .. .. .. | 12,923 | 13,233 |
| Deaths .. .. .. | 6,770 | 9,953 |

## Births and Deaths in 1905 distributed into Hatpattus.

| | Births. | Deaths |
|---|---|---|
| Seven korales (by Assistant Provincial Registrar) | 138 | 259 |
| Kurunegala town (by Medical Officer) .. | 237 | 522 |
| Weudawili hatpattu (by Village Registrar) .. | 2,727 | 1,579 |
| Hiriyala hatpattu do. .. | 1,541 | 1,281 |
| Wanni hatpattu .. do. .. | 1,851 | 1,579 |
| Dewamedi hatpattu do. .. | 1,825 | 1,455 |
| Katugampola hatpattu do. .. | 2,552 | 1,725 |
| Dambadeni hatpattu do. .. | 2,362 | 1,553 |

G.—Statement of Rewards awarded to Headmen for Good Service.

| No. of Headmen. | Office. | Rate. Rs. c. | Total Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Koralas | 45 0 | 675 0 |
| 19 | Do. | 30 0 | 570 0 |
| 1 | Do. | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| 1 | Do. | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 15 | Gan-arachchis | 15 0 | 225 0 |
| 106 | Do. | 10 0 | 1,060 0 |
| 1 | Do. | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| 10 | Do. | 7 0 | 70 0 |
| 1 | Mahaduraya | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| | Total | | 2,663 0 |

Statement showing the Amounts drawn by Headmen as Expenses incurred in Police Court Cases.

| No. of Headmen. | Office. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Koralas | 18 28 |
| 1 | Korale Arachchi | 11 3 |
| 17 | Peace Officers | 90 89 |
| 50 | Gan-arachchies | 258 18 |
| 2 | Mahadurayas | 4 46 |
| 1 | Vel-vidane | 1 79 |
| | Total | 384 63 |

H.—Earthquake Fund.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Contribution to the Earthquake Fund | 273 53 |

I.—Extract from the Registrar-General's Report on Vital Statitiscs for the First Quarter of 1905.

24. *North-Western Province.*—This Province enjoyed a marked improvement in health during the quarter. The death-rate (for Sinhalese) was 26·3 as compared with the average 34·1. This large reduction in the rate of mortality was due to improved health in the Kurunegala District, which contains more than three-fourths of the provincial population, and where the death-rate fell from an average of 37·4 to 28·5 in the quarter under report. The Puttalam District, the unhealthiest in the Province, fared worse than usual, the death-rate rising to 42·5 from the average 40·9. The Chilaw District, the healthiest in the Island for the Sinhalese in the quarter under report, recorded a death-rate of only 15·5 per 1,000 per annum, being more than 5 per 1,000 below the average (20·8). The infant mortality of the district was also the lowest among the districts in the Island, viz., 95 per 1,000 births registered. The birth-rate of the Province was 53·9, more than double the death-rate and the highest among all the Provinces of the Island.

J.—Extract from the Registrar-General's Administration Report for 1904.

61. *North-Western Province.*—The Sinhalese in the North-Western Province, numbering over 320,000 enjoyed during the year much better health than usual, their death-rate falling to 23·2 from an average of 30·5, Each of its three districts contributed to the improvement in the death-rate. The birth-rate of the Province rose to 47·1 from an average of 43·4. The improvement in the birth-rate was felt only in the Districts of Kurunegala and Puttalam, the rate in Chilaw showing a slight decrease of ·3 on the average.

62. In the Kurunegala District there was an appreciable reduction in mortality during the year, the rate (24·9) being 7·6 per 1,000 less than the average (32·5). The healthiest and most populous of the sub-divisions in the district was Katugampola hatpattu, which showed a death-rate of 17·3 (average 22·9), and the next healthiest Dambadeni hatpattu (24·0). This division showed a considerable improvement in health during the year, its average mortality being 33·2. The infantile mortality in the division of Katugampola hatpattu was as low as 76 per 1,000 births registered. Excluding the Kurunegala Local Board, which showed a death-rate of 53·3 (inclusive of hospital deaths), the unhealthiest division in the district was Wanni hatpattu, with a death-rate of 30·8 for the year and an average of 38·1 for the period 1898–1903. The birth-rate of the district during the year (49·9) showed a great improvement on the average (45·1), all the seven sub-divisions showing enhanced birth-rates on the average.

Births and Deaths and their Rates for the Town of Kurunegala.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population at the Census of 1901 | 6,483 |
| Total births, 1903 | 218 |
| Total deaths, 1903 | 362 |
| Deaths in Hospitals and in Jails, 1903 | 211 |
| Birth-rate: Average, 1898–1903 | 24·7 |
| Do. 1903 | 30·4 |
| Do. 1904 | 30·4 |
| Death-rate: Average, 1898–1903 | 64·6 |
| Do. 1903 | 52·9 |
| Do. inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths | 50·6 |
| Do. exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths | 21·1 |

## K.—Estimate of Revenue for 1905 of the North-Western Province.

| | Kurunegala. Rs. c. | Puttalam. Rs. c. | Chilaw. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licenses, &c. .. .. | 290,900 0 | 770,011 0 | 273,400 0 | 1,334,311 50 |
| Fees of Court, &c. .. | 21,490 0 | 5,925 0 | 3,640 0 | 31,055 0 |
| Rents of Government Property | 175 0 | 700 0 | 825 0 | 1,700 0 |
| Interest .. .. | 1,500 0 | 50 0 | 500 0 | 2,050 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. | 405 0 | 385 0 | 210 0 | 1,000 0 |
| Sale of Government Property .. | 42,600 0 | 5,250 0 | 1,050 0 | 48,900 0 |
| Land Sales .. .. | 40,000 0 | 30,100 0 | 20,030 0 | 90,130 0 |
| | 397,070 0 | 812,421 50 | 299,655 0 | 1,509,146 50 |
| Revenue collected .. | 452,646 48 | 962,090 80 | 345,967 20 | 1,760,704 48 |
| Excess over the Estimate .. | 55,576 48 | 149,669 30 | 46,312 20 | 251,557 98 |

## L.—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance, for the Year 1905.

| | Weudawili Hatpattu. | Dambadeni Hatpattu. | Dewamedi Hatpattu. | Wanni Hatpattu. | Hiriyala Hatpattu. | Katugampola Hatpattu. | Demala Hatpattu. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 : | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 18 | 9 | 72 | 70 | 40 | 100 | 8 | 317 |
| Criminal ... | 9 | 11 | 80 | 42 | 60 | 209 | 41 | 452 |
| Instituted during the year : | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 903 | 619 | 1,570 | 1,132 | 716 | 1,273 | 160 | 6,373 |
| Criminal ... | 716 | 514 | 646 | 923 | 687 | 709 | 191 | 4,386 |
| Total number of cases : | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 921 | 628 | 1,642 | 1,202 | 756 | 1,373 | 168 | 6,690 |
| Criminal ... | 725 | 525 | 726 | 965 | 747 | 918 | 232 | 4,838 |
| DECISIONS. | | | | | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules : | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal ... | 375 | 189 | 490 | 579 | 415 | 530 | 131 | 2,709 |
| Irrigation ... | — | — | — | — | 34 | — | — | 34 |
| Civil : | | | | | | | | |
| Money ... ... | 868 | 612 | 1,500 | 1,099 | 644 | 1,330 | 152 | 6,205 |
| Land ... ... | 44 | 15 | 40 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 135 |
| Criminal : | | | | | | | | |
| Assault ... ... | 143 | 102 | 60 | 141 | 49 | 112 | 39 | 646 |
| Theft ... ... | 133 | 186 | 92 | 94 | 39 | 155 | 10 | 709 |
| Malicious injury ... | 41 | 30 | 13 | 39 | 17 | 19 | 5 | 164 |
| Cattle trespass ... | 25 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 131 | — | 10 | 183 |
| Maintenance ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total decisions : | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 912 | 627 | 1,540 | 1,105 | 660 | 1,342 | 154 | 6,340 |
| Criminal ... | 717 | 518 | 656 | 858 | 685 | 816 | 195 | 4,445 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23, included under head "Decisions" : | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 243 | 86 | 86 | — | 55 | 44 | 9 | 523 |
| Criminal ... | 256 | 38 | 47 | — | 35 | 74 | 7 | 457 |
| APPEALS. | | | | | | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... Confirmed ... | 62 | 29 | 57 | 23 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 213 |
| Civil ... Set aside ... | 10 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 33 |
| Criminal Confirmed ... | 51 | 30 | 38 | 21 | 8 | 20 | 2 | 170 |
| Criminal Set aside ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 9 |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... Confirmed ... | 7 | 5 | 9 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 24 |
| Civil ... Set aside ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Criminal... Confirmed ... | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 13 |
| Criminal... Set aside ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 9 | 1 | 102 | 97 | 96 | 31 | 14 | 350 |
| Criminal ... | 8 | 7 | 70 | 107 | 62 | 102 | 37 | 393 |

## M.—Schools and Gansabhawa Buildings completed in the year 1905.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| *Weudawili Hatpattu.* | |
| Watareka school .. .. .. .. | 2,250 0 |
| Well at Pilessa .. .. .. .. | 300 0 |
| *Dewamedi Hatpattu.* | |
| Hettipola school .. .. .. .. | 2,150 0 |
| Addition to Hettipola dispensary .. .. .. | 270 0 |
| Hettipola well .. .. .. .. | 275 0 |
| Hettipola President's quarters .. .. .. | 2,608 0 |
| *Dambadeni Hatpattu.* | |
| Improvements to Polgahawela dispensary .. .. | 125 80 |
| Improvements to Polgahawela Village Tribunal Court .. | 271 50 |

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Hiriyala Hatpattu.* | | |
| Polpitigama school | 2,176 | 0 |
| Hunupola school | 1,807 | 50 |
| *Wanni Hatpattu.* | | |
| Repairs to Balalla school | 718 | 0 |
| Galgomuwa dispensary | 2,564 | 50 |
| Ballala dispensary | 4,113 | 0 |
| Ambanpola President's quarters | 1,964 | 0 |
| Extension of school at Nikaweratiya | 1,281 | 0 |
| Balalla dispensary verandah extension | 360 | 75 |
| Repairs to Nikaweratiya Village Tribunal Court | 230 | 50 |
| Girille temporary school | 439 | 44 |
| *Katugampola Hatpattu.* | | |
| Makandura school | 2,200 | 0 |
| Kuliyapitiya Village Tribunal Court, &c. | 4,135 | 86 |
| Repairs to Kankaniyamulla school | 101 | 45 |
| Giriulla dispensary | 2,572 | 52 |
| Kuliyapitiya school | 2,150 | 0 |
| Pannala witness shed | 210 | 0 |
| Ring well at Makandura school | 65 | 75 |
| Ring well at Kankaniyamulla school | 65 | 0 |

N.—Statement showing Percentage of Convictions to Total Cases of the more Serious Crimes.

| | Total Cases. 1904. | Total Cases. 1905. | Tried and acquitted 1905. | Undetected or Accused never arrested. 1905. | Percentage of Convictions to Total Cases. 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicides | 26 | 26 | 12 | 2 | 46 |
| Grievous hurt and hurt with weapon | 155 | 144 | 45 | — | 43 |
| Thefts over Rs. 20 | — | 161 | 101 | 4 | 37 |
| Cattle stealing | 154 | 219 | 135 | 12 | 30 |
| Housebreaking | 39 | 62 | 41 | 6 | 22 |
| Robberies | 31 | 61 | 48 | 2 | 18 |

O.—Comparative Statement of Crimes of Violence committed in Kurunegala District during 1903, 1904, and 1905.

| Hatpattu. | Area (Square Miles). | Population | 1903. Homicides. | 1903. Hurt with Weapon. | 1904. Homicides. | 1904. Hurt with Weapon. | 1905. Homicides. | 1905. Hurt with Weapon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weudawii | 177 | 43,138 | 4 | 46 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 42 |
| Dambadeni | 164½ | 44,111 | 7 | 28 | 7 | 26 | 8 | 22 |
| Dewamedi | 186¾ | 33,387 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 8 |
| Katugampola | 358⅛ | 54,827 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 33 | 6 | 20 |
| Hiriyala | 387½ | 29,992 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 6 |
| Wanni | 569½ | 36,188 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | 29 | 115 | 26 | 112 | 26 | 102 |

Summary of Serious Crimes other than Homicides reported to Court during 1905.

| Name of Offence. | Hatpattu: Weudawii. | Dambadeni. | Dewamedi. | Katugampola. | Hiriyala. | Wanni. | Total Cases. | Number of Accused: Arrested. | Convicted. | Discharged. | Not known. | Absconders. | Total Number of Cases. | Number of Cases B. | Number of Cases lettered A. | Number of Convictions. | Total Unpunished Crime. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grievous hurt ... | 11 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 42 | 142 | 82 | 60 | — | | | | | | | |
| Hurt with weapon ... | 42 | 22 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 102 | 67 | 22 | 45 | — | | | | | | | |
| Robbery ... | 17 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 68 | 168 | 30 | 138 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| House-breaking ... | 22 | 13 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 68 | 146 | 36 | 110 | 8 | 101 | 552 | 160 | 76 | 253 | 63 | 20 |
| Arson ... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 17 | — | 1 | 39 | 84 | 7 | 77 | — | | | | | | | |
| Rape ... | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | — | 6 | — | | | | | | | |
| Abduction ... | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | 9 | 12 | 3 | 9 | — | | | | | | | |
| Cattle stealing ... | 66 | 55 | 34 | 44 | 9 | 11 | 219 | 479 | 104 | 375 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | 173 | 116 | 67 | 132 | 35 | 29 | 552 | 1174 | 284 | 820 | 18 | | | | | | | |
| Number of convictions obtained in 1905 ... | 65 | 58 | 46 | 57 | 18 | 9 | 253 | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | |

# REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1905.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake visited Puttalam on 22nd February. Their Excellencies were received by the Headmen of the District and by the Members of the Local Board; an address was also presented on behalf of the general community. Though unable to hold out hopes for the construction of a railway to Puttalam, His Excellency replied sympathetically to the other requests for the assistance of Government and has, during the year, given effect to his words in sanctioning the survey of Tabbowa tank and granting a large loan to the Local Board.

After visiting the salterns and public institutions Their Excellencies made a trying journey across the sand dunes of the Akkarai pattu to the Church of St. Anna at Talaivillu, where they were welcomed by Father Masiet and the Fathers of the Catholic Mission, and embarked in the steam tug "Samson" on their return sjourney to Colombo.

The Lieutenant-Governor also paid a flying visit to Puttalam on 8th March on his return from the Pearl Fishery, and inspected the public buildings.

On 24th January and the following days the Hon. Mr. Ellis, Auditor-General, made a thorough inspection of the Kachcheri.

The Government Agent, Mr. Burrows, paid short visits to Tonigala and to Udappu early n the year, and on 28th August and the following days visited Puttalam, Kalpitiya, and other parts iof the district.

On 15th July an Agricultural Show was held in the District Court grounds under the auspices of the local Society and proved an unqualified success.

The Ceylon Agricultural Society kindly deputed Mr. Macmillan of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, to report upon the vegetable products, and Mr. Sturgess, the Government Veterinary Surgeon, to judge the live stock. Both judges reported favourably upon the exhibits.

On 15th September, 1905, the Pomparippu forest north of the Kala-oya and east of the Mannar road was proclaimed a game sanctuary.

On 20th September, 1905, the divisions of Kalpitiya and Puttalam pattu were brought under the operation of the Village Communities' Ordinance and a Village Tribunal was established at Madurankuli in the Puttalam pattu from January 1, 1906. It is hoped that this will slightly relieve the Minor Courts, and that it will prove a convenience to the population of the southern part of the district as regards cases of cattle trespass, &c.

It is not necessary or desirable to have a Village Tribunal in the Kalpitiya division. The majority of the population being Mohammedans, their petty disputes are usually settled at the mosque with acceptance to all parties.

The provisions of the Village Communities' Ordinance will however enable villagers to undertake small communal works and introduce uniformity in the administration.

The foundation of a building to be used as a Library and Local Board room were laid in August, 1905. The building is to be erected partly from the funds collected on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1897, and will serve as a memorial of that event.

The year was one of deficient or rather ill-distributed rainfall and great sickness, and I regret to have to record the death of several Public Servants. M. L. Saka Marikar, the Udaiyar of Pomparippu, died on the 15th February; on the 6th October, J. H. Perera, Mudaliyar of Puttalam, died; on the 21st November, Tammitta, President of Demala hatpattu, succumbed to a simple malady improperly traeted. He was much liked by the people and was a good officer as well as a most pleasant person.

Dr. Hallock, who had been Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Member of the Local Board of Puttalam in 1904–1905, was transferred to Colombo in September, 1905, and was succeeded by Dr. Heynsbergh from Kurunegala.

In the Kachcheri Mr. Philips succeeded Mr. Silva as Head Clerk, while in the Salt Department Mr. Issacksz, Senior Salt Storekeeper, retired, and was succeeded by Mr. N. Deenen.

Mr. Darius, Salt Storekeeper, Kalpitiya, was sent to Mannar, and was succeeded by Mr. Benedict from that station.

## REVENUE.

A comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure is attached, from which it will be seen that there was a general increase in the amount of revenue collected.

Of the nett increase of Rs. 96,000, Salt accounted for Rs. 61,000 and Sale of Land for Rs. 23,000.

The statements of the gross revenue of arrack and toll rents for the last ten years show considerable fluctuations. These are chiefly due to the variations in land sales and to the amount of salt sold; eliminating the takings on account of salt and land sales, there is a constant upward tendency, the net revenue of 1905 being double that of ten years before; this and the large sums deposited on account of survey fees in the last year give reasonable hope that there will be a great development as soon as the block survey reaches this district.

The demand for land suitable for cocoanut planting can be estimated by the fact that the average price of the 1,207 acres sold during 1905 was Rs. 33·58 per acre, while the highest price realized was over Rs. 202 per acre. It is only twenty years since persons planting cocoanuts on the mainland were regarded as pioneers and encouraged by a generous system of leases.

## Comparative Statement of Revenue.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| **1.—CUSTOMS.** | | |
| *Imports.* | | |
| Grain ... | 113 31 | — |
| Sugar ... | 33 0 | — |
| **2.—PORT, HARBOUR, WHARF, AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.** | | |
| Port dues and outports... | 288 74 | 221 98 |
| **3.—LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.** | | |
| *Licenses.* | | |
| Arrack, rum, and toddy | 55,350 0 | 60,336 50 |
| Salt ... | 740,199 62 | 801,920 61 |
| *Land Revenue.* | | |
| Coral stones ... | 45 50 | 49 35 |
| *Rents exclusive of Lands.* | | |
| Road tolls ... | 1,500 0 | 2,655 0 |
| Bridge tolls ... | 2,000 0 | 3,000 0 |
| Ferry tolls ... | 624 0 | 857 0 |
| Canal tolls ... | 3,000 0 | 3,394 49 |
| *Stamps.* | | |
| Revenue (various services) | 11,130 88 | 11,710 70 |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | |
| District Court ... | 10 0 | 40 0 |
| Court of Requests ... | — | 2 0 |
| Police Courts .... | 1,254 62 | 1,622 22 |
| Government Agents ... | — | 367 25 |
| Other Departments ... | 111 10 | 70 0 |
| Forest Departments | 671 32 | 697 50 |
| **4.—FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.** | | |
| Judicial stamps ... | 10,001 75 | 9,289 60 |
| Survey fees ... | 2,670 27 | 5,812 8 |
| Recoveries on irrigation works ... | 313 50 | 203 0 |
| Refund of hospital expenses | 6 75 | 7 95 |
| Collection at dispensaries | 927 38 | 981 67 |
| Police rate in town ... | 1,328 56 | 1,052 83 |
| School books and stationery | 0 25 | — |
| Warehouse rent ... | 37 35 | 9 50 |
| Fees for title deeds ... | 542 8 | 973 24 |
| Preparation of leases ... | 6 20 | — |
| **5.—POSTAGE STAMPS.** | | |
| Postage stamps ... | 2,224 86 | 2,565 32 |
| **6.—RENT OF CROWN PROPERTY.** | | |
| Rent of buildings and houses | 444 56 | 562 7 |
| Rent of lands ... | 184 60 | 188 25 |
| **8.—INTEREST.** | | |
| On arrears of revenue ... | 59 24 | 40 62 |
| **9.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.** | | |
| Sale of old stores ... | 125 25 | 13 45 |
| Overpayments recovered | — | 6 42 |
| Unclaimed deposits ... | 14 68 | 708 60 |
| Sundries ... | 324 68 | 52 4 |
| **10.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.** | | |
| Timber ... | 5,641 69 | 4,200 86 |
| Crops on Crown lands ... | 168 85 | 325 8 |
| Sundries ... | 83 34 | 209 72 |
| **11.—LAND SALES.** | | |
| Crown lands sold ... | 24,241 95 | 47,887 65 |
| Premia on leases ... | 15 50 | 56 25 |
| Total ... | 865,694 88 | 962,090 80 |

## Statement of Expenditure for 1905.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Establishment (Personal Emoluments) ... ... ... | 22,783 64 |
| Pensions ... ... ... ... ... | 4,618 71 |
| *Other Charges.* | |
| Office furniture ... ... ... ... | 70 29 |
| Petty expenses ... ... ... ... | 129 96 |
| Cost of watching and storing salt ... ... ... | 8,714 23 |
| Commission to retailers of salt ... ... ... | 4,721 9 |
| Remuneration to assessors of grain crops grown on Crown lands ... | 30 53 |
| Revenue law expenses ... ... ... ... | 10 50 |
| Stationery for Government Agent's Department ... ... | 246 68 |
| Stationery to Village Tribunals ... ... ... | 30 0 |
| Burying deceased paupers, ... ... ... ... | 38 0 |
| Removing sick paupers ... ... ... ... | 17 78 |
| Expenses connected with the festival at Talawillu ... ... | 696 28 |
| Travelling allowance to Assistant Government Agent ... ... | 1,000 0 |
| Travelling allowance to interpreters, &c. ... ... | 484 34 |
| Travelling allowance to Presidents of Village Tribunals .... ... | 360 0 |
| Conveyance of treasure ... ... ... ... | 932 1 |
| Allowance to paupers ... ... ... ... | 379 0 |
| For registration of marriages under Kandyan Ordinance ... ... | 35 50 |
| For killing cheetahs, bears, and stray dogs ... ... ... | 17 50 |
| For writing out application to Government grant ... ... | 10 0 |
| Compensation for local rates on Government buildings ... ... | 140 0 |
| Commission to tax collectors ... ... ... | 58 61 |
| Cost of manufacturing, collecting, and storing salt ... ... | 149,020 59 |
| Construction of wells in Demala hatpattu ... ... ... | 333 0 |
| Cost of maintaining Gansabhawa ... ... .... | 700 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 195,578 24 |

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the last Ten Years.

| Year. | Revenue. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... ... | 693,370 29 | 139,560 64 |
| 1897 ... ... ... | 781,257 62 | 105,551 51 |
| 1898 ... ... ... | 833,800 40 | 151,204 87 |
| 1899 ... ... ... | 955,455 86 | 145,331 30 |
| 1900 ... ... ... | 853,768 77 | 123,223 78 |
| 1901 ... ... .. | 891,999 71 | 140,956 73 |
| 1902 ... ... ... | 932,822 43 | 120,274 30 |
| 1903 ... ... ... | 974,797 1 | 165,419 93 |
| 1904 ... ... ... | 865,694 88 | 124,761 82 |
| 1905 ... ... ... | 962,090 80 | 195,578 24 |

Statement showing Revenue from the Sales of Arrack Rents for the last Ten Years.

| Year. | Amount. Rs. c. | Year. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... | 44,000 0 | 1902 ... ... | 50,025 0 |
| 1897 ... ... | 45,000 0 | 1903 ... .. | 55.350 0 |
| 1898 ... ... | 46,000 0 | 1904 ... ... | 55,350 0 |
| 1899 ... ... | 47,000 0 | 1905 ... ... | 60,336 50 |
| 1900 ... ... | 47,000 0 | 1906 ... ... | 60,336 50 |
| 1901 ... ... | 50,025 0 | | |

Statement showing Revenue from the Sales of Toll Rents for the last Ten Years.

| Year. | Amount. Rs. c. | Year. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... | 6,218 0 | 1902 ... ... | 9,195 0 |
| 1897 ... ... | 6,410 0 | 1903 ... ... | 10,878 0 |
| 1898 ... ... | 6,395 0 | 1904 ... ... | 7,124 0 |
| 1899 ... ... | 6,875 0 | 1905 ... ... | 9,906 49 |
| 1900 ... ... | 6,482 0 | 1906 ... ... | 10,154 0 |
| 1901 ... ... | 6,567 0 | | |

Return of Lands sold and granted during the three years 1903-1905.

| Puttalam District. | Sales. | | | | Half-improved Value. | | | | Certificate of Quiet Possession. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. | No. of Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Average Price per Acre. | No of Lot. | Extent. | Fees recovered |
| | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. |
| 1903 .. | 83 | 979 2 14 | 20,436 0 | 20 85 | 4 | 55 0 4 | 1,013 57 | 18 42 | — | — | — |
| 1904 .. | 112 | 1,568 0 26 | 31,218 0 | 19 90 | 10 | 41 2 16 | 1,357 15 | 32 38 | — | — | — |
| 1905 .. | 109 | 1,207 0 17 | 40,543 75 | 33 58 | 14 | 36 1 3 | 1,292 75 | 35 64 | 8 | 60 0 24 | 73 50 |

Statement showing Nett Revenue for the Last Ten Years, deducting that of Land and Salt Revenue.

| Year. | Gross Revenue. Rs. c. | Land Revenue. Rs. c. | Salt Revenue. Rs. c. | Nett deducting Land Sales and Salt. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 .. | 693,370 29 | 2,303 20 | 633,411 0 | 57,656 9 |
| 1897 .. | 781,257 62 | 5,917 4 | 713,325 60 | 62,014 98 |
| 1898 .. | 833,800 40 | 13,975 52 | 732,393 75 | 87,431 13 |
| 1899 .. | 955,455 86 | 146,371 45 | 719,791 87 | 89,292 54 |
| 1900 .. | 853,768 77 | 43,260 25 | 726,852 58 | 86,549 4 |
| 1901 .. | 891,999 71 | 56,103 37 | 746,130 0 | 89,766 34 |
| 1902 .. | 932,822 43 | 40,499 45 | 805,773 94 | 86,549 4 |
| 1903 .. | 974,797 1 | 21,427 97 | 845,320 3 | 108,049 1 |
| 1904 .. | 865,694 88 | 24,257 45 | 739,673 78 | 101,763 65 |
| 1905 .. | 962,090 80 | 47,943 90 | 801,920 61 | 112,226 29 |

## I.—Health and Condition of the People.

The health of the people in the different parts of this district seems from the returns to be in the inverse ratio to their prosperity.

There was much sickness throughout the district, and unprecedentedly large numbers attended at the dispensaries, but the deaths in Kalpitiya and Puttalam pattu far exceed the births, whereas in the Demala hatpattu the excess is happily but slight.

Attendance at Dispensaries.

| Name of Dispensary. | No. of Persons treated. | Visits. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Mundel .. .. .. | 5,692 .. | 3,221 |
| 2. Madurankuli .. .. .. | 3,321 .. | 910 |
| 3. Anamaduwa .. .. | 16,323 .. | 23,302 |
| 4. Andigama .. .. .. | 2,294 .. | 3,177 |
| 5. Talavillu (during March and July) .. | 353 .. | 422 |
| 6. Kalpitiya .. .. .. | 1,084 .. | 1,401 |
| 7. Karativu .. .. .. | 780 .. | 860 |
| 8. Etalai .. .. .. | 1,975 .. | 2,375 |
| Total .. | 31,822 | 35,668 |

Return of Births and Deaths.

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Puttalam Town .. .. | 210 .. | 369 |
| 2. Puttalam Pattu .. .. | 280 .. | 367 |
| 3. Kalpitiya .. .. .. | 192 .. | 338 |
| 4. Demala Hatpattu .. .. | 364 .. | 376 |
| Total .. | 1,046 | 1,450 |

And yet the year 1905 was undoubtedly a good year as far as the maritime districts were concerned: the salt collection, which affords employment to many, was successful; the price of copra was high; the tobacco crop was above the average, though the prices realized were low; and although the fisheries were poor, the stimulus of the Pearl Fishery compensated the class of people whose expectations were deceived.

In the Demala hatpattu the want of rain, particularly along the ridge between Kala-oya on the Anuradhapura road to Anamaduwa on the Kurunegala road, caused great hardship among the villagers. I find that in the Eighties in similar circumstances relief works were started. These, however, did not prove a success or a means of alleviating the distress, for the villager simply refused to come to the relief works.

It was with the object of relieving this part of the district that the Maha Uswewa tank was restored in 1887, but even the practically free grants which have been made of land under this tank have failed to tempt those from a distance.

Malaria has so sapped their energy that they remain to starve in their old homes, incapable of the effort required to make a fresh start in a new place.

However, now that the village tanks have been restored, there are happily but few such villages left; those in the vicinity have taken up lands under Uswewa, and these, added to the fields under their village tanks, afford them comparative wealth.

For the rest, the chena cultivation has so far sufficed to tide them over the bad years.

## II.—CHENA AND AGRICULTURE.

Return of Chenas cleared in 1905.

| | Demala Hatpattu. | Puttalam Pattu. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Acreage on permit ... | 119 3 0 | 78 0 0 | 197 3 0 |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Fees due on permit ... | — | 78 0 | 78 0 |
| Amount recovered ... | — | 78 0 | 78 0 |
| Proceeds sale of crops ... | 157 23 | 105 35 | 262 58 |
| | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Acreage cultivated without permit ... | 69 0 0 | 31 0 0 | 100 0 0 |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Fines imposed on illicit chena clearing ... ... | 35 0 | 165 0 | 200 0 |
| Fines recovered during the year ... | 25 0 | 165 0 | 190 0 |
| Amount outstanding—Fines ... | 10 0 | — | 10 0 |
| Fines imposed for Forest offences ... | 75 0 | — | 75 0 |
| | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Total acreage ... | 188 3 0 | 109 0 0 | 297 3 0 |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Total amount ... | 267 23 | 348 35 | 615 58 |
| Total recovered ... | 257 23 | 348 35 | 605 58 |
| Amount outstanding ... | 10 0* | — | 10 0 |

* Case instituted.

The chena return drawn up this year again shows a great discrepancy with the figures of former years. For many years a large number of chenas have undoubtedly been cultivated in the Demala hatpattu without any permit whatever, and it is only for the latter part of 1905 that accurate figures are available. The lands cultivated without permit have been old chenas, and the decrease in the fines recovered for lands cultivated without permit—*i.e.*, for fresh lands cleared without permit—is therefore satisfactory. The efforts of the Agricultural Society to improve cultivation have, I regret to say, failed to meet with any response. The reason for this is that what is required in this district is not so much new products, or the teaching of improved methods, as the will and energy for improved cultivation, and this applies not only to the chena-burning villager, who will not cultivate a single vegetable in his garden while he can grow them more easily in a chena, but even to the more prosperous cocoanut planter, for I have no hesitation in saying that if all the land planted with cocoanuts in the Puttalam District were thoroughly cultivated, the increase in output would be at least thirty per cent.

As regards tobacco, there are possibilities of improvement; the present leaf is, I understand, chiefly sold to people of Negombo and the south for "chewing"—a limited market; an improved leaf may perhaps find a wider sale.

In the Demala hatpattu a supply of two months' paddy should be of inestimable advantage, for there is often enough water in the village tanks for two, but not for three or four months' cultivation, and this sixty days' paddy may therefore be the means of saving the villagers from a complete loss of cultivation in years of drought.

As regards the improvement of the breed of cattle, the efforts of the Society have met with more encouragement, and there are signs that the people are losing their prejudice against the castration of cattle. It should be possible shortly to enforce this measure under the Village Committee rules, and by breeding from selected animals only to improve the present wretched species of semi-wild beast which is a constant danger to cultivation and only a nominal source of wealth to its owner.

## III.—EDUCATION.

There were no new schools opened by Government in 1905, but the attendance at the existing centres was fairly well maintained, except during the fever season.

The Roman Catholic Mission has seventeen schools in the Puttalam and Akkarai pattu; and among the Mohammedans twenty-four mosque schools supply an elementary education which is supplemented by three schools established by wealthy families at Teli and Kalpitiya, chiefly for the benefit of their own relatives. One of these has, I hear, just been discontinued.

In the Demala hatpattu education is entirely dependent on Government aid, and the only difficulty is to find centres to which a sufficient number of pupils can be brought to justify the establishment of schools. With the few already in existence it is only possible to secure an adequate attendance by bringing children from the utmost limits of the legal radius of three miles, and these nearly all fail to appear both in the rainy season, owing to the fear of elephants, and again in the "fever season."

Another school is required for the southern extremity of Pallama in the Demala hatpattu, to which possibly children from the neighbouring portion of Chilaw might be brought.

A new school building has been built at Nawagattegama from Village Committee funds. A portion of this is to be used as a dispensary—a combination which should make it easy to minimise fever among the pupils.

## IV.—POLICE AND CRIME.

The headmen have improved as regards promptitude in reporting offences and arresting criminals; but the mosque is a great rival to the court, and the habit of settling trivial offences before the elders undoubtedly sometimes leads to matters being hushed up which should be brought before the Magistrate.

The thorough loyalty of the Mohammedans to their community also makes it impossible to procure evidence against the popular prejudices, but on the whole the Mohammedan section of the population is the law-abiding and orderly as well as energetic.

In the Puttalam pattu, where the population is a conglomeration of dissimilar elements—immigrant Sinhalese from Negombo and Kalutara, Mukkuwas, and Moormen—it is very difficult to find headmen with sufficient character to influence the various sections. The headmen constantly complain of the presence of bad characters from the south, but they either fail to report a large number of offences or their complaints are unfounded, for the returns are not unfavourable.

There are very few serious crimes in any part of the district, but in 1905 out of five suspicious deaths only one was sufficiently clearly accounted for to admit of a committal. This case—a murder at Uswewa—was clear, but a Negombo jury did not find the evidence sufficient, probably because only calcined remains of the body were found.

In the Demala hatpattu there is said to be a certain amount of cattle stealing. This too has unfortunately not been reported either by the owners or the headmen and merely comes to light by rumour or allusions. The general failure to report offences in this district is a feature which has been noticed for years. The only explanation I can suggest is the difficulty, or rather discomfort and consequent distaste, for travelling. More fuss is made here over a journey of ten miles than in the Kandyan country about one of thirty miles. In the parts where sandy tracts have to be crossed, or in the Demala hatputta where bad roads and the presence of elephants render quick progress difficult, this distaste can be understood. In other parts it can only be due to a slack habit engendered by the reputation of this as a non-criminal district.

During the year the headmen were re-organized as far as the reporting of crime is concerned, and headmen with overlapping jurisdiction eliminated.

In the Kandyan villages the Korala has been made the reporting officer. The korale arachchies, who in the North-Western Province had risen from "Koralas' messengers" to the position of Koralas' deputies, were all discontinued.

In the Puttalam pattu and Kalpitiya the Police Vidane or village headman has been made responsible. In these parts the difficulty is to find efficient Udaiyars to immediately supervise the Vidanes, who are often not sufficiently confident to take the necessary steps.

The regular police, who consist of a sergeant and six men, one of whom acts as crime clerk, have been well behaved and have carried out all duties entrusted to them satisfactorily.

The special force sent to keep order at St. Anna's in July was particularly efficient.

## V.—LOCAL BOARD AND BOARD OF HEALTH.

During the year 1905 the Local Board of Puttalam undertook no new work of any magnitude pending the decision of Government with regard to the application for a loan to repair the waterworks, improve Nedunkulam, and construct drains in the bazaar.

A loan was sanctioned, and in 1906 not only these works, but several minor improvements will be undertaken, chief of which is the construction of a new road through the more congested portions of the bazaar.

The filling of swamps and the substitution of brick and tile buildings for cadjan huts was continued, but much still remains to be done.

The Board of Health has continued to provide for the scavenging of the town of Kalpitiya, but the funds collected do not admit of any other works being undertaken, nor are any specially required.

Now that the Boards of Health have been again brought into actual as well as legal existence, it is hoped that there will be no delay in passing rules under the provisions of the Ordinance.

## VI.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the Year 1905.

| | Demala Hatpattu. |
|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1905 :— | |
| Civil | 8 |
| Criminal | 41 |
| Instituted during the year :— | |
| Civil | 160 |
| Criminal | 191 |
| Total number of cases :— | |
| Civil | 168 |
| Criminal | 232 |

| DECISIONS. | Demala Hatpattu. |
|---|---|
| Breach of V. C. Rules : | |
| Criminal .. .. .. .. | 131 |
| Civil :— | |
| Money .. .. .. .. | 152 |
| Land .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Criminal :— | |
| Assault .. .. .. .. | 39 |
| Theft .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| Malicious injury .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Cattle trespass .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| Total Decisions :— | |
| Civil .. .. .. .. | 154 |
| Criminal .. .. .. .. | 195 |
| Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions" :— | |
| Civil .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Criminal .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| APPEALS. | |
| *To Government Agent.* | |
| Civil :— | |
| Confirmed .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Set aside .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Criminal :— | |
| Confirmed .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Set aside .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Pending on December 31, 1905 :— | |
| Civil .. .. .. .. | 14 |
| Criminal .. .. .. .. | 37 |

The Village Tribunals at Anamaduwa and Nawagattegama proved sufficient to deal with almost all the litigation of the Demala hatpattu during the year, very few cases from that division being brought either before the Police Court or Court of Requests.

Village labour was called out on the following roads, all of which were kept free from jungle ; drains were cut in the first thirteen named, except that from Meddewa to Erunukuliya :—

| | Roads. | Mileage. | | Roads. | Mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andigama to Mandalana .. | 8 | 9. | Galkulama to Kuruketiyawa .. | 3 |
| 2. | Kottukachchiya to Andigama .. | 13 | 10. | Miyallewa to Karuwalagahawetiya .. | 6 |
| 3. | Anamaduwa to Walpaluwa .. | 6 | 11. | Meddewa to Erunukuliya .. | 7 |
| 4. | Dharmapala to Sangattikulama .. | 5 | 13. | Tonigala to Murukwatawana .. | 13 |
| 5. | Badehelagama to Kurunegala road .. | 2 | 14. | Hallmillagollewa to Anuradhapura road | 3 |
| 6. | Talakolewa to Alankulama .. | 5 | 15. | Kadawala to Nawagattegama .. | 2 |
| 7. | Merungoda to Kollankulama .. | 5 | 16. | Tattewa to Siyambalagashena .. | 5 |
| 8. | Siyambalawatta to Merungoda .. | 2 | | | |

The greatest difficulty experienced in this work is in making the survivors divide and do the work on a section of road allotted to any person who dies before doing the work but after allotment.

The various Gansabhawa buildings and schools were kept in repair, and a new school and dispensary was almost completed at Nawagattegama.

The funds of this Gansabhawa consist mostly of irrigation fines, which are only available for irrigation purposes, and a grant of Rs.700 was therefore received from Government for general purposes.

## VII.—THOROUGHFARES.

In the Demala hatpattu and Puttalam pattu little was done in 1905 beyond improving the Anamaduwa-Andigama and Anamaduwa-Uswewa roads and keeping the other roads free from jungle.

In Kalpitiya the town roads were kept in order, and a section of five hundred yards was gravelled and consolidated. From 1906 the whole collection of commutation will be available for minor roads, resthouses, and establishment, no deduction being made on account of main roads, in view of the poverty of this Committee. This will make it possible to gradually restore the minor roads, which have fallen into such a state of disrepair that in many cases the existing trace has become the bed of a stream and must be completely abandoned. This is the greatest boon to the district and will do more to assist its development than any other measure.

The collection of the tax was carried out without difficulty, only six persons being fined Rs. 10 and none imprisoned.

The constant and deliberate encroachments on road reservations have given some trouble during the year, and it has been found necessary in some cases where the offenders refused to comply with notices served on them to have the encroachments removed.

Many cases, however, of encroachments on reservations lying between private lands have not been dealt with owing to the want of a surveyor.

## VIII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE WORK.

Under the Waste Lands Ordinance only two fresh notices were published dealing with salt lands at Puttalam and Kalpitiya; these lands were declared Crown and leased for conversion into salt pans.

One agreement, which will eventually be formally incorporated in a Proclamation under this Ordinance, was effected with a claimant to land at Pahala Tammanna on the borders of the Chilaw District.

There are several other claims, but in only two have the claimants taken possession of the land. These will, it is hoped, shortly be surveyed and proclaimed.

The claims of this district are all purely speculative. It would appear to be a habit encouraged by too complaisant settlements made in the days when the soil of Puttalam seems to have been considered unfit for cultivation.

In many cases the deeds which have been rejected or accepted, as the case may be, in former inquiries, are again presented to support fresh claims.

There is not likely to be any difficulty in coming to a settlement in any of the cases, but they have not been taken up owing to the want of surveys.

Where possible I have made the claimants deposit survey fees, so that the matter may be settled on the receipt of the Preliminary Plans and the claims of subsequent speculative purchasers barred.

All surveyed claims have been finally disposed of, as will be seen from the returns :—

| No. and Date of Preliminary Notice. | Name of Land. | Extent. | | | Extent declared Private or given to Claimants. | | | Amount recovered. | | Extent declared Crown. | | | Date of Settlement or Publication of Final Notice. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. | Rs. | C. | A. | R. | P. | |
| 1 Nov. 30, 1900 ... | Kalmunaikadu | 382 | 1 | 7 | 131 | 2 | 33 | 1,285 | 4 | 250 | 2 | 14 | July 13, 1905 |
| 2 Mar. 21, 1902 ... | Panawitiya | 491 | 3 | 10 | — | | | — | | 491 | 3 | 10 | Feb. 3, 1905 |
| 3 April 9, 1903 ... | Mullicha Marikar Kani | 90 | 3 | 33 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 84 | 1 | 13 | Dec. 30, 1905 |
| 4. Aug. 14, 1903 ... | Koralewila | 346 | 2 | 32 | 336 | 0 | 0 | 5,900 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 32 | * June 7, 1905 |
| 5. Sept. 18, 1903 ... | Palantivu | 70 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 33 | — | | 65 | 3 | 35 | July 3, 1905 |
| 6. July 15, 1904 ... | Ihala Mandalana. | 94 | 1 | 5 | 94 | 1 | 5 | 1,653 | 13 | — | | | † June 7, 1905 |
| 7. July 29, 1904 ... | Tillemotai | 110 | 0 | 20 | — | | | — | | 110 | 0 | 20 | Jan. 1, 1906 |
| 8. Aug. 19, 1903 ... | Uhampitiya | 323 | 2 | 0 | 272 | 1 | 8 | 6,458 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 16 | Jan. 12, 1905 |
| 9. Nov. 4, 1904 ... | Pamvettikadu | 46 | 1 | 0 | — | | | — | | 46 | 1 | 0 | May 15, 1905 |
| 10. April 28, 1905 ... | Kirimundal | 16 | 2 | 32 | — | | | — | | 16 | 2 | 32 | Dec. 1, 1905 |
| 11. Mar. 10, 1905 ... | Tilladi | 141 | 2 | 9 | — | | | — | | 141 | 2 | 9 | July 28, 1905 |
| 12. — ... | Ihala and Pahala Tammanna | 557 | 0 | 0 | 497 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | Sept. 4, 1905 |
| | Total ... | 2,671 | 1 | 16 | 1,341 | 3 | 29 | 20,316 | 87 | 1,303 | 2 | 21 | |

* Recovered approximately, pending survey. † Recovered approximately, pending regular survey.

## IX.—KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

*Return of Marriages and Divorces.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Kandyan Marriages registered .. .. .. | 74 |
| Number of Kandyan Marriages divorced .. .. .. | 4 |

A list of unregistered unions was drawn up in January, 1900. Of the 118 then found only four unions still remain unregistered. A fresh list has been drawn up and shows 92 unregistered unions, and steps are being taken to regularize them.

## X.—LEGISLATION.

Under the Carriers' Ordinance a licensed plate must be returned within seven days of the expiry of the license. Prosecutions are also limited to one month from the commission of an offence. No prosecution can therefore be entered for failure to return the plate after 7th February.

As it is difficult to detect most cases in which carts ply for hire without license, and more particularly so when the cart has a plate of a previous year (the number and date is practically invisible) affixed, the limitation of liability for prosecution for failure to return a license plate should be removed.

The Pawnbrokers' Ordinance should be made applicable to all towns.

## XI.—IRRIGATION.

The attempts to develop the land lying under Maha Uswewa have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Still more disappointing is the fact that some of the lands sold have been left uncultivated, and others have reverted to the Crown owing to default of payment of irrigation interest.

The land is rich, the water supply is abundant, at all events for present needs, but all the capitalists I have spoken to say it is "too far," while the villagers of the Demala hatpattu will not abandon their old homes, however poor, to take up land there.

The old system, on which lands were practically given away to a select few, has been discontinued, and in future all lots will be dealt with in the same way as other Crown lands.

A branch channel which was required is in course of construction, and the road from Anamaduwa had been considerably improved with the aid of Government. In 1906 a bridge over one of the streams will be built and a beginning will, it is hoped, be made by the District Road Committee to cutting a road leading towards the railway at Ambanpola.

An experimental cultivation of rubber under this tank was sanctioned by the Ceylon Agricultural Society, but unfortunately too late for the planting season of 1905. Arrangements have however been made to plant in 1906.

The restoration of Uriyawa, which was suggested last year, has been found on examination not to be possible at a less cost than Rs. 25,000, so it is not considered likely to prove sufficiently remunerative to justify the undertaking

The examination and preliminary survey of the large abandoned tank Tabbowa, situated on the Anuradhapura road about eight miles from Puttalam, has been sanctioned, but no officer has yet been available for the work. It is a scheme full of promise, for there is no doubt that the whole population of Puttalam are anxious to take lands under it, and owing to its vicinity to the town there would be every facility in disposing of the produce.

Steady progress was made in the restoration of village tanks.

The bunds of five tanks were completed and ten have been sluiced, leaving only two completed tanks to be sluiced.

There are still eight uncompleted tanks on which work is being done, most of which will be finished early in 1906.

The names of the tanks completed, sluiced, and taken up in 1905 are given below :—

1.—Number of Tanks completed during 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Siyambalawa | 4. Karuwalagaswewa |
| 2. Bogahawewa | 5. Nikawewa |
| 3. Wadakuawewa | |

2.—Number of Tanks sluiced in 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Siyambalawa | 6. Kohambagaswewa |
| 2. Bogahawewa | 7. Magurankadawela |
| 3. Wadakuawewa | 8. Bulupitigama |
| 4. Nikawewa | 9. Kaviankulama |
| 5. Punawitiya | 10. Kuruketiya |

3.—Number of Tanks completed and still to be sluiced.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Karuwalagaswewa | 2. Kachchimaduwa |

4.—Number of Tanks on which earthwork is being done.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Baranankatua | 5. Sembukuliya |
| 2. Angunuvillu | 6. Wettiya |
| 3. Kuda Kumbukkadawela | 7. Sohonkulama |
| 4. Mohoria | |

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No public works were carried out in 1905, with the exception of new roads to the Palavi and Tilliyadi salterns. These, and one to Kombimunai, will probably be completed in 1906.

Of the proposals made in 1904 the following have been sanctioned :—Drainage of the Puttalam bazaar, the improvement of the water supply by re-connecting the "Jubilee Wells," and the restoration of Nedunkulam, which is the general bathing-place of Puttalam. These three works are to be carried out on account of the Local Board, which has been granted a loan of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose.

The conversion of the prison partly into a police station and partly into clerks' quarters has also been sanctioned, and it will then be possible to make the present police station into a resthouse, leaving the resthouse building for additional clerks' quarters.

The minor road to Maha Uswewa has been improved with the aid of Government, and provision for a cart bridge over the Podikatua-ela made in the estimates of 1906.

Votes have also been allowed for wells in the Demala hatpattu and on the road between Pomparippu and Marichchukkaddi (the Pearl Fishery).

The establishment of a Post Office at Mundel has been approved.

The construction of a jetty at Karativu, which was provisionally sanctioned, was eventually struck off the estimates. To be of real service the jetty should be of sufficient size to enable the salt carts to unload direct into boats.

Increased votes have been allowed for the Akkarai pattu road and for the Chilaw canal.

The construction of a hospital at Anamaduwa was postponed.

A dispensary at Nawagattegama has been constructed by village labour, and arrangements are being made for the visits of a dispenser.

The proposed roads from the Anuradhapura road, eight miles from Puttalam, to the railway at Galgomuwa, or from the 10th mile on the Kurunegala road to Ambanpola station, passing Maha Uswewa on the way, were not sanctioned as the population was considered insufficient to justify their construction by Government. A road from Maha Uswewa to the railway is in my opinion necessary to the development of the Maha Uswewa scheme.

The remaining works recommended in the report of 1904 are :—Improvement of the causeway over the Mi-oya on the Mannar road; extension of the telegraph to Kalpitiya; fencing of Government quarters.

The most urgent works still required are therefore a resthouse for Puttalam; a hospital or improved dispensary for Anamaduwa; a road from Maha Uswewa to Ambanpola railway station.

I would also recommend the establishment of branch dispensaries at Kattekadu and Mampuri and of a Land Registry office at Puttalam.

## XIII.—SALT.

At the close of 1904 there was still some anxiety lest the salt available for sale should be exhausted before the collection of the year could be brought into store, and the price of Puttalam salt was accordingly maintained at Rs. 3·70 per cwt., so as to induce the trade to purchase Indian salt from the Colombo depôts.

It was however found possible to store sufficient to obviate all danger early in the year, and from 5th February the price was reduced to Rs. 3·70 per cwt. The whole collection of 1904, which was found to amount to 352,502½ cwt., was weighed in by July 28th. The period of doubt as to whether the supply would be stored in time to prevent the necessity of stopping the sales from Puttalam led to the question of transport being fully considered by Government. This is at present done by bullock carts on a contract, and is therefore not only liable to be delayed by bad weather, but owing to the fact that there are practically only two families who are in a position to do the work—whoever may be the actual contractor—Government may easily be placed at a disadvantage.

It was found, however, that the cost of the construction of a light tramway or of the upkeep of a canal leading from the salterns to the stores—which was the system formerly in existence—would be prohibitive. Government has therefore decided to take no steps beyond constructing some roads to facilitate the cartage from the salterns. Except under such exceptional circumstances as occurred last year, and which are of a nature which can easily be guarded against by the exercise of some forethought, there is no necessity for particularly rapid transport, for the wastage on freshly collected salt is very heavy.

There is not likely, moreover, to be any future trouble, except temporary, with the contractors, for the salt manufacturers, since the profitable importation of Indian salt, have thoroughly realized that they are not the masters of the situation, and that the Island is not entirely dependent upon Puttalam. It is also probably for this reason that the unwillingness hitherto shown by the Mohammedan community to lease salt lands from Government has disappeared.

The manufacturers have not only claimed an ownership in the lands they have been allowed to form into pans for the manufacture of salt on behalf of Government, but have laid claim to all the surrounding lands as well, and even when these were proclaimed Crown property have refused to lease or allow their people to take them on lease. This opposition has now happily disappeared, and several lands were given out for the purpose of salt manufacture during the year both in Puttalam and at Kalpitiya. There is therefore every reason to look to a largely increased production in future years.

In 1905 there was a small yala collection (659 cwt.) and a most successful harvest in August–September, and it is anticipated that the estimated yield of 313,000 cwt. will be largely exceeded.

Self-formed salt of excellent quality was collected in some of the lagoons near Kalpitiya, and 1,036½ cwt. have been stored out of an estimated quantity of 1,700 cwt.

Most self-formations do not repay the cost of collection, and experiments have been continued with a view to preventing the formation of crystals by placing cocoanut leaves and husk in the marshes.

It is too early yet to say with confidence what the eventual result of these experiments will be, but they have so far proved successful in that the cost of placing cocoanut husk, &c., in a swamp is far less than the cost of "watching" and destroying a formation.

The decrease in expenditure taken in conjunction with the profit derived from self-formed salt collected (for the first time in 1904) has converted what was a source of expenditure into one of profit.

The figures are sufficiently striking to be recorded :—

| Year. | Cost of watching and destroying. | Cost of Experimental placing of Cocoanut Fibre. | Collection of Salt. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Cwt. | Rs. c. |
| 1900 | 1,181 0 | — | — | |
| 1901 | 1,528 0 | — | — | |
| 1902 | 859 0 | — | — | |
| 1903 | — | — | — | — |
| 1904 | 911 0 | (unknown) | 325 | 2,887 50 |
| 1905 | 561 0 | 89 0 | 1,700 | 5,950 0* |

* Estimate.

The Government Analyst is of opinion that it is the fibre in the cocoanut husks which causes the absence of crystallization. The observation of the Kalpitiya Mudaliyar (Mr. Vanderkoen), however, leads him to believe that the result is due to some property in the produce of the cocoanut tree, whether leaves or husks.

It is said that the ends or stumps of the Ingini tree have a similar effect, and a place is pointed out where salt no longer forms, it is said owing to stumps of this tree having been placed there many years ago. Experiments with this tree made this year were unfortunately undertaken too late to lead to any conclusion; knowing, however, the strong chemical properties of the produce of this tree, it is natural to suppose that it may prove efficacious in preventing the formation of salt. The seeds, it is well known, rubbed against the sides of a vessel containing muddy water render the liquid clear, and it is said that a root of this tree placed in a brackish well will sweeten the water. It is therefore more likely to permanently stop formation than the cocoanut fibre, but it would not be so cheap or easy to use on a large scale.

The retail sale shows a decrease of over 1,000 cwt., which I attribute entirely to a successful detection of a case of smuggling in which salt bought for retail at Rs. 2·24 was being taken across the border for sale in competition with salt purchased at Rs. 3·50 from the stores. The conviction took place in February, and it appears from the return that from that time the sales of 1905 were lower than those of 1904. The temptation to this form of fraud will however cease from 1906, as the sale price of salt has been reduced to uniformity, and an elaborate system of rebates and commissions inherited from the "old John Company" done away with.

The consumption of salt in this district should be about 5,000 to 6,000 cwt. apart from fish-curing. If it falls below that it will be reasonable to suspect theft or illicit collection.

The sales to fish cures from the special stores at Udappu and Mampuri have proved disappointing. This is said to be due to the poor fishery.

At Mampuri the sales have been so insignificant that the store will be discontinued after this season. A licensed retailer will be able to supply all the salt required

Statement of Salt Revenue and Expenditure for the last Ten Years.

| Year. | Revenue. Rs. c. | Expenditure. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... ... | 633,411 0 | 113,080 0 |
| 1897 ... ... ... | 713,325 60 | 77,065 26 |
| 1898 ... ... ... | 732,393 75 | 130,409 57 |
| 1899 ... ... ... | 719,791 87 | 123,353 96 |
| 1900 ... ... ... | 726,852 58 | 103,679 18 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 746,130 0 | 122,287 0 |
| 1902 ... ... ... | 805,914 66 | 104,272 91 |
| 1903 ... ... ... | 845,379 31 | 145,430 52 |
| 1904 ... ... ... | 741,380 47 | 102,446 68 |
| 1905 ... ... ... | 801,920 61 | 163,221 85 |

Statement of Sale of Salt for the last Two Years.

| Year. | Actual Collection. | Stored. | Sale Quantity. | Retail. | Wholesale. | Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Rs. c. |
| 1896 ... ... | — | 242,785 | 260,425 | 6,718 | 253,707 | 633,411 0 |
| 1897 ... ... | — | 258,875 | 290,436 | 7,851 | 282,585 | 713,325 60 |
| 1898 ... ... | 337,682 | 311,178 | 301,286 | 6,703 | 294,583 | 732,393 75 |
| 1899 ... ... | 264,669 | 297,698 | 296,536 | 6,361 | 290,175 | 719,791 87 |
| 1900 ... ... | 199,554 | 256,744 | 300,037 | 6,667 | 293,370 | 726,852 58 |
| 1901 ... ... | 388,277 | 221,012 | 306,745 | 7,370 | 299,375 | 746,130 0 |
| 1902 ... ... | 273,478 | 285,187 | 329,803 | 7,645 | 322,158 | 805,773 94 |
| 1903 ... ... | 42,842 | 390,218 | 344,858 | 7,998 | 336,860 | 845,320 3 |
| 1904 ... ... | 352,502½ | 218,619 | 213,509 | 8,756 | 204,753 | 739,673 78 |
| 1905 ... ... | 313,114 | 210,565* | 230,679¼ | 7,555 | 223,123¼ | 801,857 7 |

* Estimated.

Sale of Salt, 1905.

| *Export.* | Quantity. Cwt. | Sale Price. Rs. c. | Revenue. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January 1 to February 5 ... | 11,702 ... | 3 70 ... | 43,297 40 |
| February 6 to December 31 ... | 211,421¼ ... | 3 50 ... | 739,974 37 |
| Total... | 223,123¼ | — | 783,271 77 |
| Deduct cost of 3,416·2 cwt. paid to manufacturers at 50 cents per cwt. | Rs. c. 1,708 25 | | |
| Deduct cost of 219,706¾ at 35 cents per cwt. ... ... | 76,897 36 | — | 78,605 61 |
| | | Total revenue on wholesale | 704,666 16 |
| | | Add revenue on retail ... | 11,879 70 |
| | | Total revenue on wholesale and retail — ... | 716 545 86 |
| Deduct cost of establishment, &c. ... | 19,479 97 | | |
| Deduct cost of transport ... | 12,929 99 ... | — ... | 32,409 96 |
| | | Nett Revenue ... | 684,135 90 |

| *Retail.* | Quantity. Cwt. | Sale Price. Rs. c. | Revenue. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Retail during the year ... | 7,555 ... | 2 46 ... | 18,585 30 |
| | Rs. c. | | |
| Deduct rebate, &c. ... ... | 3,623 54 | | |
| Deduct cost of transport ... | 437 81 | | |
| Deduct cost of 7,555 cwt. at 35 cents per cwt. ... | 2,644 25 | — | 6,705 60 |
| | | Nett Revenue on Retail ... | 11,879 70 |

Sales for the last Five Years.

| | To Retailers. Cwt. | To Fish Curers. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| 1901 ... ... ... ... | 7,370 ... | 8,290 |
| 1902 ... ... ... ... | 7,645 ... | 5,930 |
| 1903 ... ... ... ... | 7,998 ... | 3,150 |
| 1904 ... ... ... ... | 8,756 ... | 3,300 |
| 1905 ... ... ... ... | 7,555 ... | 3,600 |

## XIV.—FOREST.

The supply of timber for the salterns from the blocks reserved for the purpose was carried out satisfactorily.

The Tonigala and Attavillu forests were proclaimed under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

The Forest Ranger stationed in Puttalam has appearently more work than he can carry out and finds it difficult to inspect lands which it is proposed to sell, and impossible to visit chena applications.

The want of a Forest Officer to check the reports of headmen in such matters is much to be deplored

F. BOWES,
Assistant Government Agent.

# REPORT ON THE CHILAW DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1905.

MR. B. Hill was in charge of the District until April, Mr. Murty succeeded him, and he again was succeeded by myself in November.

In July His Excellency visited Chilaw on the 21st, leaving on the 22nd.

In July, after an interval of ten years, a sessions of the Supreme Court was held in Chilaw.

2. I append a statement of the revenue of 1905 compared with that of 1904:—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ... ... ... ... | 263,635 68 | 280,794 7 | 17,158 39 | — |
| Fees of Court or Office (including Judicial Stamps), Payment for Specific Services, &c. ... ... | 28,120 0 | 23,224 77 | — | 4,895 23 |
| Post and Telegraph ... ... | 1,523 80 | 1,026 25 | — | 497 55 |
| Rent of Government Property ... ... | 1,451 3 | 820 36 | — | 630 67 |
| Interest ... ... ... ... | 1,604 62 | 1,812 68 | 208 6 | — |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... ... ... | 709 62 | 505 .1 | — | 204 61 |
| Sale of Government Property ... ... | 3,197 34 | 1,025 .26 | — | 2,172 8 |
| Total exclusive of Land Sales ... | 300,242 9 | 309,208 40 | 17,366 45 | 8,400 14 |
| Land Sales ... ... ... ... ... | 54,667 70 | 36,758 80 | — | 17,908 90 |
| Total ... | 354,909 79 | 345,967 20 | — | 9,942 59 |

The large increase under Licenses is due mainly to the increase of Rs. 15,848 in the Arrack Rent.

The decrease under Fees of Court, &c., is accounted for by Judicial Stamps, the sale of which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,789·50, and Survey Fees Rs. 2,390·20. Of these two the decrease in Judicial Stamps is partly accounted for by a slight decrease in the number of institutions in the District Court, and probably means that cases were brought in a lower class, generally speaking, through the year; and that under Survey Fees is due to the fact that only 110 applications were received in 1905 as compared with 160 in 1904, and only 923 acres 1 rood and 20 perches were sold in 1905 as compared with 2,005 acres 1 rood and 25 perches in 1904. These figures explain, too, the large falling off under the head of Land Sales, which in the future will probably continue to decrease, as the district is now mostly planted up and the amount of Crown land available for sale is becoming very small.

*Post and Telegraph.*—The decrease under this heading is due to the fact that from September, 1904, to September, 1905, no applications were received from stamp vendors, and the Post Office supplied all the stamps used.

*Rent of Government Property.*—About Rs. 300 was credited in December, 1904, for rents for 1905 sold during that month. This, if subtracted from 1904 and added to 1905, will make the two figures equal.

*Sale of Government Property.*—Less timber was sold.

## FOOD SUPPLY.

I give a table showing the prices of food :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coast rice, per bushel ... | 4 50 to 7 0 | Beef, per lb. ... ... | 0 18 |
| Country rice, per bushel ... | 3 20 to 3 40 | Mutton, per lb. ... ... | 0 62 |
| Paddy, per bushel ... | 1 25 | Salt, per lb. ... ... | 0 5 to 0 6 |
| Kurakkan, per bushel ... | 1 25 to 1 50 | Bread, per lb. ... ... | 0 20 |
| Mun, per bushel ... | 4 0 | Pumpkins, each ... ... | 0 15 to 0 50 |
| Meneri, per bushel ... | 3 20 | Ash pumpkins, each ... | 0 25 to 0 50 |
| Cassava or manioc, per lb. ... | 0 1½ | Pineapples, each... ... | 0 8 to 0 12 |
| Cocoanuts, each ... | 0 4 to 0 7 | Cucumbers, each... ... | 0 2 to 0 4 |
| Green plantains, per 100 ... | 0 50 to 1 0 | Sweet potatoes, per lb. ... | 0 2 |
| Jak fruits, each ... | 0 37½ to 0 50 | Mangoes, per lb.... ... | 0 37½ to 1 0 |

No scarcity has arisen in the food supply. The chief staple is of course rice, and most of the rice consumed is imported, the local produce being not nearly sufficient to meet the demand.

Paddy cultivation is on the increase owing to the improvement and restoration of village tanks. Two experiments are reported from Pitigal Korale Central of improved paddy cultivation—one by planting in place of sowing, a method which, while effecting an economy of fully three-fourths of the seed paddy, is said to enhance the output per acre; the other was done by sowing in the ordinary way, only the ground was turned up and ploughed after the vegetable matter had decayed. The crop is growing better than the surrounding crop.

Chena cultivation is mostly restricted to private lands, permits being issued for 45 acres in 1905. Fourteen and half acres were illicitly cultivated and six prosecutions occurred. In one accused was fined departmentally, in one acquitted, one conviction, and three cases are still pending. Large quantities of fish are caught during the north-east monsoon, their place being supplied during the south-west monsoon by tank and river fish.

Pork is largely consumed.

Fruit trees are rarely planted by villagers and vegetables are grown in only a few places. There is room for improvement in both these forms of produce. It is to be hoped that by encouraging the growth of both in school gardens villagers may be induced to greater efforts in these directions.

Cocoanuts are grown almost everywhere, and the villagers as well as estate owners are planting in various directions. Most of the produce is sent in the form of copra to Colombo.

The tobacco crop in Pitigal Korale South was a failure.

There are several mills in the district which provide employment for neighbouring villagers, and there is room for others.

The practice of weaving, for which Chilaw was once famous, has dwindled down, and at present only one family is employed on this industry.

An attempt was made in the last quarter to grow cotton, but was a failure.

Ground nuts were tried by Mr. N. J. Martin, but do not, he states, prove remunerative as they are expensive to collect.

There are no mines in this district, but the Mudaliyar of Pitigal Korale South informs me that what is believed to be thorianite is to be found.

## HEALTH.

There are two hospitals, one at Chilaw and one at Marawila. In the former 362 and in the latter 1,108 patients were treated. There are dispensaries at Udappu, Rajakadaluwa, Chilaw, Madampe, Vilattawa, Marawila, Dankotuwa, and Dunkannawa, at which 27,937 patients received treatment. During the year one case of small-pox at Toduwawa, five cases of chicken-pox, and four of measles were reported.

In May, June, and December severe epidemics of fever broke out in the town and Pitigal Korale North and Central. About 3,500 fever powders were sent to the headmen for distribution. The fever in the town was of a malignant type.

## EDUCATION.

There are now fourteen schools in the district with an average of 1,475 scholars in the list, and an average attendance of 955. In Pitigal Korale Central two buildings were repaired and enlarged.

Application has been made for the establishment of three new schools at Anaivilundawa, Mugunuwatawana, and Dikwella. The former of these will be supplied by the transference of the school now existing at Rajakadaluwa, and replies as regards the others are still awaited.

Cultivation is practised in some school gardens with varying success. The most practical thing would be fruit trees and vegetables as most villagers care little about flowers, and an extension of their diet might be beneficial in removing sickness, such as parangi, which are due to bad feeding.

*Sales of land by villagers.*—In Yagam Pattu North sales of land have occurred to which the vendors' title is not acknowledged. The Settlement Officer has visited the villages in question and will decide the question of title.

Cattle murrain has not been reported, but outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease have occurred which yielded to treatment, and a few deaths of cattle have occurred. Prompt segregation of the diseased cattle was successful in staying the spread of the disease.

## POLICE.

There are no regular police in the district, though we may shortly expect to have them established at Chilaw, Madampe, and Marawila, where their presence is hoped to be deterrent to criminals and to secure promptitude in arresting them.

The headmen on the whole have worked well, though among them are to be found black sheep as well as white.

During the year rewards have been given in thirty-two cases, and a sum of Rs. 320·50 spent from the Headmen's Reward Fund. There are other rewards due which could not be paid for lack of funds, and it is I think a pity that this fund should not be supplemented by a fair-sized vote and so be less dependent on its receipts from the Police Court, which at times are very small and are always fluctuating. To insure good work reward is as necessary a factor as punishment for inefficiency and slackness.

From the Assistant Government Agent's vote of Rs. 500 for payment of headmen's expenses a sum of Rs. 328·92 was expended, of which the Police Headman of Karawita Agara received a special grant of Rs, 250 for his valuable service rendered to the Crown in connection with the claim case.

On the other hand, various headmen have been punished. In Pitigal Korale North a Vidane Arachchi, a Peace Officer, and a Police Vidane are under suspension, and a Police Officer and four Police Headmen compelled to resign.

In Pitigal Korale Central one Peace Officer and five Police Headmen were forced to resign.

Nine headmen were fined in the year, the fines aggregating Rs. 53. The Vidane Arachchi of Otarapalata, after 35 years' service, had to retire owing to old age incapacitating him from work.

## CRIME.

*Murder.*—Six cases were reported:—

1. Patta, in a drunken fit, stabbed his uncle at Migahawela. Death resulted on the spot. Accused sentenced to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. Assanpulle of Hattiniya found throttled in his boutique. His son was charged and acquitted in the Supreme Court. Motive apparently robbery.

3. *Madamawela murder.*—A land dispute between Hendrick Appu and Pelis. The latter went to remove thorns tied round some cocoanut trees, and Hendrick Appu shot him dead. Two others were also charged Hendrick Appu was sentenced to be hanged and the others discharged.

4. *Walahena murder.*—Four persons charged with stabbing a man mortally; three arrested and one of them committed to the Supreme Court and the other two discharged. Case pending.

5. *Katuneriya murder.*—A father and two sons charged with committing murder with clubs owing to a family dispute; two discharged; first accused sentenced to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment.

6. *Marawila murder.*—Five men charged, of whom two were discharged and the other three committed. Cause: a quarrel in the cricket field. Injured man badly cut, death resulting. Case pending.

### CATTLE STEALING.

Twenty-four cases were instituted, in which forty-eight persons were charged. Convictions were obtained of seven persons in only two cases, and one other case was found by the Magistrate to be a real case ; three are pending, and in all the other cases the theft was found not to have been committed. In all, apart from cattle theft cases, there were sixty-one cases, and one hundred and twenty persons accused of serious crime, *i.e.*, murder, homicide, rape, hurt with knife, grievous hurt with and without dangerous weapons, house-breaking, and robbery. All the accused were brought to trial. Convictions were obtained of thirty-five persons in twenty-two cases, of fifty-nine persons in thirty cases were acquitted, and nine cases including twenty-six persons were pending.

From the figures it is clear that either a very large number of false charges are preferred or that guilty persons escape conviction. It is difficult to suppose that in so large a proportion of cases false charges are brought and the trouble and expense of a case are undergone in the hope of satisfying a grudge by securing a conviction under a false charge. This is especially the case in cases of cattle theft in which the disproportion of convictions to the number of cases brought is the most marked, and in which evidence is always looked on with the greatest suspicion. The complainant in these cases has little or no hope of securing a conviction, and I believe usually brings the charge in order that the accused may be induced to come to terms with him. The accused receives money from the complainant for the return of the animal, or if the evidence is thought strong will pay compensation to the complainant, who then arranges that the evidence shall break down.

To prevent this is difficult, and I think the best way to ensure a truer proportion of acquittals to convictions is to be found in promptness of inquiry. The present Inquirers into Crime are Government servants, whose hands are already full, and whose own work falls into arrears when they have to go to hold an investigation. This I have noticed has led to arrears of Gansabhawa work, and has not led to much detection of crime. The Inquirer should have no other work to do and could then devote his whole attention to ascertaining the truth or falsity of a case.

Another thing requiring attention is the way in which cases of violent crime arise out of purely civil disputes. The present law of inheritance of undivided equal shares of a property, when, as always happens sooner or later, some heir sells his share to an outsider, must result in friction between the co-owners, and this friction only too frequently culminates in violence. It is hardly saying too much to assert that cultivated land in villages pays its own value at least once in every century in legal costs.

It is, I suppose, impossible to alter the law and insist on separately surveyed shares being given to each member of the family or to leave the entire estate to one member, though this would prevent the frequent disputes and crystallize the boundaries of land which are now so fluid. The only other remedy would be to provide a power to Magistrates of referring disputed lands to the civil court and compelling the disputants to prove their rights.

### LOCAL BOARD OF CHILAW.

A comparative statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board for 1904 and 1905 is annexed ;—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. | 4,126 15 | 4,735 23 | Establishment .. | 1,949 98 | 2,199 92 |
| Licenses .. | 9,464 98 | 3,387 54 | Office Contingencies .. | 386 55 | 163 22 |
| Fines .. | 193 0 | 44 0 | Revenue Services .. | 332 21 | 632 87 |
| Rents .. | 1,066 17 | 1,122 91 | Police Charges .. | 175 78 | 50 70 |
| Sundries .. | 2,509 69 | 2,862 13 | Sanitary Charges .. | 4,929 46 | 2,430 89 |
| | | | Law Expenses .. | 72 70 | 93 87 |
| | 17,359 99 | 12,151 81 | Public Works .. | 3,665 61 | 5,206 35 |
| | | | Lighting .. | 1,108 35 | 992 7 |
| | | | Audit .. | 204 37 | 162 48 |
| | | | Miscellaneous .. | 2,636 32 | 103 66 |
| | | | Loan .. | 1,290 0 | 1,948 97 |
| | | | Advances | — | 415 0 |
| | | | | 16,751 33 | 14,400 00 |
| Balance .. | 15,110 6 | 15,718 72 | Balance .. | 15,718 72 | 13,470 53 |
| Total—Rs. | 32,470 5 | 27,870 5 | Total—Rs. | 32,470 5 | 27,870 53 |

The large balance of Rs. 15,718·72 on 1st January, 1905, includes the amount Rs. 10,000 voted for a General Cemetery and the balance of Rs. 1,500 out of Rs. 2,500 money voted for purchase of 600 yards rails and tip wagons in 1904.

Assessment tax was raised from three to five per cent., which bring an additional income of Rs. 1,200 a year. This was done because the Government deprived (by Ordinance No. 9 of 1901) the Board of a source of income which the Board enjoyed ever since its establishment, *i.e.*, the sums paid as stamp duties for carts, &c., registered at the Kachcheri, which cut short the revenue of the Board by Rs. 7,000, as will be seen from the above statement, item 2, "Licenses."

Rs. 1,793 under the head "Public Works" was deposited in the District Court for acquisition of land (originally selected). The same was refunded and included in item Rs. 2,862·13 under head "Sundries" after the case was withdrawn.

The Board makes a levy of twenty-five cents for each boat that unloads and twenty-five cents for each boat that loads goods at the Local Board landing stage and five cents for each cart per diem or one cent per trip. The rent of this was sold in 1905 for nine months for Rs. 130.

#### *Reclamation.*

About three-fourths of the five and a-half acres of the mangrove swamp on the west of the lake was filled up with sea sand. In order to complete the work of reclamation at a cheaper rate the Board has obtained ten prisoners from Government, and they are doing the work with 440 yards of Caillet's monorails

with four trucks at a cost of Rs. 25 paid to two extra guards to look after the prisoners. There is a great deal more to be done in the way of reclamation by filling up the mangrove swamp that extends along the western margin of the lake.

The tavern was built in the market reclamation ground at a cost of Rs. 1,178·25 by the renter in February, 1905, and was accepted by the Board. A sum of Rs. 15 is deducted monthly from the amount as rent due to the Local Board, and at the expiry of his present rent the Board will pay to the renter the balance due of the amount.

*Sanitation.*

The town was satisfactorily scavenged by a staff consisting of three carts, seven sweepers, and three latrine coolies at a cost of Rs. 190 per mensem.

There are a very large number of *patahas* (stagnant pools) in the tobacco galas which cover a large area of the town. The medical authorities report to say that these *patahas* are partly the cause of fever in the town. The Board passed a by-law making it obligatory on owners of such *patahas* to fill them up when not actually in use for tobacco cultivation. The law was not sanctioned, as it was told it would impose very serious hardship on the cultivators if they had to close and re-open the wells every year or else give up the cultivation of tobacco altogether.

*Public Health.*

The health of the town has been good throughout the year, except for fever.

There were 153 births and 182 deaths. There was no epidemic, save for a few cases of chickenpox and measles.

The rainfall for the year was 58·12.

*Lighting.*

Thirty-two lamps in the town were lighted on dark nights at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per year on contract. The lamp-posts were painted once in the year.

*Cemetery.*

As the original site near the 49th milepost, Colombo road, was found unsuitable by the Government Agent, the block No. 11,645 of six acres of Crown land, a mile and a-half south of the jail on the sand bank, was selected. The road which is proposed to construct to the cemetery will open up 100 acres of Crown land in its immediate neighbourhood, and it is expected that in the course of a few years a new suburb will spring up in this the healthiest part of the town. In view of the fact that this road will probably enable Government to sell much Crown land in its neighbourhood at enhanced prices, Government has promised a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of construction and has also given the land free.

To make certain that there is no danger of the new cemetery contaminating the well near the rest-house, an experiment was made with fluorescein at the proposed site, on the advice of the Public Analyst, and found that it does not contaminate with the well water.

An estimate was prepared for building a wall to the cemetery when block 11,641 was selected, *i.e.*, one mile from the jail. Site now selected is block 11,645 in preliminary plan 2,554, one and a-half mile from the jail, of a larger area and far more difficult to approach from the lagoon, and therefore the amount Rs. 10,000 plus the Rs. 1,500 contribution from Government is insufficient for the work, and for this reason I have asked that prison labour might be employed, the Board paying as it now pays on the reclamation work for two extra guards.

*Roads.*

Four miles of roads were kept up in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,722·40.

*Venomous Snakes.*

Venomous snakes, including 28 polangas, 4 cobras, 10 mapilas, and 2 karawalas, were brought to the Local Board Office in the course of the year, and Rs. 27·75 were paid in rewards.

*Markets and Public Latrines.*

These were maintained by the Board in good order and whitewashed twice in the year.

*Loan.*

A statement is annexed showing the indebtedness of the Broad on account of the loan obtained in 1901 for market reclamation work :—

| | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount borrowed .. .. | 15,000 | 0 | Amount repaid .. ... | 3,480 | 40 |
| | | | Amount payable .. ... | 11,519 | 60 |
| | 15,000 | 0 | | 15,000 | 0 |

The payment of interest on the loan was reduced to 3½ per cent. from 4 per cent. by the Secretary of State, as per Colonial Secretary's letter No. 9 of 13th November, 1905, and the amount has to be paid half-yearly as originally agreed by the Board.

The further loan of Rs. 8,000 applied for by the Board for building a row of ten boutiques in the market reclamation was not sanctioned by Government.

*Thoroughfares Ordinance.*

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is appended :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) .. .. | — | 4,243 | — | — | 4,214 | — |
| 2. Number on list B. .. .. | 1,376 | | — | 1,573 | | — |
| 3. Effective in town :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid single rate .. | 1,203 | | 87·42 | 1,303 | | 82·83 |
| (*b*) Paid double rate .. | 3 | | ·21 | 17 | | 1·08 |
| | | 1,206 | 87·63 | | 1,320 | 83·91 |
| 4. Not effective within the Local Board, but have discharged their liabilities :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted .. .. | 16 | | 1·16 | 26 | | 1·65 |
| (*b*) Paid elsewhere.. .. | 81 | | 5·88 | 120 | | 7·62 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail .. | — | | — | 1 | | ·006 |
| (*d*) Fined .. .. | 7 | | ·50 | 1 | | ·006 |
| (*e*) Double entry .. .. | 10 | | ·72 | 5 | | ·03 |
| (*f*) Dead .. .. | 4 | | ·28 | 4 | | ·25 |
| | | 118 | 8·54 | | 157 | 5·98 |
| 5. Not effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) In jail .. .. | 1 | | ·07 | 1 | | ·006 |
| (*b*) Reported to have left the town | 26 | | 1·89 | 52 | | 3·305 |
| (*c*) Otherwise not arrested .. | 25 | | 1·81 | 43 | | 2·73 |
| | | 52 | 3·77 | | 96 | 6·102 |

GENERAL.

*Governor's Visit.*—An address was read by the Board under the Local Board arch, erected for the purpose at the Post Office junction, on February 21, 1905. The address dealt with the following points :—

(1) A welcome to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake.
(2) The loss the Board has sustained by deprivation of cart licenses, and a request that if this source of revenue cannot be restored some other means be found augmenting the Board's finances.
(3) Loan of Rs. 8,000 for markets.
(4) Question of an iron bridge.
(5) Another and a longer visit shortly.

Twelve meetings of the Board were held during the year.

*Programme for* 1906.—Work extraodinary :—

(1) Construction of the cemetery wall and road.
(2) Reclaiming the marshy land bordering the Chilaw lake to the west.

BOARD OF HEALTH, MADAMPE.

The revenue, including a balance of Rs. 1,710 brought forward from 1904 and arrears, amounts to Rs. 4,276; the expenditure to Rs. 2,729, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,537. A statement of accounts will be found below.

During the year one new latrine for females, three new street lamps, and 650 feet of wide drain along the Colombo road have been erected. The staff consists of an Inspector and four coolies working under him and a scavenging cart.

The improvements mostly needed are a drain to carry off stagnant water, a well, and slaughter-house and another latrine. A survey has been made of the course of the proposed drain, and the District Engineer has been asked for an estimate of the cost.

Annexed is a statement of the income and expenditure of the Board for the year. The opium rent of Rs. 1,100 was not brought to account in 1905.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward .. .. .. | | 1,710 98 |
| Assessment tax .. .. .. | 600 92 | |
| Refund of Stamp Duty on— | | |
| Carts, Boats, and gun Licenses .. .. | 206 39 | |
| Liquor licenses .. .. | 213 75 | |
| Sale of Opium Rent :— | | |
| (This item, amounting to Rs. 1,100, has not been brought to account in 1905.) | | |
| Sale of scavenging rubbish .. .. .. | 102 50 | |
| Fines in Police Court .. .. .. | 52 50 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts (includes cross entry receipt, Rs. 137·11) | 162 26 | |
| | | 1,338 32 |
| | | 3,049 30 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment (Inspector and clerk) | 300 0 | |
| Commission to assessors and collectors | 92 1 | |
| Stationery | 8 39 | |
| Cost of scavenging staff | 868 0 | |
| Cost of new extra pans for latrines | 55 46 | |
| Cost of one new latrine | 288 89 | |
| Cost of three new street lamps | 230 36 | |
| Cost of office furniture for Inspector | 30 0 | |
| Public works | 720 5 | |
| Lighting | 91 93 | |
| Miscellaneous (includes cross entry payment Rs. 137·11) | 182 2 | |
| | | 2,866 11 |
| Balance carried over to 1906 | | 183 19 |
| | Rs. | 3,049 30 |

## VILLAGE COUNCILS.

A tabulated statement is annexed, showing the work done in each division :—

| | Pitigal Korale North. | Pitigal Korale Central. | Pitigal Korale South. | Yagam and Yatakalan Pattus. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases instituted and decided :— | | | | | |
| Pending on 1st January, 1905 | 5 | 6 | — | — | 11 |
| Instituted during the year | 73 | 39 | 77 | 198 | 387 |
| Total | 78 | 45 | 77 | 198 | 398 |
| Decided | 62 | 32 | 65 | 135 | 294 |
| Amicably settled | 12 | 2 | — | 1 | 15 |
| Pending on 31st December, 1905 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 62 | 89 |
| APPEALS. | | | | | |
| To Assistant Government Agent :- | | | | | |
| Confirmed | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Set aside | — | — | — | — | — |
| To Governor in Executive Council :— | | | | | |
| Confirmed | — | — | — | — | — |
| Set aside | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pendnig :— | | | | | |
| To Assistant Government Agent | — | — | — | — | — |
| To Governor in Executive Council | — | — | — | — | — |

It will be seen that over 22 per cent. of the cases instituted during the year are undisposed of at the end, this proportion being largely due to Yagam and Yatakalan pattus, where the proportion is greater still, being 31·3 per cent. This is unsatisfactory, as promptness in decision is essential to the value of the work done. One of the contributing causes is the fact that the officers presiding are frequently called on other urgent duties, and the absence of the Mudaliyars and Muhandirams to give evidence in the Police or Supreme Court, though a valid reason for the postponement, affords an argument for having separate officers to make inquiries into criminal cases.

I have directed that instead of the officer holding his session for breaches of irrigation rules in various places, two centres, one for each of the Yagam and Yatakalan pattus, be adopted. This will save much of the time of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, who will then not be obliged to follow the President about the district in order to conduct prosecutions, and will I hope conduce to a speedier settlement of the cases.

Besides the work of deciding cases the Village Committees have undertaken and performed some excellent work in improving their respective districts, by improvement and construction of roads.

*In Pitigal Korale South.*—The Etiyawala boys' and girls' schools were completed, and the road from Etiyawala to Kaluwakele, a distance of two and half miles, was considerably raised and widened and gravelled. Other roads have been repaired and improved.

*In Pitigal Korale Central.*—Eighty-one miles of old cart tracks have been repaired, formed, and drained, one and half mile of new road opened at Tabbowa and Ihalawalapitiya, gravelling of two roads at Walahapitiya commenced, seventy village burial grounds cleared and fenced, six vernacular schools kept in repair, a building for a dispensary at Dankotuwa put in hand, and materials for the enlargement of two schools at Nattandiya purchased.

Hardly a village in these two divisions is now without a cart road, thus giving easy means to the villager of transporting his produce to market.

*In Pitigal Korale North.*—One mile of new road has been opened and thirty-nine miles of old road kept up; one new Village Committee court built and four old ones kept in repair, two other buildings repaired, thirty-nine burial grounds kept in order.

The Waste Lands Ordinance has worked satisfactorily and the following cases decided : Karawitagara and Nankadawara. In both these cases the parties entered into an agreement which has been sanctioned by Government, and steps are being taken to give effect to it.

*Wirapandiyana.*—Preliminary notice in this case was issued in 1904, and no claim being preferred the land was declared Crown property. One hundred and sixty-nine acres were dealt with.

*Erunwala.*—Preliminary notices were issued in May, 1903, and the claimants not coming to terms the matter was referred to Court in March, 1905, and judgment fixed for 31st January, 1906.

*The Adippola Sannas case* was decided in appeal in favour of the Crown, and the plaintiffs have issued a notice of appeal to the Privy Council.

No preliminary notices were issued during the year.

## LEGISLATION.

I have already stated what I consider would be desirable in the case of disputed lands. In the Civil Code I think a wise addition would be to attach to each District Court an official administrator who should administer all estates in order that a better check be kept on the properties administered and prevent the evasion of stamp duty and wastage of estates.

A section might well be added to the Thoroughfares Ordinance legalizing the signing of warrants by means of a rubber stamp. Warrants in some places have to be issued in hundreds and a great saving of labour would thus be gained.

The Irrigation Ordinance should be amended by making it possible for the President of the Court to recover the fines without waiting for the confirmation of the Agent. This confirmation is in my experience rarely withheld, and the result of the present system is that persons fined frequently leave their village before the fine can be recovered, and large arrears of fines result, which in some cases prove to be irrecoverable.

I would also recommend that a revenue stamp of say Rs. 2·50 should be attached to all petitions. At present nine-tenths of the numerous petitions received are purely speculative and many are entirely false. The amount might in cases where the petition is founded on genuine fact be refunded, and the imposition of the tax would tend to reduce the at present large ma of work involved in inquiring into frivolous petitions.

## IRRIGATION.

Considerable progress was made in the restoration of tanks and bunds in the district. The former practice of tank work was to allow the villagers to do their earthwork individually at any point on a bund they chose, and whenever it suited them, with the result that no portion of any bund was brought up to its full height, except of a very few. The system was therefore adopted of apportioning to each field-owner a portion of the bund in proportion to the extent of land he owns under the tank and of working from one end of the bund towards the other, bringing them to their full heights and proper slopes, turfing the sides, and gravelling the crests.

In Pitigal Korale North division, where there is a large number of tanks than in Pitigal Korale Central and Southern divisions, nearly 10,150 cubes of earthwork were done during the year, but the progress of work has not been very satisfactory, and is perhaps due to the want of supervision. In October Sub-Inspector Solomons of this division was succeeded by Sub-Inspector Van Rooyen.

In Pitigal Korale Central and Southern divisions rapid progress was made, and 11,692 cubes of earthwork were reported to have been contributed on bunds. Of the forty-five tanks taken up for restoration thirty are now completed and nine more are nearing completion. This rate of progress when compared with the fact that during ten previous years only twenty tanks were restored reflects great credit on Inspector Muttiah.

The long-standing Karawita and Ratambala-oya schemes are still in abeyance. Surveys have not been taken in hand yet. Both these are very useful works, the former having directly under it about 3,000 parrahs paddy land, and the latter to feed a chain of tanks with good fields under them. Surveys and plans were prepared for solving the difficulty of fixing sites for the construction of a masonry spill for Battulu-oya tank, where the villagers have already contributed 8,000 cubes of earthwork at an expense of Rs. 8,000. No result is known yet. With the progress of irrigation cultivation of paddy lands under village tanks is developing, and any obstacles the villagers felt formerly for want of water are rapidly disappearing.

Tinipitiwewa is the only irrigation work in this district restored and maintained by Government. It has an irrigated area of 570 acres and 2 roods of land under it, which pays an annual rupee per acre as rate in perpetuity. The specification of land under this irrigation work is now under amendment, and it is probable that a larger extent of land will be brought liable to payment of rate. The rate in perpetuity under this tank was first levied in 1876 and was continued till the year 1885, when it was abolished. The amount collected during these ten years amounted to Rs. 7,607. The rate was renewed again in 1901, and from this year till the end of 1905 a sum of Rs. 3,379·51 has been recovered, making thus a total of Rs. 10,986·51.

There has been no land sold under this tank for many years. Old records, however, show that an extent of 58 acres was sold (perhaps in the sixties or seventies) which realized a sum of Rs. 591.

There has not been much wastage of water from the tank in this district. Distribution of water in village tanks is made under the supervision of the vel-vidanes, and only one instance of wastage was reported, where the culprits were punished. In Tinipitiwewa water is issued under the supervision of the Muhandiram of Madampe, and no wastage has been reported. The issue of water from village tanks is controlled by the irrigation rules Nos. 8 and 9 published in *Government Gazette* No. 5,671 of 12th January, 1900. Although the sluices of the tanks are not locked and many smaller tanks are provided only with cement pipe sluices, only one case of illicit removal of water was reported. The offender was punished.

## PUBLIC WORKS OF 1905.

The works done during the year were mostly those of maintenance, The roads, bridges, canals, and public buildings were maintained, additions and improvements made to various buildings such as Marawila Post Office, Police Magistrate's quarters at Marawila, Deputy Fiscal's Office at Chilaw, Treasury windows and Marawila hospital; steam crossings on the road to Adippola quarry were paved and shade trees planted on roadsides, and iron platform bridge erected on the Madampe-Dummalasuriya road, and surveys and sections of the cut portions of the Toppu-Puttalam canal made.

The works wanted are a continuation of the proposed railway from Negombo to Puttalam, which could be welcomed by all, in place of the slow traffic and alleged peculation by boatmen on the canal.

The present wooden bridge over the lake should be replaced with a permanent structure.

A new hospital is wanted at Chilaw, the present one being too small.

A new Police Court is wanted ; the present builiding is very incommodious and unsightly

A residence for the Police Magistrate.

A proper coach-house, fence, and glazed frontage on the seaside for the Residency.

The first mile of the Chilaw-Wariyapola road should be widened.

Markets are wanted at several centres, such as Wennappuwa, Kirimetiyana, and Tambarawila

Telegraph offices at Wennappuwa and Madampe.

A dispensary at Battulu-oya.

More quarters for clerks.

Chilaw Kachcheri,
February 24, 1906.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

# NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1905.

### I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

DURING the course of the year under review the charge of the Province has remained in my hands, but there have been considerable changes in the officers connected with the management of the various Departments. In the Kachcheri Messrs. Brayne and Wait, who had been in Anuradhapura from April, 1903, and December 1902, respectively, were replaced by Mr. W. T. Southorn and Mr. J. S. de Saram; while the Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Mr. Senanayaka, was replaced by Mr. Taldena from Badulla.

In the Public Works Department there were also numerous changes, the Provincial Engineer and two District Engineers being changed.

The Irrigation staff was reduced by the removal of Mr. F. Booth, Chief Irrigation Inspector of the Northern Division, to Vavuniya.

2. In Irrigation a step of great importance was taken in placing an experienced European officer in Anuradhapura who was available to advise the Government Agent on all technical points and supervise any large expenditure on village tanks. As may well be imagined, numerous questions arise on which the Government Agent is naturally not competent to form an opinion, many of them involving perhaps only small points, but all requiring some technical training or experience. The value of having on the spot an officer competent to advise cannot be over-estimated.

3. The year under review has been one of steady advance and distinct progress on the established lines, but as regards the very important step of developing the Province, while work has been done which can only be properly estimated in the future, the actual present results are not large. There has been continued work at the Experimental Station at Maha Illuppalama, which is recognized as the centre for experiments in products suitable for the conditions prevailing in this and similar districts. Whether these prove in the end successful or otherwise, the knowledge gained will be valuable.

4. Outside the Experimental Station small efforts have been made at some of the schools to improve the knowledge of the villagers, but these small gardens are handicapped by the fact that it is impossible to place them at points where a regular supply of good water can be obtained. Well water is not nearly so satisfactory as tank or rain, and of the last there is none for usually some five months. During this period tanks dry up, and though there may be water left till the next rains, it is so far from the garden that its transport is impossible. The work done deserves every encouragement, but teachers should be impressed with the fact that the primary object of such gardens is to improve the cultivation of the ordinary kinds of vegetables, &c., by better seed and better treatment; and the second, to introduce new suitable and useful vegetables and plants, and that fancy vegetables (*e.g.*, carrots, &c.) are out of place.

5. The opening of the piece of high land near Talawa as the nucleus, if successful, of a large cocoanut estate, depending on rainfall and not irrigation, was an important step during the year. It is impossible to say what measure of success this experiment will have, but as an attempt to utilize those portions of land which are now outside the radius of irrigation it will be watched with much interest. That the cocoanut palm will grow and bear in low-lying land where it is able to derive benefit from seepage, is certain; but no attempt has hitherto been made to ascertain whether it can during the earlier years survive the trying droughts from May to October when grown over a large area on land not similarly benefited.*

6. It was expected that the villagers round Maha Iluppallama would have been induced by the successful growth of the varieties in the Experimental Station to undertake the cultivation of the more valuable kinds of cotton, and arrangements were made to supply seed and to purchase the crop. Applications were received from two sources, but no work was done up to the end of the year, though Government sanctioned both proposals.

7. In the direction of other new products there was hope that land under Sangalikanadarawa would be taken up, and applications were received in Colombo from several sources; but in no case has any definite step been taken yet. These lands were to be let subject to payment of irrigation interest, water being available from the newly-restored tank of nearly 700 acres.

* Since writing the above, the experiment has been abandoned owing to difficulties of procuring and retaining labour.

8. A local Agricultural Society was established in January and affiliated to the head Society. It has a membership of 25, and held four meetings during the year; but I am sorry to say that so far the members have done very little to experiment. One attempt with an imported paddy and two with vegetables are all that can be placed to the credit of the Society. But there has been a considerable amount of discussion as regards products, and it is on the initiative of this Society that Government has been asked to secure a list and specimens of all products grown in the dry districts on high lands, and to experiment on a large scale at Iluppallama with a rotation of crops of these varieties. For village purposes the most important result to be arrived at is to find out such a series of crops as will enable high land to be regularly kept in cultivation, or at most with portions only left fallow from time to time. If this can be successfully learnt there is no reason why communal farms should not be established, and the wasteful chena system abolished in favour of an equally remunerative system of cultivation.

9. The possibilities of rubber and tobacco proving successful and remunerative are engaging attention. The former must of course have water available—certainly at first. How it will succeed only time will show. Tobacco is grown to a considerable extent on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga, the light soil being suitable to its growth, and the presence of water assured. The cultivation is, however, entirely conducted on the same lines as the ordinary Batticaloa cultivation. Tamils are practically the only people engaged in the work with a few Moors.

10. I regret to have to record the abandonment of the interesting attempt to cultivate Nadu Thivu in the Mahaweli-ganga. Difficulties with labour and the removal of the troops from Trincomalee and its abandonment as a Naval Station were factors. It was hoped, during the growth of the more permanent products, to raise catch crops of fruit and vegetables for the supply of the troops, and so help towards expenses.

11. There has been a considerable advance made in the utilization of local timber for sleepers for the Railway. The work is being done by the Forest Department, which will no doubt refer to it in detail.

12. The same Department has also reported on several areas for reserved forests. These have been examined by me and the reports sent on. The result will no doubt be the creation of several useful reserves, when the Irrigation Department and Special Officer have checked the proposals.

13. The railway was opened to Jaffna during the year without official ceremonial, and there is now communication twice a day with Colombo and once with Jaffna. The journey is, however, a very trying and tedious one, and it is hoped that before long arrangements for an accelerated service and for refreshments *en route* will be made.

14. It has been found that the arrangements at Anuradhapura station are quite inadequate to deal with the ordinary traffic as rapidly as it should be handled, and at the time of pilgrimage the confusion and delay is very great. An extension of the platform, provision of a refreshment room, additional lines to pass trains, and more accommodation to lay by special trains are needed, and have all been under consideration; and I have good reason to believe will be taken in hand partly, if not in full, during 1906.

## II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

15. I attach the usual account of Revenue and Expenditure (*vide* Appendix). The nett increase is Rs. 53,306·08, but it is well to analyse this to enable due comparison to be maintained from year to year. On turning to the details the large increase of Rs. 27,517·65 under Arrack rents will at once strike the eye and require explanation. The rent for 1905-1906 was sold at a considerably enhanced figure over that for 1904, and this fact is responsible for the whole of the increase except Rs. 2,500, being the difference between 1904's instalments recovered in 1905 and 1905's instalments outstanding on December 31, 1905. Further, the renter for 1905-1906 has been allowed to resign his rent, which has been re-sold for very little over the 1904 figures. The increase of Rs. 27,517·65 under Arrack is therefore purely casual, and will not only not be maintained, but there will be a considerable decrease in 1906.

16. As regards Stamps (Revenue) a large amount of the collection was derived from licenses to catch elephants (35) which are issued for the Provinces in rotation. There will be no recoveries from this source in this Province in 1906, but the revenue will be credited elsewhere. Again, Ordinance No. 6 of 1901 was brought into force in the North-Central Province from the 1st January of the year under review; and owing to the neglect of many villagers, in spite of notices and collections on circuit, many had to pay the full new license rate on their guns. This sum, of course, cannot be expected in future, when collection will represent only the renewal rates.

17. Under Fines and Forfeitures there is a considerable increase due to the system of at once reporting illicit chenas to Court instead of attempting to recover fines departmentally, which too often resulted in the offence being lost sight of. Now the case must be disposed of, but the offenders on receiving summons can, and many do, compound. If they do, the case is withdrawn. If they do not, there must be an acquittal or conviction, and no offender escapes. A heavy fine on a number of Moormen in Tamankaduwa for damaging a ruin and removing the materials, and on persons who in two cases caught elephants without a license, helped to swell the increase. A decrease under the head in 1906 would be satisfactory as showing a more normal condition of affairs.

18. The total nett increase under Fees of Court is Rs. 2,500, a satisfactory figure, as all the items are likely to increase.

19. The increase in Interest was mainly due to the arrack renter's default in paying his instalment and is casual, as also that under Miscelleaneous.

20. Under Sale of Government Property (Timber) there is an increase of about Rs. 3,000, partly due to sale of firewood to the Railway and partly to crediting of sales of sand, stones, and forest produce under this head instead of Sundries, where there is a partial decrease on this last account.

21. Sales of Crown Land show an increase, but it must be remembered that towards the end of last year sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute were abolished, and the payment of the full purchase money on lots sold subsequently has brought in a good deal of money which would otherwise have been credited in 1906, 1907, and 1908.

22. Allowing for casual increases, I think a sum of Rs. 15,000 may be accepted as fairly representing the nett increase of a regular character.

23. The expenditure calls for no special mention. It is slightly lower than in 1904.

## III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

24. The population of the Province is almost entirely agricultural. If the labour force engaged on the irrigation works, railway, and roads, with the few traders, &c., be roughly taken at 10 per cent. of the population, the balance will consist entirely of Kandyan Sinhalese with a few Moor and Tamil villagers—existing as small independent communities—living on the produce of their fields, cattle, and of such chenas as they may be allowed to cultivate.

25. During 1905 the condition of the villagers was generally satisfactory. Most of them had sufficient water for their fields and to ripen their crops grown on chenas cleared in 1904. There was no cattle disease. The north-east monsoon of 1905 has however been a failure in many parts, and prospects were not so cheerful at the end of the year. In November and December I saw many villages with insufficient water for cultivation, and with chenas on which the crops had withered or been destroyed by grasshoppers. Close to these, and in many cases with no obvious dividing line but the chance vagaries of the rainfall, were tanks brimming over and chenas in fine growth.

26. It must not be assumed that want of water or loss of crop for a season means any necessary distress. The neglect to cultivate in time or to the maximum limit when water is abundant clearly indicates that the villagers are not in immediate want, and the regular purchase of land by villagers entirely confirms this.

27. My opinion after nearly two years in the Province is that the village population as a whole is well off. They have few wants and few cares. Their food supply—rice and kurrakan—is largely locally grown, and any deficiency is easily made up from imported rice. The chenas yield indian-corn, kurakkan, vegetables, &c., for consumption and sale, and the gingelly is always marketable. Fruit is deficient; as few villages have more than a moderate group of cocoanuts in the gangoda, and very little else. Fish can be and is caught in every tank in the Province, and is a communal asset of some value. I heard not long since of a village which sold the right of taking the fish on the tank getting low for Rs. 140, dividing this among the shareholders; and a more extraordinary sight of its kind than the quantities of fish being caught and removed from Kalawewa in September I have never witnessed. The villagers were camped all round and catching the fish with baskets or by blows with bits of hoop-iron or sticks as they rose gasping to the surface. The catch was being partly dried on the spot and partly hurried away on pingoes and in carts to neighbouring villages to be dried at home.

28. In connection with the food supply it is natural to consider the health of the people, in so far as it may be affected by the former. In this respect there is no doubt that the better food now usually eaten is responsible for a considerable improvement in the physique and constitutional health of the people; but the climatic conditions during parts of the year still lead to considerable mortality, and taking the registration figures for the last five years with the Census figures the population would seem to be at a standstill:—

Census February, 1901 .. 81,156

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 3,797 | 3,041 | 756 | — |
| 1902 | 3,028 | 3,396 | — | 368 |
| 1903 | 3,038 | 3,542 | — | 504 |
| 1904 | 3,378 | 2,949 | 429 | — |
| 1905 | 3,459 | 3,814 | — | 355 |
| | | | 1,185 | 1,227 |

29. But during the period there has been a large force of immigrant labourers, low-country men, Tamils, and Indians employed on the railway and irrigation works—unhealthy occupations; and while the deaths among them go to swell the mortality, there are practically no births recorded, owing to the force consisting chiefly of males. They did not come in to the Census figure and will not appear in 1911, when only a true idea can be arrived at of the condition of the population.

30. The sanitary provision consists of a hospital at Anuradhapura and one at Mihintale, each in charge of a Medical Officer and with a dispensary attached. Dambulla hospital, which is close to the southern boundary, is also available for cases from that side. Besides these, there are ten resident dispensaries from which the apothecaries visit twenty-four circuit dispensaries. The number of attendances in 1905 was 93,986 as against 67,122 in 1904.

31. The maintenance of these buildings is now in the hands of Government, which last year contributed to the erection of a permanent dispensary at Tamuttegama, and has given money for another. It is advisable to gradually replace the existing accommodation where it forms the residence of an apothecary with permanent tiled buildings, as the repairs and maintenance to wattle and daub and thatched buildings are unsatisfactory, though continuous.

32. There was practically no disease among cattle. The improvement of the existing stock is desirable, but I do not advocate the introduction of large-sized bulls. As regards black cattle, the result will be best assured by castration of all inferior and superfluous bulls, and the retention of only selected animals for the breeding stud. The Veterinary Department during the year held demonstrations at various points, and operated on 161 animals, and also trained eleven men to the work.

33. The same procedure should be adopted and will be, ere long, with regard to buffaloes, though the existence of a certain number of wild animals of a better stamp helps to improve the breed. It is usual for villagers to take the cows to tanks or localities which such wild bulls frequent, and to leave them there for service.

34. There are practically no industries outside agriculture in the Province. Pottery is made by people of that caste for local requirements. Gingelly oil is expressed at certain bazaars, notably Kekirawa, the oil being taken to Jaffna and the cake sold to carters.

35. A trade has sprung up in fresh fish since the opening of the rail between Anuradhapura and Talawa in this Province and Kurunegala and Colombo. The fish are caught with nets or lines and sent off daily.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

36. Two new Gansabhawa schools were opened during the year, one at Morakewa, the residence of the Ratemahatmaya of Hurulupalata, and one at Rambewa on the North road. These added to those already existing give a total of eighteen Gansabhawa schools under Government teachers. In addition, there are nineteen village schools in Tamankaduwa in which an elementary education is given by local men under the supervision of an intinerating teacher, whose duties are to see that the attendance is kept up and to instruct the local teachers.

37. A proposal is under consideration to establish a school of carpentry in conjunction with one of the existing schools, and to afford technical education in one trade to village children. This will probably be taken in hand during 1906.

38. The fine new school at Kebitigollewa was occupied during the year, and both there and at other places land was given for a school garden or for extension of an existing one. I have inspected most of the school gardens during the year, and so far as possible met the demands of the teachers. I hope to receive a visit from some practical officer of experience before long, who, with the conditions before him, will be in a position to suggest the best lines of development.

39. Outside the Gansabhawa schools the following agencies have schools :—

| | Schools. | Average Attendance. | | Schools. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Church Missionary .. | 6 | 127 | Pansalas and Mosques | 129 | 565 |
| Roman Catholic .. | 4 | 246 | Baptist .. | 2 | 40 |
| Maha Bodhi .. | 1 | 53 | Village .. | 1 | — |

But the facilities offered are far behind the needs of the Province. My chief difficulty at present is in providing funds for the construction and maintenance of the schools; nearly all are wattle and daub buildings requiring constant attention.

40. A very ambitious attempt was made in Kalagam palata to raise funds for an industrial school, but the amount aimed at was absurd, and the means adopted to raise subscriptions, when they did not come in freely, soon brought the scheme into bad repute. It has collapsed.

41. The following table shows the number on the list for the Gansabhawa and village schools, with the average attendance, distinguishing boys, girls, and mixed schools :—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Mixed. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gansabhawa schools | 1,797 | — | — | 1,797 |
| Village schools .. | — | — | 840 | 840 |

## V.—CRIME, POLICE, AND POLICE COURTS.

42. In spite of a great increase in the total work of the Anuradhapura Police Court it is pleasant to be able to record a slight diminution in the amount of serious crime investigated during the year.

43. The number of serious cases dealt with was 270, as compared with 305 last year, of which 166 as compared with 184 were found to be true cases. Only 21 cases were lettered B in place of last year's 44. The number of cases in which the offenders were unknown amounts to 20 per cent., a slightly lower proportion than last year, but still too high, the thick jungle which covers the greater part of the Province affording ample facility for the escape of offenders and the concealment of stolen property. More than half of these cases were for house-breaking and theft. There was a slightly higher percentage of convictions this year than last (21 per cent. as compared with 17 per cent.).

44. The number of cases committed to the District Court rose from 2 to 11. There was only one case of murder which went to trial. A second case is still under investigation. There was a considerable increase in the number of Moormen charged and a corresponding decrease in the number of low-country Sinhalese.

45. The distribution of crime throughout the Province remains much as before, Anuradhapura town still claiming something like one-third of the total. Of the out-lying districts, Mihintale and Nachchaduwa have the worst character. Offences against property have gone down from 239 affecting 330 persons to 158 affecting 232 persons, at the expense of offences against the person, for which the figures have risen from 66 and 118 and to 112 and 222 respectively.

46. Cattle stealing cases continue to increase and unfortunately with decreasing results as regards detection. The following are the figures for the last four years :—

| Year. | Cases. | Convicted. |
|---|---|---|
| 1902 .. | 13 .. | 2 |
| 1903 .. | 16 .. | 4 |
| 1904 .. | 19 .. | 1 |
| 1905 .. | 24 .. | 0 |

Among the latter are four cases in which it is still hoped to bring the charge home to the accused who are well known.

47. The most noticeable feature of the work of the Police Court during the year has been the increase, due to the institution of an unusually large number of "illicit chena" and "unlicensed gun" cases. The institution of the latter towards the end of the year when the trial roll was already full caused an exceptional number of cases (1,086) to be pending on December 31. To cope with the extra work an additional Native Writer was appointed with effect from October 1.

48. Mr. W. T. Southorn was appointed as Police Magistrate to relieve Mr. Brayne on May 22. Owing to the greatly increased work it has been found that the Police Court occupies the Magistrate's time for the greater part of four days a week, to the detriment of the efficient discharge of his Kachcheri duties.

49. Figures are annexed showing the number of institutions in the Police Court during last three years from which it will be seen that the work has increased something over 400 per cent. in two years :—

| | Cases instituted. |
|---|---|
| 1903 | 689 |
| 1904 | 1,135 |
| 1905 | 2,829 |

50. The strength of the Police force at the beginning of the year was, 1 sergeant-major, 6 sergeants, and 26 constables, but owing to the discontinuance of the special Police Stations at Galkulam and Madawachchiya and of the special escort constables for the Northern Railway Extension the force has been reduced to 1 sergeant-major, 4 sergeants, and 17 constables. Mr. Brayne took over the duties of Assistant Superintedent of Police from Mr. Wait in February, and was himself relieved by Mr. Southorn in May.

51. The action of the regular police is confined almost entirely to the town of Anuradhapura, and the number of cases investigated by them during the last three years is as follows :—

| Year. | Serious Crime. | Other Offences. |
|---|---|---|
| 1903 | 10 | 245 |
| 1904 | 19 | 450 |
| 1905 | 18 | 440 |

Twenty-six criminals were advertised in the "Hue and Cry."

52. The police force comes but little into contact with the local headmen whose criminal work in this Province is comparatively light, for the Kandyan villager of the North-Central Province has so far developed few criminal instincts. The headmen have given the regular police every assistance in any case in which the two have co-operated, but neither can be said to show any great detective ability.

53. The services of the Criminal Investigation Department have been made use of on a very few occasions, particularly in the second murder case which was discovered in September, but no arrests had been made in this case before the end of the year.

54. There were 33 habitual criminals on the station books, and of these 25 were under observation, dead, transferred, or in jail, and constant inquiries were made to discover the whereabouts of the remainder. There was only one habitual criminal released under police supervision, and he reported himself regularly. The work of the Identification Office was regularly and efficiently carried out.

55. To cope with the extra traffic, due to the influx of pilgrims and strangers at the more important poyas of April, May, June, and July, and at Christmas, special detachments of Police were sent down from Colombo, and Mr. J. S. Bowes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, was placed in temporary charge of the force in May, June, and July, Mr. Marshall having been in charge in April. In spite however, of the large number of pilgrims (in June 11,410 and in July 5,187) there were no disturbances. In April the sergeant-major was slightly stabbed and a constable somewhat severely by a low-country Sinhalese, when they were entering the Bomaluwa premises in company with the Government Agent to check the unlicensed beating of tom-toms. The pilgrims are as a body quiet and law-abiding, and have no desire or intention to give trouble.

56. The new barracks of which the force is in urgent need were not commenced during the year, but it is hoped that they will be completed before the close of 1906.

57. There is a general lack of smartness about the Police Force, attributable to the fact that there is no qualified Drill Instructor stationed at Anuradhapura, and the force has to depend on the services of an instructor sent down from time to time from Kurunegala.

## VI.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

58. *Local Board.*—There is a Local Board in Anuradhapura town which looks after the general requirements of the town and, with some Government aid, of its conservancy and sanitation, matters which at the time of pilgrimages require special attention. There has been little sickness of an epidemic character, and that only of a mild nature.

59. *Board of Health.*—Outside the Local Board limits there is a Board of Health for the Province, but it has not been necessary to excercise its functions. Plague camp sites are kept clear.

60. *Village Communities.*—Rules under the Village Communities Ordinance provide for the keeping clear of village paths and cemeteries and of that very necessary area round the Gangoda, the tisbamba. The headmen visit and report the condition of each village periodically, and prosecution follows neglect to carry out the necessary work.

61. *Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—The Thoroughfares Ordinance is worked by one common committee for the Province, no District Road Committee existing. The collection of the Road Ordinance levy, whether in money or labour, has been for some time in the hands of the Koralas, but arrangements to transfer the duty to the Arachchies from January, 1906, have been made.

62. The funds are expended under the supervision of the Superintendant of Minor Roads. Owing to the size of the Province and the relatively small population and its scattered nature, the length of roads in his hands is considerable, and improvement in their conversion from natural roads is slow. But each year portions are being raised and formed, culverts built, and sections gravelled. A good deal of work was done in this way on the roads from Madawachchiya to Kebitigollewa and Ratmalagahawewa.

63. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—Work under the Waste Lands Ordinance was carried on in the Nuwaragampalata by the Settlement Officer and his Assistants, an extent of 63,883 acres 5 perches being declared Crown. Work is to be continued in this palata in 1906. An extent of 6,276 acres 2 roods 8 perches, which had been referred to Court on a claim by a single individual, was finally declared Crown, while another claim was decided in its favour, but is in appeal. The Ordinance has in this Province been most effectively applied, due provision being made for the wants of villagers for chenas. Great credit is due to the Settlement Officer for the smooth way in which it has worked.

64. *Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—The Kandyan Marriage Ordinance is in force throughout the Province, but a good many villagers still fail to register their unions. Various causes combine to render neglect of registration a matter of little importance to the ordinary villager. In the first place, he sees no advantage in binding himself in a union which both parties may find it advisable to dissolve. In the second, there is no stigma or disgrace attached to the omission of the legal registration unless, as

is rarely the case, the union is from the native point of view "illicit." The marriage is carried out with the usual customary ceremonial and the position of the parties is considered perfectly respectable. It has the further great advantage, that if there is no offspring of the union (a very serious matter where there are lands to inherit or the parties are considering who will look after them in their old age), it can be readily dissolved and fresh engagements entered into. If the union is registered there is the trouble and worry of getting a dissolution; and though, to encourage registration, I have given every facility to the parties to secure dissolution easily if they had justifiable grounds, yet the number of such unregistered unions continues, if anything, to increase.

65. *Firearms Ordinance.*—The Firearms Ordinance of 1901, making the license annual, was introduced last year, and licenses were issued to 2,550 guns. But opinions as to its advisability differ, and there is no doubt that a uniform law for the Island will soon be reverted to, under which guns will only be licensed once while in the possession of the holder.

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

66. As already mentioned, the Railway between Anuradhapura and Pallai was completed and opened during the year, thus giving through communication from Colombo to Jaffna.

67. Further work was done in converting the minor road from Maradankadawala to Habarane into a principal road and putting in bridges.

68. The works in contemplation are a new police station, the metalling of the road to Mihintale from its junction with the Matale-Anuradhapura main road, and the replacing of wooden bridges with iron. The road from Habarane to Topawewa is to be improved in 1906 and bridges provided where there are now paved crossings.

69. The necessity for a new bridge over the Malwatu-oya close to Anuradhapura still exists, but I believe this important work will soon be taken in hand. Bridges are also needed on the road from Horowapotana to Kebitigollewa as mentioned in previous reports.

70. The question of a new resthouse at Anuradhapura engaged the attention of the Committee during the year and proposals to extend the existing one and lease the building will be submitted to Government. Matters were delayed owing to the proposal of a syndicate to build a hotel; but when this idea was abandoned in November, the question was re-opened, and is now before Government for consideration as to the erection by it of a new building on a new site more of the nature of a hotel, or as an alternative the extension of the existing resthouse.

71. A resthouse is also under contemplation at Topawewa, plans and estimates having been prepared on the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, but a decision had not been finally arrived at before the end of the year.

72. The question of a water supply to the town in connection with the railway was gone into, but the expense was very great, and it was found that the requirements of the General Manager for his Department could be met at very little cost from an existing channel. The Local Board will probably now try to arrange a scheme to bring Tissawewa water by gravitation into the centre of the town near the Bo-tree enclosure.

## VIII.—IRRIGATION.

73. Operations under this head are carried out as regards the larger works by the Director of Irrigation and his staff; as regards village works, by the Government Agent and a staff of Inspectors assisted by the advice of a trained officer of the Irrigation Department.

74. At the beginning of the year the chief new works of construction in hand were—

(1) Nachchaduwa.
(2) Maha Galkadawala.
(3) Sangili Kanadarawa.

Of these, work was stopped on the second early in the year. There is no doubt that this was a sound step, since it was waste to lock up money in an expensive work of re-construction, when those already constructed were not being utilized or required development to make them answer their full purpose.

75. Sangili Kanadarawa was finished during the year, and land under it is now available. About 240 acres have been allotted to private individuals as compensation for work done by them. The land is close to the North road and four miles from Madawachchiya station.

76. Nachchaduwa bund has been finished and the spill partially constructed, but it is not intended to hurry completion of the latter as the bund should settle. When completed it will receive the water of the Malwatu-oya and supply it for direct irrigation as well as to feed the city tanks of Tissawewa and Bassawakkulama through the lower part of the Yoda-ela and will also send a supply to Nuwarawewa, the level of which is being raised.

77. In addition to the foregoing, considerable progress was made in ascertaining the possibilities of improving the utility of existing works :—

(*a*) A preliminary trace was run from Nuwarawewa to Mahagalkadawala, and the feasibility of constructing a channel between these two points ascertained. This channel will start from a new high level sluice and supply some twenty village tanks, and passing Mankadawala discharge its surplus water into Mahagalkadawala, should work on that tank be again taken up.

(*b*) An extension of the channels from the existing high level sluice was also traced, which will enable some 1,300 acres of new land to be irrigated as soon as the Nuwarawewa supply is improved from Nachchaduwa.

(*c*) A channel from the north end of Sangili Kanadarawa was traced to Madawachchiya, so that if the lands under the latter tank are taken up, its storage can be supplemented from the former's catchment area.

(*d*) Nuwarawewa itself is being completed and its capacity increased from 888 million to 1,645 million cubic feet, enough to irrigate an additional 3,500 acres. This tank has an indifferent catchment area and does not fill regularly, but this is being provided for by the connection with Nachchaduwa already referred to.

78. There is, therefore, a considerable improvement in the area which can be supplied with water and in which irrigable land is or will be available for cultivation. But for the development of these areas capital and labour are required.

79. I do not expect to see these lands opened in paddy (though that rather than nothing) as I doubt such a crop having, in these days, much attraction for those who wish to invest largely in an agricultural industry. But both rubber and cocoanuts would probably do well. At Maha Illuppallama the former is already being grown. The latter can be seen near any tank, growing without any of the care which cultivation on a large scale would secure. Catch crops, while the estate came into bearing, could always be secured with water handy. Labour is, however, a difficulty which must be faced. It cannot be procured locally. The Sinhalese villagers might assist in clearing and do work at odd times, but they could not be depended on when the season for cultivating their own lands came on. There is of course no reason why Tamils should not be utilized as elsewhere. They and Pathans have worked on the construction of the railway and irrigation works. That there would be sickness at first when land was being opened is inevitable. It is not unknown elsewhere. But the conditions would improve each year, and the North-Central Province be no worse than other similar localities in the course of a short time.

80. During the year the specifications of lands liable to irrigation interest were revised—the general result being an increase of Rs. 1,324·25. It is not possible to arrive at accuracy until the whole of the village lands liable are surveyed, a work involving time and expense, but very desirable. 233 acres 2 roods 33 perches out of some 8,500 acres paying interest were sold for default and purchased by the Crown, but the previous owners will in every case be given an opportunity of redemption.

81. Government decided during the year that the landowners must maintain all the channels under the city tanks except certain important portions, which it preferred to retain in the hands of the Director of Irrigation.

82. Arrangements were also made to secure for the Yoda-ela in 1906 the labour really due for its maintenance. At the time of its restoration there was no work needed except weeding, and the arrangement by which lands under village tanks benefited should give half the annual labour called out, and those supplied by direct irrigation the whole of their labour, was not acted on. Then when the labour became necessary the right to call it out seems to have been overlooked, and the maintenance, other than weeding, left to the Irrigation Department at Government expense. A considerable saving should be effected by these changes, the rough figures being on Yoda-ela Rs. 2,000, under city tanks Rs. 2,000, and for improved specifications Rs. 1,000.

83. So far I have dealt with works in direct charge of the Irrigation Department. Before passing on to those independent of the large works, I may here refer to those village tanks supplied by the Yoda-ela. Of these there are 67, with an irrigable area of 3,070 acres. On account of these tanks and land directly irrigated, 36,935 days' labour was called out, and 34,837 performed (chiefly on the tanks) equaivalent to 1,451 mulu katties of work. This, however, was not all done in earthwork, much of it being labour employed in weeding, gravelling, turfing, &c.

84. The actual labour called out for earthwork was equivalent to 530½ mulu katties, and of this 504 was performed in addition to 116 arrears of 1904. There has been a great improvement in the default.

85. The labour contributed does not at first sight compare favourable with that of 1904, but as a matter of fact it was not necessary to call so much out. Many tanks are ready for exemption, the earthwork being completed, but before issue of certificate they have to be allowed at least a year to settle. It is most important that the villagers should have faith in the *bona fides* of the certificate that the earthwork of their tank has been completed, and that no work should be undertaken thereafter save maintenance or repairs to unforeseen damage.

86. Communications between the Yoda-ela and tanks are being quietly improved and Rs. 1,250 was spent on repairs through the Irrigation Department. There were 102 irrigation cases in the year, of which 95 were disposed of and 15 appeals, of which 10 were affirmed.

87. There is a great tendency to waste of water on the part of cultivators, a fault which it is most difficult to check. The restoration of the Yoda-ela created a belief that they could have unlimited water when they liked it. As a matter of fact the proper function of Kalawewa is to supplement shortage for one crop. Before it was restored, tanks on that side of the Province had to depend on rain, and the "maha" was the usual crop, with perhaps a small and casual "yala." But now, though many tanks get rain enough to cultivate a full maha, the fieldowners prefer to wait for a yala, which they consider more remunerative, but which involves waste of the rain supply and its being made good from Kalawewa just when the dry weather begins and there is most need to economize. For years the matter was not serious, but with the purchase of new land and consequent increased cultivation Kalawewa water must be carefully preserved.

88. I now come to the village tanks which are independent of any Government work. Of these, there were 1,421 in addition to those in the Yoda-ela system. The difference from the figures of 1904 is explained by errors detected since, and some additions. Of these, certificates for 397 have been issued, and 265 more are ready for exemption.

89. The list of tanks being restored on permit under Circular No. 59 of June 5, 1901, is being carefully examined and the permits closed, by sale of land in compensation where fair work has been done, or by absolute cancellation where no satisfactory progress has been made. Out of 212 issued, 72 only are now in force, and of these in only about 20 are the holders likely to receive compensation. The tanks which were being treated as village tanks by virtue of a small purchase of Crown lands are also receiving attention, and the case of each is being considered. The fact of calling out labour under communal rules creates a communal interest, and it is the rule to allow the community or village (*i.e.*, shareholders) to buy irrigable land under any tank in which they have an interest in preference to any outside villager. It is therefore important that an interest should not be created in large blocks of Crown land, owing to purchase of a small area and the subsequent calling out of labour on the bund, which would affect the disposal of the available Crown land.

90. 9,850 mulukatties equivalent to 470,640 cubic yards of earthwork were called out, of which 6,147 were contributed and 3,658 were in default. In addition, 3,644 mulukatties were contributed, on account of previous defaults, 81½ worked off and paid for from fines, and 67 given in excess, a total of 9,879 mulukatties, a slight increase on 1904.

91. For other defaults of 1904 not made good in work, fines amounting to Rs. 3,977-14 were recovered in the Gansabhawas equivalent to 330 mulu katties. This is a most unsatisfactory item, as it involves the department having to try to get the work done if the defaulters do not apply to do it; and as the work is scattered all over the country in small quantities, its execution and the supervision of the expenditure are most difficult.

92. Only seven tanks breached during the year, all being incomplete works newly taken in hand.

93. Considerable attention was paid to communications from tank to tank in order to secure the surplus water of such as had good catchment for those with defective supplies. This will, as the tanks are completed, be the chief work in the Province, linking up the tanks so as to receive every available drop of water, and naturally following on the completion of the tanks themselves to a condition of security. Details of these works would be of no special interest, important though they are to the villagers concerned. Where they involve masonry or other works (*e. g.*, bridges) being constructed on roads the work has been paid for from the surplus or earthwork fines.

94. The very large balances standing in the Kachcheri on account of fines imposed for default of earthwork or breaches of irrigation rules have been taken in hand and provision made to utilize them. From appropriated fines (*i. e.*, those from which earthwork on tanks has to be paid for) Rs. 1,200 was spent and Rs. 700 is due on agreements. But there is still a balance of some Rs. 10,474·43 under this head. From unappropriated fines Rs. 3,741 was spent, and votes have been taken which will reduce the balance to Rs. 3,000, of which a portion is needed for transport of pipes. This is the only item in the expenditure I propose to refer to. I found many tanks with defective sluices and had a list of the requirements of all tanks in the Province made. Provision has now been made for making good all deficiencies and keeping a reserve.

95. In Tamankaduwa some of the tanks are in charge of the Government Agent's irrigation staff, but the Revenue Officer is in charge of 48 so-called tanks. Work is not regularly enforced on these, as they are hardly tanks in the ordinary sense, being rather depressions filled by the overflow of the Mahaweli-ganga. Work is actually done only on 25, and on these 189 mulu katties was called out and 132 done. These tanks should all be under the Irrigation Sub-Inspectors.

96. The general position of irrigation in the Province is satisfactory. Every year the condition of the village tanks is improving, and the demands on the villager in making good the defects of years of neglect are being reduced. The work which, if done in time, would have represented only one or two days a year per man, has accumulated to such an extent that to secure any appreciable result a good many days' labour must be enforced. Those who have obtained the benefit of their work now see its advantages, but there are tanks which still require a great deal of work, and while every effort is made to consider the conditions of each, and to keep the work within moderation, the shareholders must contribute a considerable amount of annual labour. This amount will decrease yearly and, with it, the need for prosecution, until there should be only as a rule maintenance required. If the villagers neglect this, they will richly deserve any punishment they get.

97. The demand for land is almost entirely confined to portions irrigable under tanks, the only exceptions being bazaar and village lots for residences. During the year 1,638 acres were disposed of, yielding Rs 24,522·50 as compared with 1,490 acres and Rs 20,121·25 in 1904.

## IX.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

98. The work of the Department is in charge of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna, except the Tamankaduwa District, which belongs to the Kandy Administration centre, and disposes of its produce at Trincomalee.

99. Mr. F. J. S. Turner was specially deputed to report on Forest Reserves, and during the last two months of the year inspected five areas. These reports have passed through my hands, but as irrigation questions are possibly involved in some, they are not finally settled. The Settlement Officer has also not completed the work in portions of some to enable proclamation.

100. A quantity of timber (satin) was felled and sent by rail to Kala-oya to be converted into sleepers. There is no regular demand for timber locally, except such as may be wanted casually, but a depot may be feasible at Anuradhapura and a trade established. Firewood for the railway has now to be provided and should form an appreciable item of revenue in future.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 101. | The revenue credited at Anuradhapura was .. .. .. | 14,273 38 |
| | Do. at Jaffna .. .. .. .. | 1,808. 96 |
| | Do. at Trincomalee .. .. .. .. | 9,920 31 |
| | | 26,002 65 |
| | Paper credits to Public Departments .. .. .. | 143 38 |
| | | 26,146 03 |

102. There was a considerable amount of illicit chenaing but most of it was reported by the local headmen. The Forest Rangers, however, are a most useful check on them, as knowing that chenas are only allowed under certain conditions, the appearance of any large extent of clearing or of one in which the age of the timber shows clearly that it has been cleared improperly, is at once noticed and reported; and thereby excess or improper clearings (where there may be a permit) brought to light. This may, and not unnaturally does, lead to some friction, and an unwillingness to give assistance to the Forest Officers. I believe, however, that there is an improvement in the conditions, and that the fact of prosecutions being entered in all cases will bear fruit. 841 cases were instituted in the Police Court and fines to the amount of Rs. 6,374 recovered there in addition to Rs. 896 paid to the Government Agent as compensation.

C. D. VIGORS,
Government Agent.

Anuradhapura, March 15, 1906.

## APPENDIX.

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in the North-Central Province during 1905.

| Heads of Revenue. | Year. 1904. | Year. 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Licenses.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Arrack, rum, and toddy | 42,815 50 | 70,333 15 | 27,517 65 | — |
| Stamps, revenue (various services) | 6,141 38 | 10,621 16 | 4,479 78 | — |
| Fines and forfeitures :— | | | | |
| Forest Department fines | 2,874 51 | 2,715 49 | — | 159 2 |
| District Court | — | 51 | 51 | — |
| Police Court | 2,652 60 | 8,787 24 | 6,134 64 | — |
| Government Agent | 80 20 | 98 33 | 18 13 | — |
| Other Departments | 140 71 | 70 0 | — | 70 71 |
| | 54,704 90 | 92,625 88 | 38,150 71 | 229 73 |
| *Fees of Court.* | | | | |
| Judicial stamps | 3,033 38 | 3,909 29 | 875 91 | — |
| Survey fees | 7,889 35 | 7,211 18 | — | 678 17 |
| Recoveries on Irrigation works | 8,083 10 | 8,798 96 | 715 86 | — |
| Hospital stoppages | 43 30 | 131 3 | 87 73 | — |
| Refund of Hospital expenses | 3 22 | 25 50 | 22 28 | — |
| Collections at Dispensaries | 303 9 | 361 64 | 58 55 | — |
| Police Rates in towns and rural districts | 2,945 90 | 3,944 96 | 999 6 | — |
| Value of prison labour | 1 0 | 4 25 | 3 25 | — |
| School books and stationery | 85 8 | 142 16 | 57 8 | — |
| Record room collections | — | 133 25 | 133 25 | — |
| Fees for title deeds | 710 90 | 919 40 | 208 50 | — |
| Sundries | | 18 1 | 18 1 | — |
| | 23,098 32 | 25,599 63 | 3,179 48 | 678 17 |
| *Post and Telegraph* | | | | |
| Postage stamps | 2,163 78 | 1,995 49 | — | 168 29 |
| *Rents of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Rent of buildings and houses | 910 29 | 1,108 68 | 198 39 | — |
| Rent of lands | 4,054 62 | 4,043 4 | — | 11 58 |
| Rent of vi-henas | 714 85 | 589 75 | — | 125 10 |
| | 5,679 76 | 5,741 47 | 198 39 | 136 68 |
| *Interest.* | | | | |
| On arrears of revenue | 202 27 | 1,489 93 | 1,287 66 | — |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts.* | | | | |
| Sale of old stores | 8 85 | 3 43 | — | 5 42 |
| Unclaimed deposits | 84 84 | 738 4 | 653 20 | — |
| Sundries | 70 20 | 520 60 | 450 40 | — |
| | 163 89 | 1,262 7 | 1,103 60 | 5 42 |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Timber | 1,505 90 | 4,703 83 | 3,197 93 | — |
| Crops on Crown lands | — | 14 0 | 14 0 | — |
| Sale of sand and stones | — | 20 75 | 20 75 | — |
| Other forest produce | — | 15 90 | 15 90 | — |
| Sundries | 2,882 39 | 1,850 8 | — | 1,032 31 |
| | 4,388 29 | 6,604 56 | 3,248 58 | 1,032 31 |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | |
| Crown lands sold | 24,383 81 | 32,772 7 | 8,388 26 | — |
| Premia on leases | 335 0 | 335 0 | — | — |
| | 24,718 81 | 33,107 7 | 8,388 26 | |
| Grand Total | 115,120 2 | 168,426 10 | 55,556 68 | 2,250 60 |

Comparative Statement of Expenditure.

| Heads of Service. | Expenditure in 1904. | Expenditure in 1905. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Personal Emoluments .. .. .. | 23,173 2 | 22,666 65 | — | 506 37 |
| *Other Charges.* | | | | |
| Tom-tom beater .. .. .. | 77 17 | 73 39 | — | 3 78 |
| Binding .. .. .. | 70 78 | 83 84 | 13 06 | — |
| Petty expenses .. .. .. | 409 47 | 249 96 | — | 159 51 |
| Remuneration to Assessors .. .. .. | 399 96 | 300 0 | — | 99 96 |
| Commission to Police tax collectors .. .. | 76 29 | 88 38 | 12 09 | — |
| Commission to Headmen on Grain Revenue .. | — | 12 48 | 12 48 | — |
| Allowance to Paupers .. .. .. | 306 50 | 272 0 | — | 34 50 |
| Stationery to Government Agent .. .. | 399 97 | 398 92 | — | 1 5 |
| Stationery for Village Tribunals .. .. | 146 76 | 149 95 | 3 19 | — |
| Burying dead bodies .. .. .. | 47 50 | 69 28 | 21 78 | — |
| Travelling allowance to Government Agent .. | 2,891 62 | 2,784 43 | — | 107 19 |
| Do to clerks, &c. .. .. | 1,187 0 | 706 72 | — | 480 28 |
| Conveyance of treasure .. .. .. | 180 0 | 150 0 | — | 30 0 |
| Killing cheetahs, bears, and stray dogs .. .. | 2 50 | 2 50 | — | — |
| Repairs of and small improvements to temporary buildings, &c. .. .. .. | 200 0 | 175 0 | — | 25 0 |
| Clearing jungle, Anuradhapura .. .. | 3,506 79 | 3,701 49 | 194 70 | — |
| Registration of marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance .. .. .. | 187 50 | 273 0 | 85 50 | — |
| Government contribution to meet salaries of Rest-house-keepers .. .. .. | 500 0 | 500 0 | — | — |
| Cost of keeping the ancient buildings at Polonnaruwa .. .. .. .. | 150 0 | 149 96 | — | 4 |
| Charges for ordinary watchers .. .. | 774 0 | 702 0 | — | 72 0 |
| Maintaining cooly lines .. .. .. | 26 0 | 29 50 | 3 50 | — |
| Maintenance of wells in the North-Central Province .. | 227 97 | 61 50 | — | 166 47 |
| Removing sick paupers .. .. .. | 83 68 | 154 81 | 71 13 | — |
| Contingencies .. .. .. .. | 9 50 | 7 25 | — | 2 25 |
| Grant-in-aid for building Dispensaries .. .. | 200 0 | — | — | 200 0 |
| Cost of sanitary arrangements in connection with pilgrimages .. .. .. | 229 37 | 182 02 | — | 47 35 |
| Revenue Law expenses .. .. .. .. | 212 62 | — | — | 212 62 |
| Remuneration to Headmen .. .. .. | 596 84 | 711 33 | 114 49 | — |
| Commission to collector of Irrigation Interest .. | 24 72 | 28 62 | 3 90 | — |
| Travelling allowance to Irrigation Officer .. | 300 0 | 300 0 | — | — |
| Protection of Game .. .. .. | 300 0 | 270 0 | — | 30 0 |
| Compensation for lands .. .. .. .. | — | 289 0 | 289 0 | — |
| | 13,724 51 | 12,877 33 | 824 82 | 1,672 0 |
| Grand Total .. | 36,897 53 | 35,543 98 | | |

# PROVINCE OF UVA.

## REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1905.

### I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE area of the Province of Uva is 3,154 square miles, and the population, in round numbers, is 190,000, about a quarter of which is estate population. The Province is composed of seven Rate-mahatmayas' divisions, which are divided into thirty Koralas' divisions, which again are subdivided into 162 Arachchies' divisions comprising 914 villages.

2. The year under review has been one of prosperity on the whole, the revenue showing a large increase on that of the previous year. The effects of the scarcity of 1904 were, however, still felt during the early part of the year in the Nilgala and Nikawetiya korales of Wellassa, but owing to the prompt measures which had been adopted for the relief of those in want the distress had passed away by the middle of March.

3. Some anxiety was caused by the report of prospects of the recurrence of acute distress in Lower Uva, owing to the failure of chena crops due to the insufficiency of the rain in the preceding north-east monsoon. An elaborate and detailed inquiry was made by the Government Agent into the circumstances of each village, and a record made showing the precise condition of the people in each village and their food prospects for the year.

4. Fortunately the worst fears were not realized, and the people were able to tide over the bad season on their own resources. I regret that, owing to another comparative failure of the north-east monsoon, anxiety is again being felt as to the food prospects of some portions of Bintenna, Wiyaluwa, Wellassa, Buttala, and Wellawaya during the second half of the coming year. Steps are being taken to cope with distress should any unfortunately occur.

5. A change in Forest Administration took place at the beginning of the year. The Province, instead of being in charge of a Forest Ranger under the direct orders of the Government Agent, was placed under the control of two Assistant Conservators, the district west of the Kumbukkan river and the Bibile-Bintenna road being placed under the charge of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya, that east of this line under the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Batticaloa. This change renders practicable the organization of a supply of firewood for estates and the systematic planting up of fuel reserves.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Badulla in January and met deputations of the Planters' Associations with a view to discussing the question of railway extension in Uva.

7. The third annual Agricultural Show was held at Badulla on the 25th February. The experience derived from the two previous Shows proved of great assistance. Considerable improvement was made in the classification of exhibits, and the interest evinced in the Show was manifested by the fact that in addition to the ticket-holders over a thousand villagers paid for admission at the gates. The question of Agricultural Shows leads up to another very important subject.

8. The Badulla Agricultural Society, formed in December, 1904.—This society now numbers 81 members. Meetings are held monthly at which papers on agricultural subjects are read. Distribution of seeds, maize, paddy, and ground nuts, with a view to experimental cultivation, were made by the Society, and the results which have been obtained may be considered as promising.

9. The Society further occupied itself with the improvement of village poultry; cocks and hens of good breed have been distributed to be crossed with the native variety, and the results have quite justified anticipation. Measures were taken to improve the breed of native cattle, the principal measure being the castration of inferior bulls. Demonstrations were made by the Stock Inspector and operators trained. So far over eighty bulls have been castrated.

10. In July the annual pilgrimage to Kataragama took place. The total number of pilgrims allowed by Government to proceed there was two thousand. The sanitary and police arrangements were good, and everything passed off quietly. The pilgrimage was under the immediate supervision of Mr. Conroy, Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, who was present at Kataragama during the time that the pilgrimage lasted.

11. Considerable sums of money were expended by the Government Agent during the year on small irrigation works, sinking of wells, and construction of bridges. Details of this expenditure are given in another chapter of this report.

12. An interesting feature of the history of the year was the development of the district by the opening of extensive acreages of land for tea and rubber cultivation, and a considerable stimulus has been given by the decision of Government to make grants of large tracts of land on exceptionally favourable terms for the experimental cultivation of rubber in districts where that product had not previously been tried.

13. Appointments :—

6th April–July.—Mr. K. W. B. Macleod acted as Government Agent during the absence of Mr. Price on leave.
14th April.—Mr. A. C. Allnutt, C.C.S., succeeded Mr. J. Conroy, C.C.S., as District Judge.
4th July.—Mr. S. H. Bower succeeded Mr. E. G. Eves as District Engineer, Badulla.
24th October.—Mr. C. M. Lushington succeeded Mr. F. H. Price as Government Agent.
6th December.—Mr. L. W. Booth succeeded Mr. Lushington as Government Agent.

## II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

14. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 206,816, being in excess of that for the year 1904 by Rs. 26,926·93. This increase is mainly due to the enhanced price realized by the sale of the Arrack Farm of Uva; to the increase in Medical Aid dues; to the increased sale of postage stamps; and to the increase in the sale of Crown lands. The Arrack Farm rose from Rs. 99,499·99 in 1904 to Rs. 122,020 in 1905; Medical Aid dues from Rs. 7,437·98 to Rs. 8,481·09; postage stamps from Rs. 8,607·55 to Rs. 9,154·91; and land sales from Rs. 7,615·66 to Rs. 14,688·61. The increase under the other heads is due to incidental causes :—

15. The following statement shows the increase under the specified heads of revenue :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrack, rum, and toddy | 22,520 | 1 |
| Revenue stamps | 488 | 31 |
| Government Agent's fines | 23 | 58 |
| Recoveries on irrigation works | 67 | 91 |
| Refund of hospital expenses | 445 | 76 |
| Medical aid dues | 1,043 | 11 |
| Sale of drugs | 152 | 93 |
| Police rates in towns | 19 | 53 |
| School books and stationery | 71 | 26 |
| Value of tools lost | 17 | 80 |
| Fees for title deeds | 223 | 6 |
| Record Room collections | 685 | 59 |
| Fees for preparation of lease | 21 | 0 |
| Postage stamps | 547 | 36 |
| Interest on arrears of revenue | 326 | 61 |
| Produce of Botanical Garden | 126 | 40 |
| Crown lands sold | 7,072 | 95 |
| Premia on leases | 9 | 56 |
| | 33,862 | 73 |
| Deduct decrease under the other heads of revenue* | 6,935 | 80 |
| Nett increase Rs. | 26,926 | 93 |

* *Decrease in* 1905.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Licenses:— | | |
| Tolls | 689 | 57 |
| District Court fines | 85 | 0 |
| Police Court fines | 907 | 13 |
| Forest offences | 258 | 34 |
| Other Departments' fines | 162 | 28 |
| Fees of Courts :— | | |
| Judicial stamps | 410 | 16 |
| Survey fees | 853 | 36 |
| Collections at dispensaries | 6 | 72 |
| Sundries | 133 | 73 |
| Rent of Government Property :— | | |
| Rent of buildings and houses | 113 | 50 |
| Garden rents | 56 | 35 |
| Miscellaneous :— | | |
| Sale of old stores | 140 | 30 |
| Overpayments recovered | 0 | 3 |
| Unclaimed deposits | 611 | 2 |
| Sundries | 6 | 78 |
| Sale of Government Property :— | | |
| Timber and firewood | 1,623 | 49 |
| Sale of sand and stone | 3 | 0 |
| Sundries | 875 | 4 |
| Rs. | 6,935 | 80 |

16. A detailed statement of the revenue collected during the year under review in comparison with the previous year is appended :—

| Head of Revenue. | Year. 1904. | Year. 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Licenses.* | | | | |
| Arrack, rum, and toddy | 99,499 99 | 122,020 0 | 22,520 1 | — |
| *Rents Exclusive of Lands.* | | | | |
| Road tolls | 10,040 84 | 9,351 27 | — | 689 57 |
| *Stamps.* | | | | |
| Revenue (various services) | 12,227 75 | 12,716 6 | 488 31 | — |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | — |
| District Court | 85 0 | — | — | 85 0 |
| Police Courts | 3,541 46 | 2,634 33 | — | 907 13 |
| Government Agent's | 150 57 | 174 15 | 23 58 | — |
| Forest Offences | 296 93 | 38 59 | — | 258 34 |
| Other Departments | 250 30 | 88 2 | — | 162 28 |
| *Fees of Court, &c.* | | | | |
| Judicial stamps | 8,541 59 | 8,131 43 | — | 410 16 |
| Survey fees | 2,999 99 | 2,146 63 | — | 853 36 |
| Recoveries on irrigation works | 2,597 6 | 2,664 97 | 67 91 | — |
| Refund of hospital expenses | 261 92 | 707 68 | 445 76 | — |
| Collections at dispensaries | 560 18 | 553 46 | — | 6 72 |
| Medical aid dues | 7,437 98 | 8,481 9 | 1,043 11 | — |
| Sale of drugs | 2,108 61 | 2,261 54 | 152 93 | — |
| Police rates in towns, &c. | 3,466 9 | 3,485 62 | 19 53 | — |
| School books and stationery | 119 90 | 191 16 | 71 26 | — |
| Value of tools lost | — | 17 80 | 17 80 | — |
| Fees of title deeds | 240 52 | 463 58 | 223 6 | — |
| Record Room collections | — | 685 59 | 685 59 | — |
| Preparation of lease | — | 21 | 21 | |
| Sundries | 329 39 | 195 66 | — | 133 73 |
| Carried forward | 154,756 7 | 177,029 63 | 25,779 85 | 3,506 29 |

| Head of Revenue. | Year. 1905. | Year. 1906. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Brought forward ... | 154,756 7 | 177,029 63 | 25,779 85 | 3,506 29 |
| *Post and Telegraph.* | | | | |
| Postage stamps ... ... ... | 8,607 55 | 9,154 91 | 547 36 | — |
| *Government Railways.* | | | | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 1,560 0 | 1,560 0 | — | — |
| *Rents of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Rent of buildings and houses ... ... | 585 0 | 471 50 | — | 113 50 |
| Rent of lands ... ... ... | 1,463 68 | 1,407 33 | — | 56 35 |
| *Interest.* | | | | |
| On arrears of revenue ... ... ... | 463 12 | 789 73 | 326 61 | — |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts.* | | | | |
| Sale of old stores ... ... ... | 142 70 | 2 40 | — | 140 30 |
| Overpayments recovered ... ... ... | 0 3 | — | — | 0 3 |
| Unclaimed deposits ... ... ... | 895 38 | 284 36 | — | 611 2 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... | 53 69 | 46 91 | — | 6 78 |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | |
| Timber and firewood ... ... ... | 1,685 25 | 61 76 | — | 1,623 49 |
| Produce of Botanic Gardens... ... | — | 126 40 | 126 40 | — |
| Sale of sand and stone ... ... ... | 7 0 | 4 0 | — | 3 0 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... | 1,983 54 | 1,108 50 | — | 875 4 |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | |
| Crown lands sold ... ... ... | 7,615 66 | 14,688 61 | 7,072 95 | — |
| Premia on leases ... ... ... | 70 40 | 79 96 | 9 56 | — |
| Total ... | 179,889 7 | 206,816 0 | 33,862 73 | 6,935 80 |
| | | Deduct Decrease ... | 6,935 80 | |
| | | Nett Increase Rs. ... | 26,926 93 | |

17. The expenditure accounted for in the books of the Badulla Kachcheri was less than that of 1904 by Rs. 1,801·29. A summary of particulars is appended :—

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments .. .. .. | 17,288 51 .. | 17,511 73 |
| Pensions .. .. .. | 3,509 86 .. | 2,909 52 |
| Other Charges .. .. .. | 11,644 96 .. | 10,220 79 |
| | 32,443 33 | 30,642 4 |
| Deduct Decrease .. | 30,642 4 | |
| Rs. .. | 1,801 29 | |

Details of the other charges are as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Hire of tom-tom beater .. .. .. | 20 0 |
| Petty expenses .. .. .. .. | 514 25 |
| Binding records .. .. .. .. | 60 0 |
| Purchase and repairs of furniture .. .. .. | 99 83 |
| Cart and cooly hire .. .. .. | 99 94 |
| Stationery .. .. .. .. | 499 69 |
| Burying dead bodies .. .. .. | 25 87 |
| Conveying and guarding treasure .. .. .. | 60 0 |
| Travelling allowance to Government Agent .. .. | 2,413 17 |
| Travelling allowance to clerks .. .. .. | 1,194 15 |
| Travelling allowance to President, Village Tribunal .. | 478 39 |
| Compensation for local rates .. .. .. | 328 0 |
| Water rates on Government buildings .. .. | 268 20 |
| Registration of Kandyan Marriages .. .. | 328 0 |
| Expenses connected with Kataragama festival .. .. | 442 75 |
| Conservancy of latrines, Court and Kachcheri .. .. | 150 0 |
| Remuneration to Kele Koralas .. .. .. | 232 50 |
| Remuneration to unpaid headmen .. .. .. | 689 6 |
| Remuneration to assessors .. .. .. | 140 0 |
| Station allowance to clerks .. .. .. | 897 4 |
| Commission to collector of assessment tax .. .. | 130 32 |
| Pauper allowances .. .. .. .. | 696 75 |
| Diyatalawa bungalow .. .. .. | 421 53 |
| Killing cheetahs and stray dogs .. .. .. | 6 35 |
| *Special Expenditure.* | |
| Headmen's Act Books .. .. .. | 25 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 10,220 79 |

18. The Kachcheri accounts disclose no information as to much of the revenue and expenditure which concern the Province. For instance, the receipts of the Railway for traffic leaving the six stations in Uva are not indicated. Similarly, on the other side, the large expenditure on public works is not shown. The account books of the Kachcheri only deal with the Government Agent's estimates and votes.

19. The transactions of the Badulla Kachcheri in connection with deposit accounts are not accounted for in the actual receipts and expenditure of the Province, though some of the items are temporarily held in deposit and ultimately transferred to revenue ; these items are—

| | |
|---|---|
| Land Deposits | Unclaimed Deposits |
| Abatements from Salaries | Lapsed Suitors' Deposits |

A statement of the receipts and payments on account of all the various heads of deposits is appended :—

*Deposits for* 1905.

| | Receipts. | Payments. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| District Court suitors | 8,273 19 | 11,653 46 |
| Court of Requests | 5,704 93 | 6,305 58 |
| Village Tribunals | 98 95 | 128 34 |
| Provincial Road Committee | 50,354 58 | 48,324 86 |
| Local Board | 15,283 2 | 13,482 62 |
| Irrigation | 301 58 | 377 92 |
| Timber and firewood | 7 25 | 7 25 |
| Cooly expenses | 87,681 18 | 86,324 88 |
| Salt | 140 0 | 140 0 |
| Fiscal's miscellaneous | 377 61 | 251 18 |
| Headmen's Reward Fund | 90 0 | 226 60 |
| Police | 988 39 | 939 74 |
| Board of Health | 6,708 10 | 7,796 14 |
| Headmen's fees | 257 0 | 255 74 |
| Purchase amount of land | 1,895 14 | 2,231 85 |
| Survey fees | 6,779 5 | 1,785 80 |
| Appraisement fees | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Certificate of quiet possession | 3 50 | 24 0 |
| Compensation for land | 1,330 30 | 588 30 |
| Assessment tax | 77 82 | 77 46 |
| Security for rents | 5,817 71 | 7,184 76 |
| Cement Pipe Fund | 87 24 | — |
| Gansabhawas | 2,854 0 | 4,508 9 |
| Police Court | 2,016 75 | 1,822 0 |
| Advance from Treasurer | — | 980 0 |
| District Judge and Commissioner of Requests | — | 147 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 197,147 29 | 195,584 7 |

20. The same with the advance accounts. These accounts are kept for fourteen Departments. The total receipts and payments in connection with each of these Departments are recorded below :—

| | Receipts. | Payments. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Government Agent | 34,637 86 | 34,097 28 |
| District Judge | 8,173 58 | 8,101 58 |
| Police Magistrate | 4,045 64 | 3,950 11 |
| Fiscal | 9,849 0 | 9,422 61 |
| Prison Department | 6,389 84 | 6,310 33 |
| Police Department | 20,306 11 | 19,635 81 |
| Colonial Surgeon | 61,625 0 | 61,285 31 |
| Provincial Registrar | 6,220 34 | 5,946 47 |
| District Engineer, Badulla | 80,800 0 | 80,190 39 |
| Do. Passara | 97,951 14 | 97,951 14 |
| Do. Diyatalawa | 20,950 0 | 20,950 0 |
| Public Instruction Department | 13,028 11 | 13,028 11 |
| Irrigation Department | 8,940 10 | 8,940 10 |
| Survey Department | 31,251 25 | 31,102 21 |
| Total—Rs. | 404,167 97 | 400,911 45 |

21. Gold circulates freely in the Province, and no difficulty whatever is experienced in getting gold exchanged for silver or notes and *vice versa* without paying commission. Exclusive of remittances received from the General Treasury, the receipts during 1905 amounted to £1,000½, of which £928 was on account of Government dues and £72½ on account of exchange. The payments for the year amounted to £6,104½ ; that is, £5,448 as Government dues and £656½ as exchange. Thus, of the total issue of £6,104½, £1,000½ has found its way back to the Kachcheri.

The following statement gives the gold transactions of the year :—

Statement of Gold Received and Issued during the Year 1905.

| Months. | Receipts. | | | | Payments. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government Dues. | Exchange. | Total. | Value. | Government Dues. | Exchange. | Total. | Value. |
| | £ | £ | £ | Rs. c. | £ | £ | £ | Rs. c. |
| January ... | 68 | 8½ | 76½ | 1,147 50 | 67 | 106 | 173 | 2,595 0 |
| February ... | 117 | 5 | 122 | 1,830 0 | 1,150 | 104 | 1,254 | 18,810 0 |
| March ... | 58 | 2 | 60 | 900 0 | 226 | 20 | 246 | 3,690 0 |
| April ... | 135 | 2 | 137 | 2,055 0 | 709 | 5 | 714 | 10,710 0 |
| May ... | 81 | 1 | 82 | 1,230 0 | 554 | 35 | 589 | 8,835 0 |
| June ... | 49 | 7 | 56 | 840 0 | 747 | 106 | 853 | 12,795 0 |
| July ... | 90 | 43 | 133 | 1,995 0 | 445 | 62½ | 507½ | 7,612 50 |
| August ... | 82 | — | 82 | 1,230 0 | 307 | 75 | 382 | 5,730 0 |
| September ... | 78 | — | 78 | 1,170 0 | 347 | 104 | 451 | 6,765 0 |
| October ... | 51½ | 3 | 54½ | 817 50 | 372 | 11 | 383 | 5,745 0 |
| November ... | 44½ | — | 44½ | 667 50 | 237 | 17½ | 254½ | 3,817 50 |
| December ... | 74 | 1 | 75 | 1,125 0 | 287 | 10½ | 297½ | 4,462 50 |
| Total ... | 928 | 72½ | 1,000½ | 15,007 50 | 5,448 | 656½ | 6,104½ | 91,567 50 |
| Remittance from the Treasury ... | | | 5,000 | 75,000 0 | Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | | 904½ | 13,567 50 |
| Balance of December 31, 1904 ... | | | 1,008½ | 15,127 50 | | | | |
| | | £ | 7,009 | 105,135 0 | | £ | 7,009 | 105,135 0 |

## III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Food Supply, Health, &c.*

22. Save in those portions of the Province to which reference has been made in the introductory section, the food supply was normal and plentiful. In addition to grains, consisting of rice, kurakkan, and Indian corn, the villagers have a good supply of fruit and vegetables. Jak fruit, breadfruit, and plantains; beans, such as mun, kollu, and mé; cucumbers, pumpkins, and water melons; cassava, sweet potatoes, and other yams: all these help the villagers to live comfortably, and nearly every village in Uva, except in Udukinda, has a few cocoanut trees. A certain amount of fruit and vegetables is also grown, more for sale than for home consumption. There is a plentiful production of oranges in most parts of the Province, and of pineapples mainly in the divisions of Yatikinda and Viyaluwa. Market gardening in the country round Wilson's Bungalow is an industry which is steadily expanding, and the growers send away considerable quantities of vegetables of many English varieties.

23. The Tamil immigrant labourers and other residents on estates and the bazaar population subsist mainly on imported rice. These classes live well. The quantity of rice consumed by them is calculated as being about 600,000 bushels.

24. There was a considerable decrease in the extent of chena cultivation owing to the restricted issue of chena permits. Permits were issued only in cases where chenas were actually necessary. The total extent of chenas cultivated during 1905 was 1,017 acres, being 191 acres less than that for the year 1904.

A comparative statement of the Crown chenas allowed is annexed :—

| Division. | 1904. A. | R. | P. | 1905. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bintenna .. .. .. | 234 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Viyaluwa .. .. .. | 563 | 0 | 0 | 597 | 0 | 0 |
| Udukinda .. .. .. | 82 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 1 | 13 |
| Yatikinda .. .. .. | — | | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wellassa ... ... .. | 79 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Buttala ... ... .. | — | | | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Wellawaya ... ... .. | 250 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,208 | 0 | 0 | 1,016 | 3 | 13 |

25. *Salt.*—On account of the scarcity of Ceylon salt, due to the failure of crops, a salt store was opened in 1904 at Haputale for the sale of imported salt. From this store certain traders appointed by Government for the convenience of villagers were supplied at fixed prices. The trader at Wellawaya sold salt at 13½ cents a measure, and the trader at Muppane at 15 cents a measure. In 1905 two more traders were appointed, one at Alutnuwara and the other at Arawa, both of whom were supplied from the Batticaloa store. They sold at the rate of 15½ cents a measure. This arrangement worked satisfactorily for some time, but as soon as the scarcity of Ceylon salt ceased, and the unrestricted issue of salt at Batticaloa and Hambantota was resumed in January, the sales at Haputale store diminished because it was cheaper to buy salt from the Batticaloa and Hambantota stores, the prices at the respective places being—

| | Rs. c. | |
|---|---|---|
| At Haputale .. .. .. | .. 5 4 | a cwt. |
| At Batticaloa .. .. .. | .. 3 50 | ,, |
| At Hambantota .. .. .. | .. 3 50 | ,, |

The price of salt in the Province is from 13 to 15 cents a measure, and the traders appointed by Government have discontinued the purchase of salt from the Government stores at Haputale and Batticaloa.

26. The general health was hardly up to the average, the death-rate having been higher and the birth-rate lower than in the two previous years. In April an outbreak of smallpox occurred on some estates near Madulsima, and subsequently some more cases occurred near Demodara. The disease

is believed to have been introduced by a Tamil cooly from India. There were fifteen cases altogether, seven of which proved fatal. In November two cases of what were at first diagnosed to be cholera took place at Badulla. In each case the patient died a few hours after the symptoms manifested themselves. Analysis however failed to disclose any traces of cholera, and it is considered that the deaths were due to acute diarrhœa. The origin of the disease has not been traced, but it is believed that the water of the Badulla-oya, which the deceased had used for drinking purposes, was the medium by which the infection was conveyed. Similar outbreaks occurred at the same time in Wellassa division. The cause here too seems to have been due to drinking impure water.

27. The following statement shows the estimated population and number of marriages, births, and deaths registered in 1905 and the four previous years :—

| Year. | Estimated Population. | General Marriages. | Kandyan Marriages. | Births. | Deaths. | Birth-rate per 1,000. | Death-rate per 1,000. | Divorces. | | Mohammedan Marriages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Applications | Granted. | |
| 1901 | 186,428 | 126 | 740 | 7,433 | 7,574 | 38·74 | 39·48 | 68 | 26 | 14 |
| 1902 | 187,602 | 147 | 1,215 | 7,968 | 6,982 | 42·74 | 37·45 | 88 | 43 | 13 |
| 1903 | 189,535 | 151 | 1,346 | 8,338 | 6,396 | 44·44 | 34·09 | 73 | 34 | 8 |
| 1904 | 191,317 | 91 | 547 | 8,101 | 6,369 | 42·34 | 33·29 | 65 | 37 | 8 |
| 1905 | 191,791 | 79 | 643 | 7,443 | 6,969 | 38· 9 | 36·42 | 56 | 36 | 18 |

## IV.—EDUCATION.

28. *Government vernacular schools.*—The total number of Government vernacular schools at the end of 1905 was 18. The Gansabhawa school at Koslanda was taken over by Government early in January, and two new schools were opened, one at Hembarawa in Bintenna—one of the most inaccessible villages in the Province—and the other at Bodagama in Wellawaya. Arrangements were made to convert the Gansabhawa schools at Mahagama in Bintenna, Beramada in Viyaluwa, Polgahagama in Wellassa, and Muppane in Buttala, into Government vernacular schools, and these schools will be transferred to the Department of Public Instruction early in January, 1906. Arrangements are also being made to open a Government vernacular school at Siyambala-anduwa in Wellassa.

A list showing the situation of the Government vernacular schools in the Province at the end of 1905 is annexed :—

List showing the Situation of Government Vernacular Schools in the Province of Uva at the end of 1905.

| No. | Division. | Village. | Divisional Number. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bintenna | Alutnuwara | 3 |
| 2 | Do. | Hembarawa | 1 |
| 3 | Viyaluwa | Soranatota | 28 |
| 4 | Do. | Tennapanguwa | 30 |
| 5 | Udukinda | Welimada | 48 |
| 6 | Do. | Palugama | 50 |
| 7 | Do. | Ettampitiya | 55 |
| 8 | Yatikinda | Dikwella | 74 |
| 9 | Do. | Passara | 88 |
| 10 | Do. | Lunugala | 94 |
| 11 | Do. | Spring Valley | Estate school |
| 12 | Do. | Tonacombe | do. |
| 13 | Wellassa | Kotabowa | 106 |
| 14 | Buttala | Badulkumbura | 133 |
| 15 | Do. | Okkampitiya | 145 |
| 16 | Wellawaya | Wellawaya | 151 |
| 17 | Do. | Koslanda | 155 |
| 18 | Do. | Bodagama | 147 |

29. *Gansabhawa vernacular schools.*—The total number of Gansabhawa vernacular schools established since 1903 is ten, of which three have already been given over to Government, and four more schools will be given over to Government from 1906. Only one new school was opened during the year, at Kalupahana in Wellawaya. It is interesting to note that all the schools (save Kalupahana, which was opened in June) have earned a grant in aid on the results of the annual examination by the Public Instruction Department. Arrangements have been made to register the new school at Kalupahana, and it will be examined in March, 1906.

A table showing (1) situation of each of the Gansabhawa schools in the Province ; (2) date when opened ; (3) number of scholars on list ; (4) average attendance for December, 1905 ; (5) private subscriptions collected ; (6) amount of expenditure ; (7) grant in aid earned, is annexed. No arrangements have yet been made for the establishment of any more Gansabhawa schools.

30. *Industrial education.*—Arrangements are being made to establish a carpentry school at Kumbalwela, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 is available for this purpose.

Statement showing the Situation of each of the Gansabhawa Schools in the Province of Uva established since 1902, showing the Expenditure, &c., during 1905.

| No. | Division. | Village. | When opened. | Number of Scholars on List. | Average Attendance for December, 1905. | Private Subscriptions collected. | Expenditure. | | | Grant earned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Salaries. | Petty Expenses. | Total. | |
| | | | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1 | Bintenna ... | Mahagama* ... | Oct. 23, 1903 | 54 | 40·10 | — | 240 0 | 16 77 | 256 77 | 143 50 |
| 2 | Viyaluwa ... | Beramada ... | Mar 21, 1904 | 117 | 59·81 | 16 00 | 240 0 | 19 39 | 259 39 | 175 50 |
| 3 | Udukinda ... | Medawala ... | April 2, 1903 | 166 | 111·97 | 41 47 | 389 0 | 5 62 | 394 62 | 480 50 |
| 4 | Yatikinda ... | Kumbalwela ... | April 4, 1903 | 73 | 50·50 | — | 269 10 | 3 45 | 272 55 | 210 50 |
| 5 | Wellassa ... | Polgahagama ... | May 25, 1904 | 52 | 33·14 | 91 0 | 240 0 | 3 82 | 243 82 | 118 50 |
| 6 | Buttala ... | Muppane ... | Oct. 24, 1903 | 67 | 38·05 | 26 0 | 230 0 | 9 43 | 239 43 | 213 0 |
| 7 | Do. ... | *Okkampitiya ... | Aug. 1, 1903 | 34 | 21·07 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | Wellawaya ... | *Koslanda ... | April 1, 1903 | 49 | 23·31 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | Do. ... | *Wellawaya ... | April 1, 1903 | 31 | 19·09 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | Do. ... | Kalupahana ... | June 1, 1905 | 50 | 39·35 | 81 50 | 140 0 | 2 17 | 142 17 | — |
| | | | Total... | 693 | 436·39 | 255 97 | 1,748 10 | 60 65 | 1,808 75 | 1,341 50 |

* Given over to Government.

THE WORKING OF THE VILLAGE COMMITTEE RULES MADE UNDER ORDINANCE No. 24 OF 1889.

31. The Village Committees have done the usual good work during the year under review. There appears to be no reluctance among the villagers to contribute the three days' labour required by the rules or to commute such liability by a money payment of 75 cents if paid before 31st May, or Re. 1·25 if paid before 31st July. They seem to recognize the benefits which the rules are calculated to confer upon them. Whether those benefits are realized or not, however, depends very largely upon the interest and administrative capacity of the Chief Headman, under whose direct control the various works undertaken remain from inception to completion. Short as my acquaintance with the Province has been, I am inclined to think that a more business-like system than now prevails can be devised for carrying out these works and better value obtained for the money expended.

32. *Funds.*—The total collection under the Village Committee rules for the year 1905 was Rs. 3,010. This amount was raised under the following heads, viz :—Communal Collections, Cattle Fees, and Fines from the several Village Committees and Village Tribunals. The balance brought forward from 1904 was Rs. 2,701·90. Out of the sum of Rs. 5,711·90 thus available, Rs. 4,664·09 were spent in building and repairing schools, ambalams, and court-houses, and paying the salaries of the staff, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,047·81 at the end of the year. There has been a decrease of Rs. 1,784·08 in the revenue of the Village Committees when compared with that of 1904. This is mainly due to the fact that the work in the Village Tribunals of Bintenna, Wellassa, and Buttala had to be suspended from time to time owing to the illness of the Acting President, who has done but little work, and also to a falling off in the number of prosecutions instituted by the headman for breaches of rules, thus bringing less fines to the credit of the several Village Committees of those three divisions.

The revenue of the other four Village Committees, viz., Viyaluwa, Udukinda, Yatikinda, and Wellawaya, was up to the average.

A statement of accounts is annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Village Committees of the Province of Uva during the Year 1905.

| Division. | Balance on December 31, 1904. | Receipts during 1905. | Total. | Payments during 1905. | Balance on December 31, 1905. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Bintenna ... ... | 121 94 | 176 75 | 298 69 | 236 25 | 62 44 | 298 69 |
| Viyaluwa ... ... | 152 42 | 334 19 | 486 61 | 436 69 | 49 92 | 486 61 |
| Udukinda ... ... | 317 68 | 464 71 | 782 39 | 582 28 | 200 11 | 782 39 |
| Yatikinda ... ... | 1,108 19 | 965 10 | 2,073 29 | 1,606 46 | 466 83 | 2,073 29 |
| Wellassa ... ... | 373 43 | 443 0 | 816 45 | 815 69 | 0 76 | 816 45 |
| Buttala ... ... | 395 14 | 309 50 | 704 64 | 475 72 | 228 92 | 704 64 |
| Wellawaya ... ... | 233 8 | 316 75 | 549 83 | 511 0 | 38 83 | 549 83 |
| Total ... | 2,701 90 | 3,010 0 | 5,711 90 | 4,664 9 | 1,047 81 | 5,711 90 |

33. *Roads.*—According to the reports received from the Ratemahatmayas 544 roads of about 1,336 miles have been repaired during the year. No money was spent on these roads. The repairing was done by village labour as usual.

34. *Schools.*—The Government vernacular school building at Passara was rebuilt during the year, and a substantial building of brick and tiles is being built for the Gansabhawa vernacular school (established in the middle of the year) at Kalupahana. The building will be ready for occupation before the end of March next. The school building at Tennepanguwa, which was burned down, has been rebuilt and the roof has been tiled. The Okkampitiya school, which was also burned down, is being rebuilt, and the work will be out of the contractor's hands early in 1906. The other school buildings (both Government and Gansabhawa) in the Province were repaired during the year.

35. *Court-houses.*—A Gansabhawa court-house for Bibile has been built, and the work was completed during the year under review. Four Gansabhawa court-houses were repaired during the year by money votes, viz., Elhenemada in Viyaluwa, Paranagama in Udukinda, Passara in Yatikinda, and Medagama in Wellassa.

36. *Staff.*—The staff of the Village Committees and Village Tribunals throughout the Province cost a sum of Rs. 2,112 for the twelve months of the year:—Clerical staff, Rs. 1,284; and peons, court-keepers, &c., Rs. 828.

37. *Outstanding payments.*—Two payment orders for Rs. 400 and Rs. 50 respectively, drawn by the Chairman, Village Committee, Wellassa, are outstanding for want of funds.

38. *Detailed statement.*—A detailed statement showing the work done by the respective Village Committees is annexed:—

Statement of Work done by the Village Committees in the Maintenance of Bridges, Wells, and Spouts, &c., during the Year 1906.

| Division. | No. of Ambalams repaired. | No. of Schools repaired. | No. of Court-houses maintained. | No. of Wells repaired. | No. of Spouts repaired. | No. of Edandas repaired. | No. of Channels repaired. | Village Committee Roads. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Number repaired | Approximate Length in miles. |
| Bintenna ... ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 35 | 2 2 |
| Viyaluwa ... ... | 31 | 2 | 1 | 170 | 189 | 5 | 427 | 53 | 236 |
| Udukinda ... ... | 21 | 3 | — | 249 | 158 | 19 | 628 | 175 | 316 |
| Yatikinda ... ... | 37 | 4 | 2 | 336 | 90 | 1 | 629 | 77 | 218 |
| Wellassa ... ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | 93 | 7 | 1 | 91 | 82 | — |
| Buttala ... ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 194 | 67 | 9 | 132 | 89 | 215 |
| Wellawaya ... ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | — | — | 321 | 33 | 149 |
| Total ... | 103 | 22 | 9 | 1,075 | 519 | 38 | 2,240 | 544 | 1,336 |

39. *Gansabhawa cases.*—The total number of Village Tribunal and Village Committee cases instituted was 471 civil and 2,301 criminal, of which 437 civil and 2,237 criminal were decided, including 354 amicable settlements (74 civil and 280 criminal). The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 22, of which 13 were confirmed and 9 were set aside. The number of appeals from the Government Agent to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council was 2, of which 1 was confirmed and 1 set aside. The small number of cases instituted and decided in the Village Tribunals of Bintenna, Wellassa, and Buttala is due to the interruption of the work in the Village Tribunals owing to the interdiction from duty of the President and the illness of the Acting President. Steady work has been done in the Village Councils. Statement of the work done in the Village Committees and Village Tribunals is annexed:—

Statement of Work done in the Village Tribunals and Village Committees in the Province of Uva during 1905.

| | Viyaluwa. | Udukinda. | Yatikinda. | Tumpalata (Bintenna, Wellassa, and Buttala.) | Wellawaya. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Civil Cases.* | | | | | | |
| Pending on 1st January, 1905... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Instituted during 1905 ... | — | — | — | 471 | — | 471 |
| Total ... | — | — | — | 471 | — | 471 |
| Decided during 1905:— | | | | | | |
| Money ... ... | — | — | — | 434 | — | 434 |
| Land ... ... | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Pending on 31st December, 1905 ... | — | — | — | 34 | — | 34 |
| Total ... | — | — | — | 471 | — | 471 |
| *Criminal Cases.* | | | | | | |
| Pending on 1st January, 1905... ... | — | 1 | — | — | 20 | 21 |
| Instituted during 1905 ... | 348 | 610 | 465 | 782 | 75 | 2,280 |
| Total ... | 348 | 611 | 465 | 782 | 95 | 2,301 |
| Decided during 1905:— | | | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. rules ... | 230 | 465 | 397 | 340 | 49 | 1,481 |
| Irrigation ... ... | 47 | 116 | 60 | 173 | 29 | 425 |
| Assault ... ... | — | — | — | 25 | — | 25 |
| Theft ... ... | — | — | — | 18 | — | 18 |
| Malicious injury ... | — | — | — | 31 | — | 31 |
| Cattle trespass ... | 71 | 30 | 8 | 121 | 17 | 247 |
| Vaccination ... | — | — | — | 10 | — | 10 |
| | 348 | 611 | 465 | 718 | 95 | 2,237 |
| Pending on 31st December, 1905 ... | — | — | — | 64 | — | 64 |
| Total ... | 348 | 611 | 465 | 782 | 95 | 2,301 |

## V.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

40. The number of unions registered during the past five years has been as follows :—

| Year. | No. | Year. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 .. .. | 740 | 1904 .. .. | 547 |
| 1902 .. .. | 1,215 | 1905 .. .. | 643 |
| 1903 .. .. | 1,346 | | |

The comparatively large number of unions in 1902 and 1903 was due to special pressure brought to bear. The decline in the number of registrations in 1904 and 1905 was due to relaxation of the pressure. The average Kandyan villager in fact does not attach sufficient importance to registration to take much trouble about it of his own accord. At the end of 1905 1,853 unregistered unions were reported. Steps are being taken to induce the parties to register them. There were in 1905 56 applications for divorce and 36 dissolutions, as compared with 65 applications and 37 dissolutions in the previous year.

## VI.—CATTLE DISEASE.

41. The Province was free from rinderpest during the year. Foot-and-mouth disease prevailed in certain parts of Yatikinda, Viyaluwa, Wellassa, and Udukinda divisions for the most part of the year, but not to any alarming extent. Suppressive measures were adopted with success.

In September an outbreak of hæmorrhagic septicæmia occurred at Alutnuwara in Bintenna division. There were ten cases, all of which proved fatal. The Stock Inspector was sent to the spot at once, and the outbreak was promptly suppressed without further fatality.

A statement showing in detail the different outbreaks in chronological order is appended :—

| Division. | Serial Number of Outbreak. | Locality. | Divisional Number. | Date of Outbreak. | Date when Outbreak subsided. | Total Number of Cases. | Recoveries. | Deaths. | On hand at close of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yatikinda ... | 1 | Passara ... | 88 | End of January ... | Middle of February... | 66* | 66 | — | — |
| Viyaluwa ... | 2 | Soranatota ... | 28 | Beginning of Feb. ... | End of February ... | 90* | 90 | — | — |
| Wellassa ... | 3 | Bibile ... | 100 | End of March ... | Middle of April ... | 11* | 11 | — | — |
| Udukinda ... | 4 | Diyatalawa ... | 63 | Middle of June ... | Beginning of August. | 331* | 304 | 27 | — |
| Do. ... | 4A | Kalupahana ... | 158 | End of September ... | End of October ... | 93* | 93 | — | — |
| Bintenna ... | 5 | Alutnuwara ... | 3 | September ... | September ... | 10† | — | 10 | — |
| | | | | | | 601 | 564 | 37 | — |

* Foot-and-mouth disease. † Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.

## VII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

42. The state of the Province in regard to crime may be considered very satisfactory, both as regards the number and the nature of the cases reported.

Altogether during the year the commission of 239 serious offences was reported to court. Of these, 70 were cases of a civil nature and cases in which it was not established that an offence had been committed; 38 cases were designedly false and 2 not within the jurisdiction of the court. Nine were pending at the end of the year. This leaves a total of 120 true cases of serious offences committed during the year and disposed of by the court. Of these 120 cases only one was murder, one was a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 18 were knife cases, 32 were cases of theft of cattle, 11 grievous hurt, 30 were robbery, 10 house-breaking, 12 arson, and 5 theft of property over Rs. 20 in value. No cases at all were reported from Bintenna division. There were 14 from Viyaluwa, 34 from Udukinda, 46 from Yatikinda, 10 from Wellassa, 7 from Buttala, and 9 from Wellawaya.

Out of these 120 cases referred to, 11 were tried in the higher courts.

There was one case of murder in 1905. It was committed on 6th February, when two Moormen were shot at Udahawara in Udukinda. The motive of the crime is not known. Two Sinhalese villagers who were tried for the offence were found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was subsequently commuted to rigorous imprisonment for twenty years. Later on the accused were pardoned in consequence of a report made by the Public Analyst.

In addition to the above there was one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This occurred on the 16th September on Walton estate, Moneragala, and was the result of a quarrel between the accused, a Sinhalese contractor on the estate, and some coolies. The accused was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

There were thus two cases of homicide, one of which was murder, during the year, as compared with six in 1904, of which three were murders.

43. The police, both regular and rural, discharged their duties satisfactorily and co-operated readily in their work of detecting crime. Those of the unpaid headmen who showed special zeal or capacity in dealing with crime were rewarded at intervals, the merits of each case receiving careful consideration.

44. The number of habitual criminals in the Province is 150, of whom six report themselves to the regular police, the remaining 144 being under the supervision of the Ratemahatmayas.

## VIII.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

45. *Local Board.*—The revenue of the Local Board of Badulla in 1905 amounted to Rs. 15,283·02, being Rs. 839·47 in excess of the revenue of the previous year; the expenditure was Rs. 13,482·57, being Rs. 2,676·73 less than the expenditure of 1904. The balance to the credit of the Local Board on 1st January, 1905, was Rs. 63·11. At the end of the year it amounted to Rs. 1,863·56.

The revenue derived from the tax on property levied under section 30 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 amounted to Rs. 4,147·35, being Rs. 386·84 in excess of that of the previous year. This was the result of the increase of the rate from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent.

The great want of the town of Badulla is a drainage scheme, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 35,000.

The Local Board hopes to be able to pay interest and sinking fund on this amount, and so to be in a position to renew its application to Government for a loan and a grant in aid.

46. *Board of Health.*—Considerable expenditure was incurred on the improvement of the small towns of Bandarawela, Haputale, Koslanda, and Passara. At Bandarawela Rs. 1,835·63 was spent on extension of the drains, and at Passara Rs. 1,150·40 was spent for the same object. The general conservancy of the four towns Bandarawela, Haputale, Koslanda, and Passara was effectively maintained. The works most wanted at present are drains for Haputale, Koslanda, and Lunugala, and water supply for Welimada, Passara, Lunugala, and Koslanda.

## IX.—WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES.

47. A comparative summary is appended in the prescribed form of the procedure adopted under the Thoroughfares Ordinances to recover money or to enforce labour from the men liable.

There was a slight increase in the percentage of non-effectives. The number of arrears at the end of the year was thirty.

Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on (B) | 1905. | | Per-centage on (B). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A). ... ... | — | 188,964 | — | — | 188,964 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 35,134 | — | — | 33,788 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 30,835 | | 87·76 | 29,284 | | 86·67 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 479 | | 1·36 | 437 | | 1·29 |
| (*c*) Laboured 6 days ... ... | 130 | | ·37 | 255 | | ·75 |
| (*d*) Laboured 12 days ... ... | — | — | — | — | | — |
| | | 31,444 | 89·49 | | 29,976 | 88·72 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 859 | | 2·44 | 805 | | 2·38 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured else ... | 1,989 | | 5·66 | 2,002 | | 5·92 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | 15 | | ·04 | 4 | | ·01 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 7 | | ·02 | 9 | | ·03 |
| (*e*) Double entries ... ... | 41 | | ·12 | 30 | | ·09 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 147 | | ·42 | 233 | | ·69 |
| | | 3,058 | 8·70 | | 3,083 | 9·13 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district ... | 632 | | — | 699 | | — |
| (*b*) Otherwise not arrested ... | — | | 1·80 | 30 | | 2·13 |
| | | 632 | | | 729 | |

## X.—LAND SETTLEMENT, SALES, &c.

### (1) *Waste Lands Ordinances.*

48. The Settlement Officer's work was steadily pursued with satisfactory results. The number of notices issued was 31, the area affected being 7,181 acres; the final orders published were 275 in number, under which an extent of 15,622 acres was declared Crown. Details are as follows :—

| Division. | Village. | Divisional Number. | Declared Crown. A. R. P. | Declared Private. A. R. P. | Sold. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buttala | Muppane | 129 | 297 0 9 | — | — |
| Udukinda | Alokkangama | 55 | — | 3 1 35 | — |
| Do. | Bowela | 121 | 7 0 14 | — | — |
| Do. | Dawatagama | 53 | 18 1 6 | 6 1 14 | — |
| Do. | Edandupola | 53 | 10 1 17 | 3 2 38 | — |
| Do. | Ella | 68 | 3 1 32 | 1 1 35 | — |
| Do. | Gawalagama | 55 | 72 1 26 | 18 2 16 | — |
| Do. | Hangiliella | 53 | — | 2 0 25 | — |
| Do. | Hingurugamuwa | 60 | 11 0 21 | 2 2 17 | 0 3 15 |
| Do. | Idamegama | 56 | 110 1 1 | 19 0 22 | — |
| Do. | Kabilidowa | 46 | 2 1 32 | 1 3 2 | — |
| Do. | Ketakale | 59 | 5 3 30 | 6 3 10 | — |
| Do. | Kinigama | 66 | 10 2 3 | 4 3 6 | — |
| Do. | Kontahela | 67 | 46 0 16 | 18 3 19 | — |
| Do. | Kotakitula | 60 | 10 3 7 | — | — |
| Do. | Kotawera Udagama | 53 | 82 2 5 | 48 0 0 | 0 2 35 |
| Do. | Kurukude | 57 | 3 0 30 | 0 2 39 | — |
| Do. | Malitenna | 60 | 3 2 25 | 0 3 10 | — |
| Do. | Medagedara | 59 | 3 1 32 | 1 2 28 | — |
| Do. | Metipimbiya | 67 | 1,712 2 38 | 22 2 8 | 1 1 1 |
| Do. | Metiwalalanda | 53 | 60 2 19 | 15 0 4 | — |
| Do. | Mirahawatta | 60 | 20 3 11 | 9 0 27 | — |
| Do. | Nawela | 59 | 105 1 5 | — | — |
| Do. | Paretota | 53 | 9 2 0 | — | — |
| Do. | Pattiyagedara | 57 | 23 3 24 | 7 0 33 | — |
| Do. | Pidakumbura | 60 | 8 2 14 | 1 0 6 | — |
| Do. | Puhulpola | 58 | 14 0 21 | 27 2 9 | — |
| Do. | Tembekumbura | 55 | 28 1 16 | — | — |
| Do. | Udapellegama | 60 | 6 3 27 | 2 3 10 | — |
| Do. | Ulugala | 53 | 314 3 20 | — | — |
| | Carried over | | 3,004 1 22 | 226 1 13 | 2 3 11 |

| Division. | Village. | Divisional Number. | Declared Crown. A. R. P. | Declared Private. A. R. P. | Sold. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward .. | | 3,004 1 12 | 226 1 13 | 2 3 11 |
| Udukinda. | Weragama | 55 | 8 1 26 | 6 0 1 | — |
| Do. | Welikada | 60 | 47 2 31 | 24 2 25 | — |
| Do. | Yahala-arawa | 53 | 16 3 29 | 28 3 37 | — |
| Do. | Yalkumbura | 33 | 0 1 30 | 3 0 0 | — |
| Do. | Yalpathwela | 59 | 12 1 27 | 6 1 18 | — |
| Wellawaya | Randenigoda | 153 | 6135 0 0 | — | — |
| Do. | Telulla | 150 | 1,035 2 24 | 240 0 24 | — |
| Do. | Wellawaya | — | 1,072 0 0 | 1,004 0 0 | — |
| Viyaluwa | Kiwulegedara | 31 | 1,680 3 22 | — | — |
| Do. | Kiwulegedara and Maliyadda | 31 | 253 3 20 | — | — |
| Do. | Maliyadda | 30 | 442 0 20 | — | — |
| Yatikinda | Andawela | 73 | 0 3 20 | — | — |
| Do. | Digalle Udagama | — | 662 1 26 | 5 3 35 | — |
| Do. | Godegama | 84 | 8 1 18 | 17 1 30 | — |
| Do. | Gotuwala | 68 | 26 2 11 | 23 1 22 | — |
| Do. | Haliella | 74 | 239 1 20 | 10 3 7 | 3 0 12 |
| Do. | Halpe | 68 | 117 1 35 | 46 1 27 | — |
| Do. | Helakitalella | 73 | 383 0 18 | 244 2 11 | — |
| Do. | Kayiratnagama | 73 | 78 2 25 | 14 3 28 | — |
| Do. | Kendagollegama | 81 | 1 3 38 | 1 0 2 | — |
| Do. | Kitalella | 69 | 4 1 29 | 1 2 35 | — |
| Do. | Medapita | 74 | 3 1 20 | — | — |
| Do. | Mugunuwata | 73 | 3 1 11 | 2 2 32 | — |
| Do. | Pitawela | 44 | 0 1 21 | — | — |
| Do. | Rambukpota | 80 | 285 0 29 | 197 2 37 | — |
| Do. | Udakumbalwela | 69 | 34 1 17 | 11 0 21 | 4 3 5 |
| Do. | Watugedara East | 74 | 0 2 14 | — | — |
| Do. | Watugedara West | 74 | 61 3 27 | — | — |
| | Total .. | | 15,622 0 29 | 2,117 1 5 | 10 2 28 |

(2) *Government Agent's Sales and Settlements.*

49. The total area advertised for sale or settlement at the Kachcheri during 1905 was 1,928 acres on forty-nine different occasions. Two statements are appended containing particulars for each three months of the year. Statement A shows the acreage sold or settled and not offered for; Statement B gives details as to the 1,041 acres shown in Statement A as sold or settled:—

Statement A.

| Quarter. | No. of Sales. | No. of Lots. | Advertised. Extent. A. R. P. | Sold or Settled. No. of Lots. | Sold or Settled. Extent. A. R. P. | Not offered for. No. of Lots. | Not offered for. Extent. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905. | | | | | | | |
| First quarter ... | 10 | 117 | 419 0 2 | 15 | 47 0 17 | 102 | 371 3 25 |
| Second quarter ... | 15 | 99 | 685 3 22 | 43 | 287 3 30 | 56 | 397 3 32 |
| Third quarter ... | 14 | 44 | 280 3 18 | 30 | 203 3 25 | 14 | 76 3 33 |
| Fourth quarter ... | 10 | 62 | 542 3 27 | 49 | 502 1 6 | 13 | 40 2 21 |
| Total ... | 49 | 322 | 1,928 2 29 | 137 | 1,041 0 38 | 185 | 887 1 31 |

Statement B.

| Sold or Settled. | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Price realized. Rs. c. | Average price per Acre. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sold:— | | | | |
| First quarter ... ... ... | 9 | 19 0 7 | 410 0 | 21 52 |
| Second quarter ... ... ... | 31 | 176 2 26 | 4,360 0 | 24 67 |
| Third quarter ... ... ... | 23 | 152 0 12 | 2,286 0 | 13 38 |
| Fourth quarter .... ... ... | 48 | 458 0 3 | 6,465 50 | 14 11 |
| Total ... | 111 | 805 3 8 | 13,521 50 | 16 78 |
| Settled on certificates of quiet possession:— | | | | |
| First quarter ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| Second quarter ... ... ... | 3 | 1 2 0 | — | — |
| Third quarter ... ... ... | 3 | 2 1 14 | — | — |
| Fourth quarter ... ... ... | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 6 | 3 3 14 | — | — |
| Declared private:— | | | | |
| First quarter ... ... ... | 6 | 28 0 10 | — | — |
| Second quarter ... ... ... | 9 | 109 3 4 | — | — |
| Third quarter ... ... ... | 4 | 49 1 39 | — | — |
| Fourth quarter ... ... ... | 1 | 44 1 3 | — | — |
| Total ... | 20 | 231 2 16 | — | — |
| Grand Total ... | 137 | 1,041 0 38 | 13,521 50 | 16 78 |

*Sir Henry Ward's Minute.*

50. All the 63 lots sold under this Minute, except 17 lots on which the fourth instalment is not yet due, have been settled. No more lands will be sold under this Minute, in accordance with Government instructions conveyed by Circular No. 79 of 20th June, 1905.

51. *Sales by villagers.*—There have been frequent sales of land by villagers *inter se*, and in many cases the lands sold included houses and fields. The returns furnished give 1,147 gardens, 1,165 fields, and 241 chenas. Figures showing the extent of the property so transferred are not available. Such sales form part of the ordinary daily life of the community. There is no reason to believe that lands have been sold to which the vendors had insufficient title.

52. *New areas of cultivation.*—A considerable extent of land was opened during the year for rubber. Of the 805 acres (Statement B, paragraph 49) sold during the year, 689 were bought by Europeans mainly for experimental rubber cultivation. There are applications both for purchase and lease of several thousands of acres of land for rubber, the surveys of which are now in hand.

## XI.—IRRIGATION.

53. *Small irrigation works.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at the disposal of the Government Agent to be expended at his discretion on small irrigation works costing not more than Rs. 100 each. The amount available for expenditure was Rs. 970, a sum of Rs. 30 being deducted for the Transport Fund. The work done during the year under this vote is specified below :—

| No. | Village. | Divisional Number. | Works. | Expenditure. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | — | — | Pay of overseer, minor irrigation works | 43 | 22 |
| 2 | Kumbukwela | 33 | Cement pipe sluice, Etanwelawewa | 38 | 0 |
| 3 | Galaniyegama | 37 | Blasting rocks, Damunugahakumbure-ela | 10 | 0 |
| 4 | Gannekumbura | 52 | Blasting rocks, Gannekumbure-ela | 20 | 0 |
| 5 | Gawaranmana | 49 | Building a masonry wall, Kariyawaka-ela | 20 | 0 |
| 6 | Harakgamakanda | 49 | Blasting rock and fixing iron rods, Padinawela-ela | 10 | 0 |
| 7 | Do. | 49 | Widening and deepening the channel and fixing round iron, Holmankandure-ela | 15 | 0 |
| 8 | Palugama Town | 50 | Cement pipe sluice, Wilson's school | 9 | 75 |
| 9 | Palugama | 50 | Cement pipe sluice, Handunbokkewakkada | 9 | 90 |
| 10 | Welimada | 48 | Building a retaining wall, Welimada Maha-ela | 40 | 0 |
| 11 | Kotakitulegama | 60 | Spouting, Yombuatte-ela | 20 | 0 |
| 12 | Pidakumburegama | 60 | Spouting, Pidakumbure-ela | 20 | 0 |
| 13 | Hingurugamuwa | 60 | Blasting rocks, Udaoya-ela | 5 | 0 |
| 14 | Mirahawatta | 60 | Blasting rocks, Mirahawatte-ela | 5 | 0 |
| 15 | Nawelagama | 59 | Blasting rocks, Itawelarawe-ela | 50 | 0 |
| 16 | Palugama | 50 | Building two retaining walls, Agatakumbure-ela | 98 | 76 |
| 17 | Gawaranmana | — | Building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Kande-ela | 40 | 0 |
| 18 | Dimbulana | 38 | Blasting rocks and building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Kumburegedara-ela | 55 | 0 |
| 19 | Ilukwelagama | 38 | Blasting rocks, Ilukwela-ela | 30 | 0 |
| 20 | Wewegama | 38 | Blasting rocks, Gamewela-ela | 25 | 0 |
| 21 | Galkotuwa | 38 | Blasting rocks, Galkotuwe-ela | 15 | 0 |
| 22 | Hatkinda | 38 | Blasting rocks and building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Ketakumbure-arawe-ela | 30 | 0 |
| 23 | Ellegama | 40 | Blasting rocks, Halaba-ela | 10 | 0 |
| 24 | Malwattegama | 39 | Blasting rocks, Malwatte-ela | 15 | 0 |
| 25 | Hatkindagama | 38 | Building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Mulata-kumbure-ela | 30 | 0 |
| 26 | Hatkindagama | 38 | Blasting rocks and building a rubble masonry retaining wall, Bandarawatte-ela | 29 | 0 |
| 27 | Kindigoda | 38 | Blasting rocks and building a masonry retaining wall in cement, Kirawane-ela | 20 | 0 |
| | | | Total—Rs. | 713 | 63 |

54. *Temple tanks.*—In this Province the relative rights of the temple authorities and of the cultivators under temple tanks do not vary ; and all temple tanks at present under restoration are of one class, similar to ordinary village tanks. The tenure of land under these tanks and the terms of the cultivation are governed by the entries in the Service Tenures Register. The free grant of a sluice to cultivators under such tanks appears to be in no degree less justifiable than in the case of ordinary village tanks, and it is customary to require villagers to perform earthwork on these tanks in the expectation of getting a sluice free ; promise, either expressed or implied, of a sluice free on fulfilment of prescribed conditions is given in every case as a matter of course. The preceding remarks apply only to small temple tanks similar to ordinary village tanks ; in the event of the restoration of any large work being undertaken special terms and conditions would have to be considered.

A list of the temple tanks at present under restoration is appended :—

| No. | Name of Village. | Divisional Number. | Estimated Area of Bed of Tank. A. | R. | P. | Approximate Extent at present irrigated. A. | R. | P. | Further Extent probably irrigable. A. | R. | P. | Date when Restoration began. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tanamalwila | 147 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 2 | Komaligama | 147 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 3 | Bodagama | 147 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 4 | Meegaswewa | 147 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 5 | Nikawewa | 147 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 6 | Kudawewa | 147 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 7 | Avariapelessa | 148 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1903 |
| 8 | Niyandagala | 148 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 9 | Sooriyara | 148 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 10 | Nika-ara | 148 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |
| 11 | Angunakolapelessa | 148 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 1903 |
| 12 | Kalawelgalla | 148 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 13 | Seenukgala | 148*a* | 35 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 14 | Pandikulam | 148 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 1904 |
| 15 | Bahirawe | 148 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |
| 16 | Sittarama | 147 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 17 | Ihala Pewuwewa | 144 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | — | | | 1903 |
| 18 | Pahala Pewuwewa | 147 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1903 |
| 19 | Karawile | 147 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 1904 |
| 20 | Detagamuwa | 147 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1904 |

55. *Village tanks.*—The restoration of village tanks was continued, and some work was done on twenty-three of these tanks—five in Wellassa, three in Buttala, and fifteen in Wellawaya.

56. *Crown (abandoned) tanks.*—A list of these tanks at present under restoration is appended :—

| No. | Village. | Divisional No. | Name of Tank. | Work done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medabedda | 5 | Olaganwewa | Bund turfed |
| 2 | Miyalagala | 114 | Malalla Eliya | Earthwork |
| 3 | Nilawabedda | 115 | Nungahamandiya | Jungle cleared |
| 4 | Kimbulawela | 128 | Kapukotuwa | do. |
| 5 | Medadiganpelessa | 149 | Medadiganpelessa | Earthwork |
| 6 | Kongahamankada | 149 | Neboda | do. |

57. *Village works.*—The number of channels repaired during the year was 2,420, the number of headmen in control being 446 as follows :—

| Division. | Number of Channels. | Number of Headmen. |
|---|---|---|
| Bintenna | 12 | 20 |
| Viyaluwa | 427 | 42 |
| Udukinda | 625 | 132 |
| Yatikinda | 625 | 84 |
| Wellassa | 421 | 94 |
| Buttala | 124 | 40 |
| Wellawaya | 186 | 34 |
| | 2,420 | 446 |

58. *Okkampitiya Yoda-ela.*—The extent of land disposed of under this scheme up to end of 1905 is 811 acres. There is a further extent of about 650 acres of surveyed land which was originally given out on leases, but lapsed to the Crown by failure of the lessees to pay instalments. Out of the 650 acres Government has decided to offer about 550 acres (in one block) for sale, when it is hoped the land will be purchased for rubber cultivation, and to sell the remaining 100 acres (more or less) in small blocks for paddy cultivation. These small blocks are situated in the same tract as the 811 acres already disposed of for paddy cultivation.

59. *Hambegamuwa tank.*—The extent now cultivated under this work is about 140 acres. There is a further extent of about 500 acres of surveyed land which on Government instructions it is proposed to offer for general sale, reserving only about 30 acres for paddy cultivation

60. *Horabora tank.*—The extent now cultivated or benefited under this tank is 366 acres. A survey of the further area of land irrigable under this work has just been completed by the Irrigation Department, but the figures are not yet available.

61. *Sudupanawela anicut.*—The extent now cultivated is 203 acres. A further extent of 55 acres has been surveyed on application, which will be put up for sale early in 1906.* Government has decided that this should for the present be the limit of extension of cultivation of land irrigated under this scheme.

62. *Staff.*—The following remarks, with which I fully agree, are repeated from my predecessor's report for 1904 :—

"What is wanted is the appointment of an Irrigation Engineer for the Province to take charge of all matters connected with irrigation and to be directly responsible to the Director of Irrigation. There is scope for a great deal of useful work in respect of irrigation throughout Uva, but the present staff under the Government Agent is quite inadequate. In technical matters the Government Agent can do no more than transmit reports to the Director of Irrigation backwards and forwards, and the

* The land was put up for sale on 13th February, 1906. Out of 55 acres advertised, 36 acres were sold. The rest found no bidders.

present staff would be more efficient if they were under the immediate supervision of an Irrigation Engineer on the spot. The works restored and maintained by Government include 15 tanks and 28 channels; and there is practically no limit (except money) to the number of further works which might be undertaken under expert advice. Then, there are the village irrigation works, all of them requiring proper supervision and at times skilled repair; the number of channels alone is 2,420, of an aggregate length of not less than 1,500 miles; and there are numerous village tanks under restoration. What is required is that the administration of all irrigation matters should be centred in an Irrigation Engineer under the direct control of the Director of Irrigation. In all questions affecting headmen and the calling out of village labour the Irrigation Engineer would depend on the Government Agent; in fact, he would have to co-operate with the Government Agent, but he would be responsible to the Director of Irrigation. The volume of work which could be effected under an arrangement of this nature would be considerable; it would be to the general advantage, and the expense (the salary of the post would probably be about Rs. 4,000, plus a travelling allowance) would be more than counterbalanced by the benefits accruing."

63. The cement pipe factory was opened in 1904. In 1905 176 pipes were manufactured, out of which 92 were issued to different Departments on payment, 73 pipes were issued free for use in irrigation channels. The balance remaining at the end of 1905 was 1,355 pipes. These will be disposed of according to requirements. No further expenditure will be incurred until a considerable quantity of the balance is disposed of. The amount to the credit of the Cement Pipe Fund at the end of 1905 was Rs. 136·68. The factory is in charge of the Irrigation Inspector, Upper Uva, who is responsible for its proper working.

A comparative statement of pipes manufactured and disposed of during 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

Statement of Pipes Manufactured and Disposed of in 1904 and 1905.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pipes manufactured in 1904 :— | |
| 2 ft. by 4 in. | 680 |
| 2 ft. by 6 in. | 664 |
| Pipes manufactured in 1905 :— | |
| 2 ft. by 2 in. | 77 |
| 2 ft. by 4 in. | 99 |
| Pipes issued in 1904 | Nil. |
| Pipes issued in 1905 :— | |
| 2 ft. by 2 in. | 3 |
| 2 ft. by 4 in. | 81 |
| 2 ft. by 6 in. | 81 |

64. *Accounts.*—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,975·55, namely, Rs. 695·84 on works of construction, improvements, and repairs; Rs. 3,509·10 on maintenance; Rs. 23·85 on minor irrigation surveys; and Rs. 2,746·76 on the cost of the staff. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,664·97 was recovered as shown in statement annexed. Details of expenditure are given in the following statement :—

*Construction, Improvement, and Repairs.*

| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cement pipe factory | 292 80 | |
| 2. | Kendala-ela | 108 68 | |
| 3. | Sudupanawela-ela anicut | 30 41 | |
| 4. | Hingurugamuwa-ela | 189 70 | |
| 5. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters, Bibile | 74 25 | |
| | | | 695 84 |

*Maintenance.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sorabora and Kudawewa | 439 67 | |
| 2. | Sudupanawela-ela anicut | 60 0 | |
| 3. | Hambegamuwawewa | 150 0 | |
| 4. | Okkampitiya Yoda-ela | 1,707 7 | |
| 5. | Gal-oya anicut and elas | 120 0 | |
| 6. | Earthwork overseer, Upper Uva | 390 0 | |
| 7. | Earthwork overseer, Lower Uva | 360 0 | |
| 8. | Alut-ela | 282 36 | |
| | | | 3,509 10 |

*Minor Surveys.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hambegamuwawewa | — | 23 85 |

*Salary of Staff.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Irrigation Inspector, Upper Uva | 600 0 | |
| 2. | His messenger | 60 0 | |
| 3. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Lower Uva | 692 90 | |
| 4. | His messenger | 120 0 | |
| 5. | Irrigation clerk | 476 66 | |
| 6. | Irrigation clerk (station allowance) | 57 20 | |
| | | | 2,006 76 |

*Commuted Allowance.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Irrigation Inspector and Assistant Irrigation Engineer | 500 0 | |
| 2. | Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Lower Uva | 240 0 | |
| | | | 740 0 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 6,975 55 |

The recoveries of the year, amounting to Rs. 2,664·97 are included in the particulars given below :—

Return of Irrigation Works (dating from 1856) on which Government Money has been spent.

| Name of Work. | Date of Completion. | Government Expenditure. | Extent benefited. | Amount recovered in 1905. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Acres. | Rs. c. | |
| *Bintenna.* | | | | | |
| Horaborawewa ... | 1870 | 13,094 0 | 366 | 175 39 | Rate in perpetuity 50 cents per acre |
| Udawewa ... | 1888 | 1,765 50 | 148 | 34 13 | Rate in perpetuity 25 cents per acre |
| Kudawewa ... | 1870 | 14,957 0 | 146 | 64 91 | Rate in perpetuity 50 cents per acre |
| Medabeddewewa ... | 1883 | 1,668 0 | 66 | — | Gratuitous. |
| Mahatalawewewa ... | 1882 | 1,562 0 | 8½ | 14 53 | Repayment in ten instalments from 1902, Rs. 3·25 per acre. |
| *Viyaluwa.* | | | | | |
| Yapamma-ela ... | 1888 | 5,236 61 | 47 | 39 62 | Repayment from 1902 in ten instalments, Re. 1 per acre. |
| Taldena-ela ... | 1884 | 22,571 0 | 35 | 35 65 | Rate in perpetuity Re. 1 per acre. |
| *Udukinda.* | | | | | |
| Mana-ela ... | 1886 | 1,580 0 | 60 | — | Gratuitous. |
| Uma-ela ... | 1856 | — | 635½ | — | Repayment of Rs. 3,630·73 in ten instalments to be recovered. |
| Udale-ela ... | 1886 | 362 3 | 27 | — | Gratuitous. |
| Hangilielle-ela ... | 1886 | 2,740 0 | 25 | — | do. |
| Diyakola-ela ... | 1887 | 1,205 0 | 82 | — | do. |
| Elamallandewewa ... | 1886 | 1,200 0 | 33 | — | do. |
| Diwurunwewa ... | 1885 | 1,535 65 | 148 | — | do. |
| Hingurugamuwewewa ... | 1886 | 1,640 0 | 150 | — | do. |
| Punawewa ... | 1885 | 2,120 87 | 118½ | — | do. |
| Kande-ela ... | 1856 | 11,025 63 | 161½ | — | do. |
| Elletota-ela ... | 1886 | 1,200 0 | 126 | — | do. |
| Kabillewela-ela ... | 1897 | 313 0 | 7 | — | do. |
| *Yatikinda.* | | | | | |
| Yatale-ela ... | 1890 | 8,0.0 0 | 23 | 23 93 | Rate in perpetuity Re. 1 per acre. |
| Mylatte-ela ... | 1897 | 102 0 | 4 | — | Gratuitous. |
| Mawela-ela ... | 1890 | 1,237 2 | 32 | 4 65 | Maintenance rate 10 cents per acre. |
| Halabehela-ela ... | 1887 | 150 0 | 10 | — | Gratuitous. |
| Hingurugamuwe-ela ... | 1893 | 2,740 47 | 53 | 53 96 | Rate in perpetuity Re. 1 per acre. |
| Badulupitiya-ela ... | 1898 | 3,773 13 | 222 | 358 8 | Repayment from 1900 in ten instalments, Re. 1·62 per acre. |
| Alut-ela ... ... | 1868 | 27,567 20 | 130 | 251 74 | Rate in perpetuity Rs. 2 per acre. |
| Kendala-ela ... | 1881 | 7,125 87 | 86 | 167 94 | Repayment from 1897 in ten instalments, Re. 1·96 per acre. |
| Hanwella-ela ... | 1885 | 1,105 54 | 108 | 78 95 | Repayment from 1900 in ten instalments, 75 cents per acre. |
| Yakdehi-ela ... | 1856 | — | 72 | — | Initial expenditure recovered. |
| Dalada-ela ... | 1882 | — | 81 | — | do. |
| Dehigollemaha-ela ... | 1898 | 5,146 86 | 82 | 403 39 | Repayment from 1899 in ten instalments, Rs. 4·82 per acre. |
| *Wellassa.* | | | | | |
| Gal-oya East ela ... | 1888 | 33,033 0 | 411 | 424 64 | Rate in perpetuity 90 cents per acre. |
| Gal-oya West ela ... | 1890 | | 142 | 127 84 | do. |
| Dunumewewa ... | 1884 | 1,000 0 | 152 | — | Gratuitous. |
| Nelunwewa ... | 1889 | 5,122 55 | 70 | 35 46 | Rate in perpetuity 50 cents per acre. |
| Kehellandewewa ... | 1890 | 16,036 82 | 103 | 51 15 | do. |
| Katupelellewewa ... | 1901 | 2,169 0 | 66 | — | Repayment of Rs. 412 in ten instalments, to be recovered from 1906. |
| *Buttala.* | | | | | |
| Buttala-ela ... | 1869 | 17,722 81 | 1,196 | 118 79 | Maintenance rate 10 cents per acre. |
| Okkampitiya Yoda-ela ... | 1894 | 198,010 81 | 851 | — | Colonization scheme. Rate in perpetuity Re. 1 will be recovered. |
| *Wellawaya.* | | | | | |
| Hambegamuwewewa ... | 1890 | 32,374 51 | 140 | — | do. |
| Tellullewewa ... | 1887 | 1,067 0 | 19 | — | Initial expenditure recovered. |
| Sudupanawela-ela ... | 1888 | 15,190 0 | 230 | 199 34 | Rate in perpetuity Re. 1 per acre. |
| Kalupahana-ela ... | 1884 | 970 0 | 8 | 0 88 | Maintenance rate 10 cents per acre. |
| | | | | 2,664 97 | |

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

### (1) *Works undertaken in* 1905.

65. The following list gives the works, exclusive of maintenance, undertaken during the year :—

(1) Construction of Public Works Department stores, Passara.
(2) Construction of a new culvert at Dikwella.
(3) Covering the reservoir of the Civil Hospital, Badulla.
(4) Additions and improvements to Medagama Field Hospital.
(5) Extension of Diyatalawa Cemetery.
(6) Surveying bridle road between 15th milepost on Badulla–Batticaloa road and Nakkala.
(7) Improvements on Passara-Madulsima road.
(8) Strengthening bridges on Spring Valley road.
(9) Construction of Incinerator at Diyatalawa.
(10) Additions and alterations to Volunteer Camp at Diyatalawa.
(11) Additions, alterations, and repairs to Survey bungalow, Diyatalawa.
(12) Extension of Bibile-Medagama road.

(13) Extension of Bibile-Medagama-Muppane road.
(14) Improvements to Haldummulla-Horton Plains road.
(15) Metalling Wellawaya-Tanamalwila road.
(16) Improvements to Badulla-Bandarawela road.
(17) Improvements to Badulla-Batticaloa road.
(18) Renewing bridges on Badulla-Haputale road.
(19) Fencing water springs near Survey quarters, Diyatalawa.
(20) Renewing bridges on Kumbalwela-Passara road.

(2) *Works provided for in* 1905 *to be undertaken in* 1906.

Money was voted in 1905 for the execution in 1906 of the following works :—

(1) Fencing and water service, District Engineer's clerk's quarters, Badulla.
(2) Substituting zinc roof in lieu of mana grass, Buttala Field Hospital.
(3) Additions to Survey bungalow, Diyatalawa.
(4) Two additional rooms for Bandarawela Hotel.
(5) New bridle path, Passara to Namunukula.
(6) Construction of Bibile-Medagama-Muppane road.
(7) Improvements to Badulla-Taldena road
(8) Construction of culvert at junction of Badulla hospital road with road leading to Survey bungalow.
(9) Improvements to roads from Badulla to boundary of Eastern Province.
(10) Improvements to road between Badulla and Lunugala.
(11) Extension of road between Muppane and Potuvil.
(12) Acquisition of land for overseer's quarters and cooly lines.
(13) Acquisition of land for metal quarries.
(14) Water supply, Bandarawela.
(15) Water supply, Diyatalawa.
(16) Completion of Haputale-Dambatenna road.
(17) Converting timber bridges into iron ones.
(18) Construction of a road between Buttala and Okkampitiya.

(3) *Works to be undertaken.*

Among the public works still required are the following :—

(1) Improvements to existing wells and construction of new wells.
(2) Village Committee works.
(3) Construction of a cart road from Bandarawela to Welimada.
(4) Further improvements to and planting with trees of Bandarawela
(5) New hospital at Muppane.
(6) Temporary additional accommodation at Buttala Field Hospital.
(7) A second bathroom for the Government bungalow at Bandarawela
(8) A resthouse at Muppane.
(9) Railway extension.
(10) A drainage scheme for the town of Badulla.
(11) Completion of the Bibile-Medagama-Muppane road
(12) Further extension of the Muppane-Potuvil road.
(13) Further extension of the Bibile-Alutnuwara road.
(14) Connection of the Badulla-Taldena road with (13) *via* Bubule.
(15) A bridge over the Loggal-oya for (14).
(16) A bridge over the Uma-oya on the Lower Badulla-Kandy road.
(17) Conversion of the Tanamalwila-Hambegamuwa bridle road into a cart road
(18) Conversion of the Dambagalla-Obbekota bridle road into a cart road.
(19) Conversion of the Muppane-Wedikumbura bridle road into a cart road.
(20) The substitution of a cart road for the present bridle-road between Passara and Muppane
(21) Conversion of the Naulla-Ella bridle road into a cart road.
(22) Concrete drains along the roadsides through the bazaars at (*a*) Haputale, (*b*) Lunugala, (*c*) Koslanda.
(23) Water supply for (*a*) Welimada, (*b*) Passara, (*c*) Lunugala, and (*d*) Koslanda.
(24) A new Post Office for Badulla.
(25) Quarters for the Colonial Surgeon and the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.
(26) A new Post Office for Bandarawela.

No. 5. This is rendered necessary by the rapid development of the planting industry in the Moneragala district.

No. 6. This hospital is now called upon to serve the Moneragala planting district as well as the villagers, for whom it was originally intended. It is always overcrowded, and must be enlarged temporarily until a permanent hospital is built at Muppane.

No. 7. This bungalow is used by the Government Agent, District Judge, Provincial Engineer, and District Engineer, and when, as frequently happens, two or more of these officers are there together, some of them perhaps with their wives, it is extremely awkward to have only one common bathroom. The plan of the bungalow adapts itself easily to a second bathroom.

No. 8. The district round Muppane is developing fast; planters, officials, and others are paying much more frequent visits than they used to pay, and it is just the right distance (12 miles) from the nearest resthouse (Buttala) on the Potuvil road, which is being extended annually.

The works numbered (11) and (12) are carried on from year to year. Those numbered (3), (5), (8), (9), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), and (21) are required for the further developmen of the Province, and proposals in respect of works numbered (1), (2), (3), (9), (10), (22), (23), (24), (25), and (27) have been submitted to Government.

66. *Wells.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was again placed at the disposal of the Government Agent for sinking wells and improving the water supply of the villages. The work done during the year under this vote is specified below :—

| No. | Village. | Divisional No. | Expenditure. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nakiyawela | 8 | 100 | 0 |
| 2 | Udalela | 26 | 30 | 0 |
| 3 | Kirilegedara | 31 | 50 | 0 |
| 4 | Godunna | 32 | 30 | 0 |
| 5 | Kohilegama (2) | 37 | 85 | 0 |
| 6 | Medipokuna | 39 | 75 | 0 |
| 7 | Balagalla | 37 | 75 | 0 |
| 8 | Wannukgedara | 38 | 75 | 0 |
| 9 | Mahawila | 38 | 30 | 0 |
| 10 | Ranhawadigama | 44 | 10 | 0 |
| 11 | Hangunnawa | 44 | 10 | 0 |
| 12 | Dimbulwala | 45 | 10 | 0 |
| 13 | Pannala | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| 14 | Kitulgolla | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| 15 | Ratambe | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| 16 | Katugalla | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| 17 | Gallindamulla | 59 | 5 | 0 |
| 18 | Medagedara | 59 | 5 | 0 |
| 19 | Kammala | 59 | 7 | 50 |
| 20 | Mirihawatta | 60 | 10 | 0 |
| 21 | Unagolla | 60 | 5 | 0 |
| 22 | Karagastenna | 61 | 10 | 0 |
| 23 | Indigahagoda | 61 | 10 | 0 |
| 24 | Nainnawela | 101 | 100 | 0 |
| 25 | Galigamuwa | 104 | 50 | 0 |
| 26 | Idanbowa | 104 | 25 | 0 |
| 27 | Kotabowa | 106 | 50 | 0 |
| 28 | Deliwe Rasiyanawela | 116 | 40 | 0 |
| 29 | Waka-arawa | 78(2) | 62 | 50 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 1,000 | 0 |

67. *Village works.*—The Government vote of Rs. 2,000 in aid of village works was spent on bridges. Particulars are given in the list annexed :—

| No. | Locality. | Divisional No. | Expenditure. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kottagoda | 43 | 566 | 65 |
| 2 | Medawela | 46 | 742 | 28 |
| 3 | Nanu-oya | 45 | 607 | 33 |
| 4 | Ettampitiya | 55 | 49 | 0* |
| | | | 1,965 | 26 |
| | | Balance .. | 34 | 74 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 2,000 | 0 |

* Two rails for a bridge constructed by the villagers.

## XIII.—POSTAL.

68. No new Post, Receiving, or Telegraph Office was opened in 1905. The Receiving Office at Telulla was closed at the beginning of the year. Provision has been made in the Estimates of 1906 for telegraph extension to Moneragala. With a view of improving postal facilities in the villages, the Postmaster-General intimated a proposal to discontinue Receiving Offices and to substitute a system of rural delivery, similar to the lines followed in India. His idea is to select suitable sites for Post Offices, round which the villages would be grouped, and to serve these villages as frequently as possible by villagers of the several localities employed as postmen, to be paid by the Postal Department. This scheme has not yet come into force.

## XIV.—VOLUNTEERS.

69. The annual Volunteer Camp of Exercise was held at Diyatalawa from the 6th to the 15th July. The Badulla Company who took part consisted of one officer, two sergeants, and thirty-three volunteers. At the examination held at the camp one volunteer passed as a sergeant out of the only two who passed from the whole Volunteer Force, and two passed as corporals. The total strength of the Badulla Company on 31st December, 1905, was two officers (one on leave), three sergeants, and 62 volunteers.

The following particulars regarding the Uva section of the Ceylon Mounted Infantry have kindly been supplied to me by Mr. J. W. Balfour Paul :—

1. There were twenty men on the roll for 1905.
2. Excepting men on leave in England, the *whole section* was efficient for the year.
3. Drills were held monthly at Badulla and Bandarawela alternately, and a field day with C.P.R.C. and C.L.I. at Badulla.
4. Horses are all of good stamp.
5. Several men have been transferred to other sections, but more men are joining and getting transferred from C.P.R.C., which is as it should be, most men in Uva having horses.

The fact of the whole section being efficient shows that men are keen.

## XV.—CONCLUSION.

70. I agree with my predecessor that the chief needs of the Province are—

(1) Furtherance of irrigation.
(2) Construction of roads.
(3) Extension of elementary vernacular education.
(4) Water supply and improvement in sanitation and increased facilities for medical treatment.
(5) Improvement of agriculture.
(6) Railway extension.

Indulgence is asked for the shortcomings of this report, as I assumed duties as Government Agent only in December. My acknowledgments are due to Mr. M. Stevenson, Office Assistant, Mr. J. C. Ratnayaka, Head Clerk of the Kachcheri, Mr. G. H. Dimbulana, Mr. G. H. Perera, and other officers for valuable assistance given to me in its compilation.

Badulla Kachcheri,
March 6, 1906.

L. W. BOOTH,
Government Agent.

# SABARAGAMUWA.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1905.

### I.—HISTORY.

*January.*—The Sabaragamuwa Planters' Association was started to replace the three older ones, representing some 12,200 acres, an extent which will be considerably added to.

*February.*—Hulawaliyas were appointed for all the larger Rodiya villages. The drains in Ratnapura were finished.

*April.*—Opening of ambalam at Ruanwella in memory of Mr. W. E. Davidson. A serious slip occurred at Halpe near the 97th milepost.

*May.*—A prisoner scaled the jail wall and escaped. He was re-captured in November.

*July.*—Final meeting of the Railway Commission.

*August.*—Retirement of Mr. S. D. Mahawalatenne, Ratemahatmaya of Meda and Kadawat korales.

*September.*—Madola resthouse closed.

*October.*—Mr. Don Louis Attygala, shroff, received the rank of Mudaliyar. Monozite found in the Getaheta-oya.

*November.*—The Lieutenant-Governor visited Ratnapura.

*December.*—The Governor made an announcement in Council, which leads to the hope that the railway will soon be an accomplished fact. 11th December.—Serious fire at Yatiyantota. 31st December.—Retirement of Mr. J. C. Rambukpota, President, Village Tribunal, Kuruwiti korale, after 33 years' service.

Mr. W. A. Weerekoon was Office Assistant throughout the year.

The extension of rubber cultivation is the feature of the year.

2. The usual return of revenue is attached.

3. The revenue of the district for 1905 shows an increase of Rs. 85,533·77, as compared with that of 1904. The chief items of difference are noted below :—

*Arrack rent.*—Rs. 54,925·04 in 1904 ; Rs. 59,664·54 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 4,739·50, due chiefly to last instalment of 1905 having been credited within the year.

*Opium.*—Rs. 420 in 1904. Nothing in 1905. Seemingly a decrease ; but the rent sale in 1905 fetched Rs. 648, a higher figure—which, under the new conditions of sale, will be recovered in monthly instalments and credited in 1906.

*Toll rents.*—Rs. 13,540 in 1904 ; Rs. 15,610 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 2,070.

*Revenue stamps.*—Rs. 11,540·53 in 1904 ; Rs. 13,916·62 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 2,376·09, due to more land sales, both Crown and private.

*Judicial stamps.*—Rs. 9,388·85 in 1904 ; Rs. 9,051·45 in 1905. Decrease of Rs. 337·40.

*Postage stamps.*—Rs. 5,934·37 in 1904 ; Rs. 6,209·97 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 275·60.

*Police Court fines.*—Rs. 2,868·78 in 1904 ; Rs. 4,037·10 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 1,168·32.

*Rent of lands.*—Rs. 333·31 in 1904 ; Rs. 5,216·06 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 4,882·75, due to more gemming leases issued.

*Recoveries on irrigation works.*—Rs. 1,613·77 in 1904 ; Rs. 2,069·30 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 455·53, due to arrears of 1904 recovered in 1905.

*Medical aid dues.*—Rs. 4,405·01 in 1904 ; Rs. 8,540·60 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 4,135·59. Arrears of 1904 amounting to Rs. 3,335 were recovered and credited in 1905.

*Sale of timber.*—Rs. 18,535·13 in 1904 ; Rs. 21,777·80 in 1905.

*Crops on Crown lands.*—Rs. 222·88 in 1904 ; Rs. 2,764·15 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 2,541·27, due chiefly to one-fifth share of crops on Uggalkaltota leased lands recovered.

*Sale of Government property—Sundries.*—Nothing in 1904 ; Rs. 2,133·67 in 1905, due to sale of rubber, rubber seeds, and plants.

*Land sales.*—Crown lands sold Rs. 2,810·95 in 1904 ; Rs. 57,520·45 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 54,709·50, due to demand for land for rubber cultivation.

*Premia on leases.*—Rs. 6,905·87 in 1904 ; Rs. 6,037·03 in 1905. Decrease of Rs. 1,868·84, due to no plumbago mining leases having been issued in 1905.

*Survey fees.*—Rs. 506·28 in 1904; Rs. 4,094·17 in 1905. Increase of Rs. 3,587·89, due to larger sales of Crown land in 1905.

*Miscellaneous Receipts.*—Unclaimed deposits, Rs. 1,044·50 in 1904; Rs. 498·82 in 1905. Decrease of Rs. 545·68.

*Miscellaneous receipts—Sundries.*—Rs. 629·78 in 1904; Rs. 276·38 in 1905. Decrease of Rs. 353·40.

The total revenue of the District collected in—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| 1904 | 139,477 84 |
| 1905 | 225,011 61 |

4. Return of the recoveries received by the Government A ent and the Assistant Government Agent of the Province of Sabaragamuwa during the year 1905 :—

Return of the Revenue received by the Government Agent and the Assistant Government Agent of the Sabaragamuwa Province during the Year 1905.

| Heads of Service. | Government Agent, Ratnapura. | Assistant Agent. Kegalla. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LICENSES, EXCISE, AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Licenses.* | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy | 59,664 54 | 142,191 4 | 201,855 58 |
| Sundries | 61 0 | — | 61 0 |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | |
| Royalty on Plumbago | 169 63 | 67 0 | 236 63 |
| *Tolls.* | | | |
| Road Tolls and Bridge Tolls | 14,700 0 | 15,867 50 | 30,567 50 |
| Ferry Tolls | 910 0 | 303 0 | 1,213 0 |
| *Stamps.* | | | |
| Revenue (various Services) | 13,916 62 | 26,675 85 | 40,592 47 |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | |
| District Courts | 351 0 | 250 0 | 601 0 |
| Police Courts | 4,037 10 | 1,514 75 | 5,551 85 |
| Government Agents | 2 50 | 74 25 | 76 75 |
| Other Departments | 125 50 | 191 50 | 317 0 |
| Forest offences | 731 9 | 136 1 | 867 10 |
| FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE, PAYMENT FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES, AND REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | | |
| Judical Stamps | 9,051 45 | 9,246 10 | 18,297 55 |
| Survey Fees | 4,094 17 | 5,851 80 | 9,945 97 |
| Recoveries on Irrigation Works | 2,069 30 | — | 2,069 30 |
| Hospital Stoppages | 14 23 | 49 7 | 63 30 |
| Sale of Drugs | 510 15 | 937 96 | 1,448 11 |
| Collections at Dispensaries | 710 57 | 733 86 | 1,444 43 |
| Medical Aid Dues | 8,540 60 | 9,354 68 | 17,895 28 |
| Police Rates in Towns and Rural Districts | 1,056 87 | — | 1,056 87 |
| Value of Prison Labour | — | 9 91 | 9 91 |
| School Fees | — | 126 29 | 126 29 |
| School Books and Stationery | 153 17 | 274 74 | 427 91 |
| Fees for title deeds | 405 63 | 1,379 45 | 1,785 8 |
| Fees for Preparation of Leases | 214 0 | — | 214 0 |
| Record Room Collections | 659 47 | 1,510 48 | 2,169 95 |
| Sundries | 26 92 | 238 56 | 265 48 |
| Maintenance of Prisoners | — | 66 33 | 66 33 |
| POST AND TELEGRAPH. | | | |
| Postage Stamps | 6,209 97 | 426 19 | 6,636 16 |
| RENTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses | 12 0 | 60 0 | 72 0 |
| Garden Rents | 80 0 | 50 0 | 130 0 |
| Rent of Lands | 5,216 6 | 114 65 | 5,330 71 |
| INTEREST. | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue | 292 90 | 1,030 32 | 1,323 22 |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores | 11 87 | 34 25 | 46 12 |
| Overpayments recovered | 5 0 | 1 53 | 6 53 |
| Unclaimed Deposits | 498 82 | 732 29 | 1,231 11 |
| Sundries | 276 38 | 173 9 | 449 47 |

| Heads of Service. | Government Agent, Ratnapura. | Assistant Agent, Kegalla. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Timber .. | 21,770 80 | 8,162 61 | 29,933 41 |
| Crops on Crown Lands .. | 2,764 15 | 1,864 59 | 4,628 74 |
| Other Forest Produce .. | — | 3 10 | 3 10 |
| Sundries .. | 2,133 67 | 22 42 | 2,156 9 |
| LAND SALES. | | | |
| Crown Lands Sold .. | 57,520 45 | 176,177 57 | 233,698 2 |
| Premia on Lease .. | 6,037 3 | — | 6,037 3 |
| Tota .. | 225,011 61 | 405,902 74 | 630,914 35 |

## II.—CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

5. There is nothing unusual to record. Mining both of gems and plumbago give a large number of people occupation, and no scarcity or want was reported. Work can be obtained by any one requiring it. Numbers of Sinhalese were employed in rubber clearings, and in many out-of-the-way places they earn a living by carrying plumbago to the nearest road or river; for instance, from Kolonna to Rakwana, from the Kukul korale to Ratnapura.

They are not always able to obtain full value for their produce, as in some villages I have found straw rotting because there is no sale for it, *e.g.*, at Kaltota and in parts of Kolonna and Kukul korales.

6. The following figures point to an increase in the consumption of opium :

| | Sale for 1906. Rs. c. | Sale for 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Ratnapura Town .. | 3,366 0 | 2,000 0 |
| Do. District .. | 1,606 0 | 1,040 0 |
| Kegalla District .. | 3,000 0 | 1,270 0 |
| Total .. | 7,972 0 | 4,310 0 |

7. The number of vehicles in the Province (excluding motors) is as below :—

| Carriages. | Double Bullock Carts. | Single Bullock Carts. |
|---|---|---|
| *Unlicensed.* | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 4 .. 13 .. | 57 |
| Kegalla .. | 23 .. 120 .. | 346 |
| *Licensed.* | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 1 .. 101 .. | 36 |
| Kegalla .. | — .. 268 .. | 135 |

## FOOD SUPPLY

8. The rainfall for the year was defective; about 130 as against 160 inches in 1904. The last maha in the Kuruwiti korale was a failure, and in the Atakalan korale want of rain at the end of the year seriously affected both paddy and elvi chenas. In the Meda and Kadawat korales the damages was less severe. The price of rice generally rose at the close of the year. Otherwise prices were normal.

## HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

9. The people suffered from fever more than usual, owing to the short rainfall. In the Kolonna korale there was a good deal both at the beginning and end of the year. In the Meda pattu of the Kuruwiti korale an itinerating officer was employed in May. There was dysentery in Ratnapura during the last few weeks of the year, and in the villages about Madola. The Medical Officers, however, always assist the people on occasions of outbreak, and the headmen generally are improving in respect of carrying out their advice.

10. A hospital for parangi patients at Pallewela is still a want. Though the district as a whole is not badly off for medical help, there are still places where dispensaries are applied for.

In the Kuruwiti korale one near Kalatuwawa is asked for. I hope the Principal Civil Medical Officer will be able to arrange for monthly visits to Kaltota and Diyainna, where I specially note great mortality amongst children. In the Nawadun korale Doloswala village might be a good centre for a dispensary.

I was allowed a sum of Rs. 4,553 for a semi-permanent building for dispensary and dispenser's quarters at Kolonna, and the Kalawane Medical Officer requires better quarters.

11. I think an itinerating eye doctor would be able to do a great deal of good work. I often come across cases in which attention at first would have saved one or both eyes. The Hatella arachchi was suffering from a bad eye, and, as he happened to be going to Colombo, I sent him to Sir Allan Perry. This officer kindly gave him the best advice, but the arachchi would not follow it, with the result that he has now lost his eye. I believe, though, that if a skilled man were to itinerate, the people would soon learn to confide in him, and he would do much good.

12. I enclose the usual return of visits to the Dispensaries :—

| Name of Dispensary. | New Admissions | Number of Visits. |
|---|---|---|
| Ellagawa | 4,230 | 7,335 |
| Parakaduwa | 3,195 | 4,353 |
| Tembiliyana | 1,006 | 1,412 |
| Kendangomuwa | 1,480 | 2,105 |
| Rakwana | 4,317 | 4,920 |
| Mahawalatenna | 4,359 | 4,568 |
| Molamure | 790 | 850 |
| Kolonna | 606 | 4,903 |
| Embilipitiya | 2,637 | 4,102 |
| Godakewela | 5,310 | 6,518 |
| Pelmadulla | 5,045 | 6,717 |
| Ratnapura | 9,253 | 12,55 |
| Avisawella (used by part of Kuruwiti korale) | 14,151 | 25,639 |
| Balangoda | 8,031 | 9,276 |
| Kalawana | 3,078 | 3,409 |

## VITAL STATISTICS.

13. The following figures from the Registrar-General's report for 1904 are interesting. The total population of the Province estimated in the middle of 1904 was 269,231. The birth and death-rates respectively per 1,000 were 43·3 and 25·5, as against average of 43·4 and 27·2. The birth-rates for the Local Boards of Ratnapura and Kegalla were 29·4 and 25·8, as against averages of 34 and 33·4. The death-rates were 28·4 and 13·5, this latter figure being the best but one of the twenty-seven principal towns mentioned.

## KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

| | Total | Mean Male Age. | Mean Female Age. | Signed Register with marks. Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ratnapura | 661 | 25·1 | 18·3 | 231 | 555 |
| Kegalla | 869 | 25·3 | 19·0 | 282 | 812 |

Deaths of children under one year of age to 1,000 births were in Ratnapura 190 and in Kegalla 149.

## CAUSES OF DEATHS.

| | Ratnapura | Kegalla. | Of these on Estates. Ratnapura. | Kegalla. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All causes | 4,135 | 4,400 | 456 | 860 |
| Diarrhœa | 1,123 | 886 | 54 | 144 |
| Dysentery | 264 | 149 | 100 | 123 |
| Simple and ill-defined fever | 196 | 325 | 7 | 17 |
| Enteric | 293 | 83 | 2 | 4 |
| Malarial diseases | 51 | 86 | 37 | 71 |
| Parasitic diseases (mostly worms) | 214 | 387 | 24 | 46 |
| Infantile convulsions | 339 | 207 | 44 | 53 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 68 | 160 | 17 | 51 |

14. It will thus be seen that the district does not suffer from malarial fever as much as from other diseases. Fever is naturally worst in the Kolonna korale and what is known as the Bintenna.

## CATTLE DISEASE.

15. There was no murrain. Of hoof-and-mouth disease 1,131 cases came under the notice of the Stock Inspector, chiefly among black cattle. This disease got into the Meda korale at the end of the year. There were eight imported cases of outbreak in the Kukul korale, all of which died. The Stock Inspector reports that isolation was better carried out throughout the district. Attempts to introduce a better system of castration have so far failed

## MINING.

16. The lessees of Karasingoda and Massimbula paid their rents for the year, but on the former practically no work was done, and the output from the latter was small. The purchasers of the lease of Tennapitamukalana declared they found no plumbago, and one of them has sued the Crown for a refund of Rs. 1,765 paid by him. Mr. de Mel gave up a lease he purchased at Pannila and another at Kumburugomuwa, so lessees of Crown plumbago lands do not seem to have had much success this year. The Keenagahawila lease was given up, but the lessee has worked the land for some time and is reported to have done well.

It is impossible to say what the output of the district is, but pits at Meennana, Karandana, Dumbara, Kolonna, Hapugoda, and elsewhere continue working, and employ a number of labourers both of this and the low-country.

17. There were several accidents in the pits; the chief was one in the Kolonna korale where three men lost their lives. They worked into an old tunnel and were overwhelmed by the water, which rushed out of it. There were a few prosecutions for using improper ropes and stampers, and for not giving notice of accidents.

## GEMMING.

18. The number of licenses issued for private land was 455, an increase of 162 over last year.

There were 16 leases of Crown land sold, the amount realized being Rs. 5,042. This is supposed to represent the one-fifth share, which, according to the custom of the country, is the share of the owner of the land, or the ground share.

Rumours were current of large profits being made in some cases by a re-sale of the rights sold in the kachcheri, and perhaps sale by tender is safer than an auction, where intending bidders can combine.

There was quite an outbreak of gemming in and round Rakwana, caused no doubt by some lucky find.

I have recently ordered people up who were reported for gemming on private land without license, and they have generally consented to pay the fines I inflicted instead of going to Court. This is not strictly legal, as the Government has not the power to compound an offence as in the Forest Ordinance. But it is better than going to Court. The license for private land is only one rupee, but illicit gemming is very common, and is difficult of detection and proof. There were eighteen cases instituted, and only seven convictions.

Several cases came under my notice of one shareholder giving permission to an outsider to gem on a land. I am obliged to issue the license. The outsider is in most cases a low-country man or some one of influence, and he gives but little to the man who has leased to him, and nothing to the other shareholders. Their remedy is in Court or to take out licenses themselves: both rather unsatisfactory. In the first case proof is difficult, and in the second the outsider has been first in the field and in all probability successfully resists the efforts of the others to start pits of their own.

### THORIANITE.

19. The discovery of this mineral is particularly interesting, because the only large finds have been in this district. Several licenses were issued—

(1) To Mr. Mahawalatenne for part of the Walawe-ganga and other streams in Kadawata korale.
(2) To Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company for Hopewell group of estates.
(3) To Mr. Holland for some 300 acres near the Kuda-oya and Pandi-oya in Bambarabotuwa.
(4) To Mr. Holland for about 4,000 acres in Walaweduwa.
(5) To Mr. Holland for the beds of streams near Pettiyagala.
(6) To Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company for Kondaragala estate.

I went to see the working on and near Kondaragala, and it was interesting to see the mineral found within eighteen inches of the surface soil in one particular place. The deposits seem to be in patches here and there, which are very difficult to locate in dense jungles. The protection of Crown land in Bambarabotuwa by the local headmen being very difficult, a watcher was employed for some months until all the valuable Crown lands were leased.

Seven men were caught digging in Crown land at Bambarabotuwa, and were fined Rs. 50 each.

Agents of mercantile firms in Colombo were buying quantities from the villagers here, of which I have no doubt a great deal came from Crown land.

I may here mention that prospectors were searching for Cinnabar; interest was taken in talc and a license to search for it issued near Halpe. Mr. Coomaraswamy found Monozite in the Getaheta-oya.

### AGRICULTURE.

20. The rainfall return below is interesting :—

| Station. | Average for five years. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Ratnapura .. .. .. | 162·34 .. | 135·05 |
| Mahawalatenna .. .. | 75·58 .. | 42·11* |
| Pelmadulla .. .. .. | 110·00 .. | 106·38 |
| Maduanwala .. .. .. | 67·36 .. | 53·47 |
| Panilkanda .. .. .. | 138·49 .. | 11·20 |

* Total for 10 months. (No returns received for March and April.)

21. The chief extension of cultivation is in rubber. The Ratnapura, Ceylon Para, Pelmadulla, and Weganga Companies have all been started, and several hundreds of acres have been already felled and planted. Besides this, private individuals have opened in Hangamuwa, Illubuluwa, Palawela, Madampe, Massimbula, and other places.

The following figures are kindly supplied by the Sabaragamuwa Planters' Association of land to be opened during the season 1905–1906:—Rakwana 1,223, Balangoda 380, Ratnapura and Pelmadulla 6,037—7,640 acres planted through the tea; Rakwana 555, Balangoda 110, Ratnapura 2,361—3,026 acres.

Such extensive purchasers of chena land led me to fear that the Kandyan villagers would in some cases be ousted from their holdings, but the fear of want of labour should lead the intelligent investor to arrange his operations so as to encourage the villager to stay near his estate. Every available family will, if rubber prove successful, be of no small value in the future.

22. Of other cultivation there is not much to note. As I have before pointed out, the gemming and mining instinct militates against people planting up their lands with permanent products such as cocoanuts. Such cultivation therefore increases, but too slowly.

The chena cultivation was normal. No permits for Crown land were issued.

23. I am sorry to record practical failure as regards the Agricultural Association. I was glad that at our early meetings the members elected an Unofficial Secretary, and I hoped to see some work done without the usual official pressure. Mr. Attygala, Shroff Mudaliyar, tried Kinshu paddy. Ground nuts were planted in several places with varying success. A few pines were imported from Matale. The parent Association has voted assistance towards the Mahawalatenne garden, and school gardens did good work. Silk worms were tried by the Dippitigala schoolmaster, and as a result of his distribution of eggs I found several people had reared them in Rakwana. I enlisted the sympathy of Mr. Greenshields, a Rakwana resident, in the matter, and he told me he would assist the Secretary of the Association in any way he could in introducing silk culture.

24. In the course of my travels I came across several instances of the obstruction to cultivation caused by the subdivision of the land. People will not cultivate land when they know that, in say ten years' time, someone is likely to come forward and claim a share of their labour. It is true the Partition Ordinance was devised to meet this difficulty, but perhaps some simpler procedure might be adopted.

The formal survey and the Court proctor's fees all cost money. This prevents the free use of the Ordinance. It might be possible to have a sufficiently legal division made by means of the Village Tribunal or Village Committee. With proper care on the President's part the interests of minor and absentee shareholders might be safeguarded. A sufficiently accurate plan could be attached to the proceedings.

I am sure there is many a villager who would be ready to plant up a small portion of land if he knew that he could keep the fruits of his labour, and he would be quite content with the simple procedure I suggest. Such a man's energies are now paralised. He declines to work for the sake of others, and the plot of land he would be anxious to plant continues to lie waste.

25. The figures for sale of lands are as below :—

| | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount realized. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bought by natives | 23 | 437 1 31 | 22,327 50 |
| Bought by Europeans | 55 | 1,331 1 8 | 35,135 0 |
| | 78 | 1,768 2 39 | 57,462 50 |

26. The extent on which certificate of quiet possession fees were paid was 981 acres 2 roods and 6 perches. As to paddy cultivation I have elsewhere referred to the sales of land under Uggalkaltota, where 110 acres fetched Rs. 11,171.

## EDUCATION.

27. We require more permanent schools to replace our temporary buildings, which cause a deal of trouble and expense in upkeep. I have suggested to the Ratemahatmayas to levy a special rate under the Village Committee Ordinance where required. We are ready to put up a permanent building at Mulendiyawala, but I have as yet been unable to pursuade the Giruwa pattu Village Committee to grant what we consider a fair contribution, as they send the majority of the boys. We only ask for Rs. 300 out of Rs. 800.

I am trying gradually to acquire the sites of the schools by deeds, under which the land is restored to the owners if no longer used for a school.

A new girls' school was opened at Kendangomuwa in April. The Godakewela girls' school is to be moved to Galahitiya.

Prizes of books, presented by the Director, were given for best attendance.

I would specially note the Ayagama, Nivitigala, Dippitigala, and Hatella schools. The Erepola boys' school was burnt down in April. This was done, I believe purposely, though the prosecution failed. The people were specially assessed under the Village Committee Ordinance for a new building, and the usual petitions to the Governor were of no avail.

28. A large number of the teachers seem to me to be excellent men, well fitted for their work, and to take a great interest in their boys. There are some failures, and the Director is good enough to attend sympathetically to the few complaints I have made to him. The caning of Kandyan boys leads often to trouble : neither they nor their parents have the "grit" to stand it, and it has recently been forbidden.

I paid sixty-six visits during the year to different schools.

29. The usual statement of attendance is attached :—

| Korale | Number of Schools. | First Six Months of 1905. Average on List. | First Six Months of 1905. Average Daily Attendance. | Second Six Months of 1905. Average on List. | Second Six Months of 1905. Average Daily Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kuruwiti korale | 12 | 1,019 | 646·65 | 1,078 | 764·44 |
| Nawadun korale | 8 | 634 | 400·86 | 628 | 422·68 |
| Kukulu korale | 3 | 187 | 135·27 | 188 | 142·89 |
| Atakalan korale | 8 | 693 | 416·02 | 725 | 486·43 |
| Kolonna korale | 6 | 567 | 334·20 | 696 | 329·30 |
| Meda korale | 12 | 705 | 448·63 | 832 | 493·62 |
| Kadawatu korale | 9 | 574 | 352·48 | 535 | 333·92 |
| | 58 | 4,379 | 2,734·11 | 4,682 | 2,973·28 |

## WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

30. The following are the most important requirements for the district :—

(1) The Badureliya-Kukulegama road.
(2) Road from Ratnapura through Kahawita
(3) Road from Balangoda to Kaltota for the sake of the Kaltota irrigation works.
(4) Permanent court-house and police station, Balangoda.
(5) Houses at Ratnapura for the Office Assistant, District Engineer, and Police Inspector.
(6) The Kurugammodara-Talawitiya road.
(7) A foot-bridge over the Kalu-ganga at Ratnapura, a work which I hope the District Road Committee may be able to carry out.
(8) Drainage system for Rakwana and Balangoda.
(9) Gradual improvement of the minor road from Koraliwala bazaar towards Petit's bridge.
(10) A hospital at Pallewela for the parangi-stricken districts surrounding that centre.

I would add a road will soon be asked for to serve the new estates in the We-ganga valley. I think it will be found that its best course will be from about the 59th milepost through Dela and Doloswala to join the District Road Committee road to Kukulegama.

31. As to the question of settlement of land claims, it is interesting to note that the Planters' Association, Sabaragamuwa, has passed a resolution insisting on the urgency of the matter.

32. As to means of communication and small bridges a wire bridge was built by the District Road Committee at Karandana, of 90 feet span, for Rs. 165. This may be improved on, but if the experiment is considered successful, such bridges may in many cases replace the present dangerous edandas.

## III.—POLICE AND CRIME.

33. The following is an extract from the report supplied by Mr. W. A. G. Hood for the Ratnapura, Balangoda, and Rakwana courts.

The Police Court figures compared with those of the two previous years are:—

| Year. | Disposed of in Police Court. | Convictions. | Committed to District Court. | Committed to Supreme Court. | Pending on 31st December, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | 1,517 | 648 | 24 | 9 | 93 |
| 1904 | 1,458 | 559 | 40 | 6 | 81 |
| 1905 | 1,398 | 414 | 43 | 9 | 70 |

Table of Serious Offences compared with last year.

| Year | Total. | Year. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 343 | 1904 | 309 |

Table of cases tried in District Court with results (inclusive of five committed by Police Magistrate Avisawella.)

| Total number of cases. | Convicted. | Acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| 41 | 27 | 14 |

Table of cases tried in the Supreme Court with results.

| Total number of cases. | Convicted. | Acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | 5 | 4 |

Fifteen cases of homicide were reported during the year, an increase of five, or fifty per cent. from the year before. Four of these were under section 298, the victim in each case having met his fate at the hands of a companion while out shooting, and in none was there suspicion sufficient to commit the accused for trial. In a fifth case the deceased was caught stealing cocoanuts at night and had his skull smashed. In this the accused was also discharged without being committed.

The headmen did their work well on the whole, but as a class they do not impress one too favourably. One of the best (the Arachchi of Opanaike) died during the year. Many of them, however, have a very unenviable time of it with their unruly low-country immigrants, who almost invariably form a disturbing element in another community, and one with which the Kandyan can seldom cope. On the other hand, a good example of "how to do it" was furnished by the zeal and efficiency of the Peace Officer (a low-country man) of Dumbara, a centre of the plumbago industries lawful and unlawful.

The chief headmen were efficient, and I would specially commend the activity of the Ratemahatmayas of Kukulu and Kuruwiti korales. The former was transferred about the middle of the year to the Meda and Kadawat korales, where his special talents will find very much less employment.

The regular police were satisfactory. The town of Ratnapura is singularly free from petty offences, and the duties of the force are not arduous. At Rakwana and Balangoda the respective quaternions are under capable sergeants, and on the whole prove a fairly good check on the disorderly section in each of those towns.

The most serious case in which the police were employed was the Malwala murder, when they did all that was required with promptitude and success.

In no case reported to Court where the offender was "unknown" was anyone subsequently brought to justice; but in this respect the year was probably by no means singular. The present lack of detective skill and state of public opinion with regard to crime perhaps render it hopeless to expect any other result, but the continued reference of undiscovered crimes to the police for an investigation which has but one unvarying end seems, to say the least, unnecessary.

During the year a sum of Rs. 22·50 was awarded to the Headmen's Reward Fund, and of Rs. 260 to the Police Reward Fund.

34. As regards the Avisawella Court Mr. Plant succeeded Mr. Pinto late in the year, and he is unable to offer any remarks. The latter's views have been before expressed at length. The returns supplied by Mr. Plant are attached:—

| Year. | Instituted. | Committed. District Court. | Committed. Supreme Court. | Convicted. | Discharged. | Absconded or Unknown. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Section* 315. | | | | |
| 1902 | 23 | 1 | — | 11 | 11 | — |
| 1903 | 20 | 1 | — | 10 | 9 | — |
| 1904 | 25 | — | — | 14 | 11 | — |
| 1905 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 21 | — |
| | | *Sections* 316 *and* 317. | | | | |
| 1902 | 5 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — |
| 1903 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — |
| 1904 | 6 | — | — | 4 | 2 | — |
| 1905 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| | | *Section* 296. | | | | |
| 1902 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1903 | 5 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 1904 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| 1905 | 6 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — |
| | | *Section* 300. | | | | |
| 1902 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1903 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 1904 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1905 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | *Totals.* | | | | |
| 1902 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 14 | — |
| 1903 | 36 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 16 | — |
| 1904 | 35 | — | 1 | 18 | 15 | — |
| 1905 | 46 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 24 | — |
| | | *Section* 368. (*Cattle Theft.*) | | | | |
| 1902 | 18 | — | — | 2 | — | 16 |
| 1903 | 21 | — | — | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| 1904 | 16 | — | — | 4 | 11 | 1 |
| 1905 | 8 | — | — | 2 | 5 | 1 |

35. As Additional District Judge I tried 31 cases, 23 of which ended in convictions. In appeal three cases were affirmed, in one the sentence was reduced, and in one set aside.

I attach two returns of serious cases:—

Analysis of all Serious Cases reported to Court.

| Division. | Murder. | Homicide. | Kn ifeCases. | Cattle Stealing. | Grievous Hurt. | House-breaking. | Robbery. | Rape. | Abduction. | Arson. | Unlawful Assembly. | Assault with Weapon other than Knife. | Theft of Property over Rs. 20 in value. | Grand Total. | False & no Offence. | Balance true Cases. | Accused absconded. | Brought to trial. Convicted. | Brought to trial. Acquitted. | Accused unknown. | Pending. | Accused Dead. | Population. | Number of Offences per 1,000 of Population. | Percentage of Convictions to Total of Offences really committed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kuruwiti korale ... | 1 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | 30 | 106 | 21 | 85 | 4 | 31 | 16 | 25 | 9 | — | 29,427 | 3·60 | 36·47 |
| Navadun korale ... | 1 | — | 14 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 26 | 73 | 18 | 55 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 23,814 | 3·06 | 32·72 |
| Kukulu korale ... | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 18 | — | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | — | 7,613 | 3·28 | 16·6 |
| Kolonna korale ... | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 10 | — | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 10,293 | 1·65 | 60· |
| Atakalan korale ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 19 | 53 | 15 | 38 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 11 | — | 17,877 | 2·96 | 36·84 |
| Meda korale ... | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 27 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 2 | — | 13,518 | 1·99 | 17·64 |
| Kadawatu korale ... | — | — | — | 7 | 2 | 5 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 23 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | — | 9,696 | 2·38 | 20·0 |
| Total ... | 5 | 4 | 44 | 32 | 20 | 60 | 34 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 98 | 324 | 86 | 238 | 11 | 78 | 66 | 45 | 37 | 1 | 112,238 | 2·88 | 32·77 |

| Division. | Knife Cases. No Offence. | Knife Cases. Designedly False. | Knife Cases. True Cases. Accuseds absconded. | Knife Cases. True Cases. Evidence insufficient. | Knife Cases. True Cases. Case Compounded. | Knife Cases. True Cases. Convicted. | Knife Cases. Pending. | Knife Cases. Total. | Cattle Stealing. No Offence. | Cattle Stealing. Designedly False. | Cattle Stealing. True Cases. Accuseds unknown. | Cattle Stealing. True Cases. Evidence insufficient. | Cattle Stealing. True Cases. Convicted. | Cattle Stealing. Pending. | Cattle Stealing. Total. | Other Serious Offences. No Offence. | Other Serious Offences. Designedly False. | Other Serious Offences. True Cases. Accuseds absconded. | Other Serious Offences. True Cases. Accuseds unknown. | Other Serious Offences. True Cases. Evidence insufficient. | Other Serious Offences. True Cases. Case Compounded. | Other Serious Offences. True Cases. Convicted. | Other Serious Offences. Pending. | Other Serious Offences. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kuruwiti korale ... | 1 | 3 | — | — | 5 | 5 | — | 14 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 8 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 15 | — | 17 | 8 | 82 |
| Nawadun korale ... | 1 | 4 | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 14 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 14 | — | 14 | 3 | 54 |
| Kukulu korale ... | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 5 | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| Kolonna korale ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| Atakalan korale ... | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 36 |
| Meda korale ... | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | 19 |
| Kadawatu korale ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 7 | — | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 5 | 16 |
| Total ... | 2 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 44 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 32 | 10 | 55 | 9 | 40 | 44 | 2 | 49 | 30 | 239 |

36. From the Reward Fund headmen were rewarded in 38 cases, an average of about Rs. 10 each: the largest rewards were to Petiyagoda Korala of Pelmadulla for reporting illicit felling of timber, and to Ekanayake Korala of Kuruwiti korale for arresting an absconder.

The police were rewarded in 7 cases.

37. I think the village headmen are improving slowly in their work. We must not expect too much from uneducated men, some of whom are timid and diffident of their powers. They get on well with the regular police. The Koralas are distinctly improving, Ekanayake, Petiyagoda, Senewiratna, Jayewardena, and others having done good work.

38. Deheragoda Korala has gone to Colombo to try for one of the new Station Officerships.

It is not always easy to find good men as Arachchies for out-of-the-way villages, but we do our best. The chief headmen all do well as regards crime, and take a personal interest in all serious cases.

39. Mr. Inspector Forbes who relieved Mr. Wijesekera in June made some successful gaming raids with the regular police near the town.

40. At Rakwana Mr. Roberts succeeded Mr. Ross Wright as Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate, and at Balangoda Mr. Smale succeeded Mr. Hill.

## IV.—LOCAL BOARD.

41. In March the reservoir ran dry for a wonder. We took advantage of the opportunity and increased the size of it by excavating 18 cubes of earth, which adds 11,250 gallons to its capacity. The cost was Rs. 92.

The drains were completed in February out of a loan from Government. The thanks of the Board are due to Mr. C. F. Emerson, Provincial Engineer, whose valued superintendence led to the work being well done. Also to the Secretary, Mr. Vonhagt, for his tactful arrangements with the people, leading to no trouble as regards steps, encroachments, &c.

The funds of the Board received an unexpected increase from a good sale of the opium rent.

I should much have wished before leaving to have been able to arrange for a centre "green" in front of the Wace Memorial Hall. A great improvement would also be the adding to the esplanade of three-quarters of the old cemetery.

Several additional lamps were purchased.

Drought at the end of the year caused some sickness.

### BOARD OF HEALTH.

42. At Rakwana a good well was sunk and the slaughter-house was completed.

At Balangoda a slaughter-house was completed and a site for a well chosen.

The Dog Registration Ordinance was introduced into both towns.

At Balangoda the Korala, A. O. Jayewardena, was appointed Sanitary Inspector.

The Board has applied to Government for loans to build drains for those parts of the town at which good drainage is considered absolutely necessary. The Board hopes that Government will assist them to complete the work for the rest of both the towns. We have been reserving our balances in view of this important work.

### VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

43. From the 1st January, 1906, there will be a Village Tribunal in the Nawadun korale as well as the Kuruwiti korale.

The President, Mr. Rambukpota, retires after 38 years' service.

The usual statement of cases is annexed.

Return showing the number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance for the year 1905:—.

| Division. | Village Tribunals, Kurruwiti Korale. | Village Committee. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nawadun Korale. | Meda & Kadawatu Korale. | Kolonna Korale. | Kukulu Korale. | Atakalan Korale. | |
| Pending on January 1, 1905:— | | | | | | | |
| Civil | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Criminal | 90 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 147 |
| Instituted during the year:— | | | | | | | |
| Civil | 304 | — | — | — | — | — | 304 |
| Criminal | 817 | 135 | 93 | 27 | 43 | 107 | 1,222 |
| Total number of cases:— | | | | | | | |
| Civil | 313 | — | — | — | — | — | 313 |
| Criminal | 907 | 138 | 103 | 41 | 54 | 126 | 1,369 |
| DECISIONS. | | | | | | | |
| Breach of V. C. Rules (Criminal) | 728 | 127 | 73 | 16 | 26 | 124 | 1,094 |
| Irrigation | — | 9 | 17 | — | — | — | 26 |
| Civil:— | | | | | | | |
| Money | 310 | — | — | — | — | — | 310 |
| Land | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Criminal:— | | | | | | | |
| Assault | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | 29 |
| Theft | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | 41 |
| Malicious injury | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Cattle trespass | 14 | 2 | 8 | — | — | — | 24 |
| Maintenance | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |

| Division. | Village Tribunals, Kuruwiti Korale. | Village Committee. Nawadun Korale. | Meda & Kadawatu Korale. | Kolonna Korale. | Kukulu Korale. | Atakalan Korale. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total decisions :— | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 312 | — | — | — | — | — | 312 |
| Criminal ... ... | 819 | 138 | 98 | 16 | 26 | 124 | 1,221 |
| Amicable settlements under section 30, included under head "Decisions":— | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Criminal ... ... | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | 10 |
| APPEALS. | | | | | | | |
| *To Government Agent.* | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... Confirmed | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| Civil ... Set aside | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Criminal... Confirmed | 13 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 24 |
| Criminal... Set aside | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 |
| *From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... Confirmed | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Civil ... Set aside | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Criminal... Confirmed | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| Criminal... Set aside | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pending on December 31, 1904 :— | | | | | | | |
| Civil ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Criminal ... ... | 88 | — | 5 | 25 | 28 | 2 | 148 |

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

44. The new rules relating to sale and transfer of cattle came into force in August.

The Kiriella Village Committee's bungalow requires urgent repairs : as this is also a circuit bungalow the District Road Committee voted Rs. 300 towards the work.

The Ratemahatmayas as Chairmen of the various Committees carry out the requirements of the Ordinance.

The usual statement of accounts is annexed :—

[For statement see next page.]

V.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE

45. The usual return is attached :—

Comparative Statement of Road Tax Recoveries for the Years 1903, 1904, and 1905 in the Ratnapura District.

| | 1903. | | Per-centage on B. | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population (A) ... | — | 102,695 | — | — | 104,702 | — | — | 106,218 | — |
| Number on list (B) ... | — | 28,185 | — | — | 28,323 | — | — | 28.335 | — |
| Effective in the district :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1 | 25,350 | | 89·94 | 25,730 | | 90·84 | 25,719 | | 90·76 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2... | 185 | | ·65 | 156 | | ·55 | 162 | | ·57 |
| (*c*) Laboured 6 days ... | 57 | | ·02 | 53 | | ·18 | 37 | | ·13 |
| (*d*) Laboured 12 days ... | — | | — | — | | — | 8 | | 2 |
| | | 25,592 | 90·80 | | 25,939 | 91·58 | | 25,926 | 91·49 |
| Non-effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exemptions ... | 1,493 | | 5·29 | 1,295 | | 4·57 | 1,292 | | 4·55 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 833 | | 2·95 | 759 | | 2·67 | 707 | | 2·49 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... | 9 | | ·03 | 12 | | ·42 | 4 | | ·11 |
| (*d*) Fined ... | 1 | | — | 1 | | — | — | | — |
| (*e*) Double entries ... | 24 | | ·08 | 30 | | ·10 | 36 | | ·12 |
| (*f*) Dead ... | 74 | | ·26 | 105 | | ·37 | 156 | | ·55 |
| | | 2,434 | 8·63 | | 2,202 | 7·77 | | 2,195 | 7·74 |
| Non-effective :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district ... | 159 | | ·56 | 182 | | ·64 | 214 | | ·75 |
| (*b*) Otherwise not arrested | — | | — | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | — | — | | — | — | | — | — |

Statement showing the Working of the Village Communities' Ordinance in each Korale of Ratnapura District during the Year 1905.

| Division. | Total Number on the Roll. | Total Number worked. | Number of Men who worked upon | | | | | | | Number of Miles worked upon. | Number paid. | Amount paid. | | Number exempted. | Number dead. | Number left the District. | Number paid to other Divisions. | Number worked in other Divisions. | Number Sick. | Total. | Number of Cases heard. | Number acquitted. | Number imprisoned. | Number fined. | Total. | Amount of Fines. | | Number still liable to be dealt with. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Village Committee Roads. | Schools. | Ambalams. | Edandas. | Village Committee Buildings. | Pasture Lands. | Other Work. | | | Rs. | c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | c. | |
| Kuruwiti korale ... | 6,051 | 3,776 | 2,686 | 699 | 103 | 44 | 244 | — | — | 116½ | 1,287 | 1,346 | 0 | 322 | 40 | 230 | 9 | 4 | 170 | 775 | 43 | 26 | 1 | 68 | 95 | 142 | 0 | 118 |
| Nawadun korale ... | 5,453 | 3,682 | 3,298 | 308 | — | 76 | — | — | — | 107¼ | 1,017 | 1,271 | 25 | 299 | 47 | — | — | 3 | — | 349 | 46 | 105 | — | 143 | 248 | 274 | 0 | 157 |
| Kolonna korale ... | 2,605 | 2,056 | 1,466 | 411 | — | 26 | 20 | 129 | 4 | 80 | 159 | 305 | 28 | 141 | 37 | 110 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 296 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 89 |
| Kukulu korale ... | 1,737 | 1,258 | 1,030 | 135 | — | 38 | 55 | — | — | 126 | 261 | 326 | 25 | 100 | 11 | — | — | 2 | — | 113 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 105 |
| Atakalan korale ... | 4,104 | 3,228 | 2,476 | 702 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 103 | 113 | 141 | 25 | 207 | 80 | — | 2 | — | — | 289 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 474 |
| Meda korale ... | 2,937 | 1,945 | 1,445 | 287 | — | — | 79 | 87 | 47 | 117 | 554 | 692 | 50 | 157 | 46 | 54 | 1 | 7 | — | 265 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 173 |
| Kadawatu korale ... | 2,411 | 1,446 | 1,122 | 221 | — | — | 103 | — | — | 92½ | 522 | 652 | 50 | 115 | 22 | 65 | 7 | 1 | — | 210 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 233 |
| Total ... | 25,298 | 17,391 | 13,523 | 2,763 | 153 | 184 | 501 | 216 | 51 | 742¼ | 3,913 | 4,735 | 3 | 1341 | 283 | 459 | 22 | 20 | 172 | 2,297 | 91 | 131 | 4 | 213 | 348 | 431 | 0 | 1,349 |

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

46. The usual return is attached:—

Statement showing Cases taken up under the Waste Lands Ordinances and how disposed of during the Year 1905.

| Preliminary Plan. | No. of Lot. | Village. | Korale. | No. of Notice. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Declared Private. | Sold to Claimants. | | Awaiting Block Survey. | Struck off. | Referred to Court. | Pending Settlement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | | | | |
| | | | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | |
| 547 | H 69 and J 69 | Ayagama ... | Kukulu... | 625 | 149 2 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 149 2 22 | Reference not sanctioned |
| 926/37 | K 114 | Udagama ... | Kadawat | 712 | 370 1 20 | — | — | — | — | — | 370 1 20 | — | — | Re-noticed the whole claim |
| 723 | J 89, L 89, M 89, and Q 89 | Illubbuluwa ... | Nawadun | 969 | 89 1 22 | 55 0 17 | 8 2 29 | 16 3 6 | 70 0 | — | — | 8 3 10 | — | Case No. 1,289, D. C. Decree in favour of the Crown, November 15, 1904 |
| 5069 | 4227 | Haldola ... | do. ... | 1,016 | 27 3 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 3 24 | Case No. 1,316 D. C. Supreme Court set aside judgment, and case sent back for a new trial |
| 1022 | 2816, 2817, J, K, L, and M 124 | Embilipitiya ... | Kolonna | 1,199 | 991 2 25 | — | — | — | — | 991 2 25 | — | — | — | Awaiting block survey |
| 1019/47 | 2813 | Embilipitiya, Udagama | do. ... | 1,259 | 716 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 716 0 0 | — | Referred to Court |
| 1019/47 | 2813 | do. ... | do. ... | 1,306 | 1,139 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,139 0 0 | — | do. |
| 14 | 7 | Welimaluwa ... | Nawadun | 1,489 | 264 1 31 | 234 1 31 | 30 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Awaiting survey for publication of Final Order |
| 979 | P 117 and P 117½ | Niriella ... | do. ... | 1,882 | 2 3 38 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 3 38 | — | Referred to Court |
| 37 | 1, 2, 3, and 11 | Pebotuwa ... | do. ... | 1,958 | 1,158 1 18 | 138 1 32 | 1,019 3 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Awaiting publication of Final Order |
| 767<br>358 | H 99, and I 99 103–138, &c. | Embilipitiya ... | Kolonna | 2,004 | 1,846 0 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,846 0 30 | Case No. 1,363, D.C. Judgment in favour of Crown |
| 7 | O 6 | Hapuhentota ... | Nawadun | 2,031 | 174 1 0 | 174 1 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Settled. Awaiting publication of Final Order |
| 580 | C 73½, U 72¾, and C 73¾ | Kendangomuwa | Kuruwiti | 2,042 | 20 1 20 | 20 1 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Final Order, *Gazette* of January 27, 1905 |
| | | Total ... | | 13 | 6,950 2 10 | 622 2 20 | 1,058 2 15 | 16 3 6 | 70 0 | 991 2 25 | 370 1 20 | 1,863 3 10 | 180 2 4 | |
| | | | | | Notices issued in 1905. | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 71 614/9 and 614/10 | Panawenna ... | Nawadun | 2,248 | 155 3 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 155 3 11 | Awaiting inquiry |
| | | | | 1 | 155 3 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 155 3 11 | |

### KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

47. The total number of marriages registered under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870, during the year 1905 was 536. There are 39 registrars in the district. There were 245 applications for divorce during the year, most of which were withdrawn. The following were granted: adultery by wife after marriage 1; inability to live together and separation from bed and board for a year 9; mutual consent 59; total 69.

### BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES.

48. There is ample scope for plenty of work in this direction when the new Ordinance is applied.

### GAME ORDINANCE.

49. Six cases were taken; five accuseds convicted; eight acquitted. Total fines Rs. 25. I always reward the informing headman if I can. Nine shooting licenses were issued to Europeans and fourteen to natives.

### GUN LICENSES.

50. 142 were issued in the office, 20 for Local Board limits. On circuit I issued 204 in the first months of the year, of which 43 were issued in one centre, Morahela.

### GEMMING ORDINANCE.

51. A statement showing the number of cases of illicit gemming for which prosecutions were entered is annexed:—

| Korale. | No. of Cases Instituted. | Number Convicted. | Number Discharged. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kuruwiti | 4 | 4 | — |
| Nawadun | 1 | 1 | — |
| Atakalan | 1 | 1 | — |
| Meda and Kadawatu | — | — | — |
| Kolonna | — | — | — |
| Kukulu | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Total | 18 | 7 | 11 |

## VI.—IRRIGATION.

52. The channels and tanks were generally kept in good order. At Kitulbokke the breach of the spill near the anicut caused a lot of trouble, and it was only after urgent representations on my part that the Ratemahatmaya got the breach patched up. He was rewarded eventually by seeing some eighteen amunams cultivated at Panamure.

Under the Rakwana-ganga scheme a small beginning of cultivation has been made. Government has determined to extend the channel to the 470 acres of Government land.

At Uggalkaltota the spill at the end of the channel was at last repaired.

Many of the original leases have expired and the people realised that they had got full title for their lands on easy terms. New leases were put up for sale in October, with the astonishing result that for 111 acres the people bid up to Rs. 11,171. This was reported to Government, with a suggestion that a system which proved so successful here and on the Dammewella, a private channel, might be introduced into the Irrigation Ordinance, so that, for works undertaken by Government, the people might be allowed to pay by instalments, in shares of their produce, instead of in cash. I believe this suggestion has met with approval.

On the Batugedara channel an aqueduct was rebuilt.

The long pending claim at Hinguruarawewa was settled on 31st January, 1906, by the last of the claimants agreeing to the settlement proposed by me and approved by the Government. All the others of the village had agreed some months ago: but the claim of one man, who comes from Matara, and whose claim was entirely shadowy, had to be referred to Court. The only result of his obstinacy was the order to pay the costs of the Waste Lands Ordinance proceedings. It will now at last be possible to proceed to the sale of the lands, which will be under the lease system which has proved successful at Kaltota.

The large Kuru-ganga scheme will, I hope, be feasible after the new Irrigation Ordinance has been passed.

Under Walalgoda one lot, 4A. 0R. 34P., was sold for Rs. 43.

At Kitulbokke the first spill burst and gave considerable trouble. However, the Ratemahatmaya persevered with it and after two or three failures the temporary work stood, and a crop was raised at Panamure.

Mr. Honter (Sub-Inspector) did good work.

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS CARRIED OUT.

53. The chief were improvements to Ratnapura court-house. A survey was made for the proposed bridge over the river at Malwala and borings taken. The police station, Ratnapura, was repaired. The We-oya causeway was repaired and extended. The Ellearawa-Pinnawala road was extended. Several timber bridges were replaced by iron ones.

## VIII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

55. The protection of forests continues to afford a good deal of work.

The two statements attached show the results of cases in Court, &c. It is perhaps not satisfactory that we were able to prove our Court complaints in only 50 per cent. of our cases. It was partly due to errors in procedure under a complicated Ordinance. I drew up a memorandum of Supreme Court decisions which may help our officers in future.

Statement showing the number of Cases compounded by the Government Agent of the Province of Sabaragamuwa under section 71 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 during the Year 1905.

| | Kuruwiti Korale. | Nawadun Korale. | Kukul Korale. | Atakalan Korale. | Meda Korale. | Kadawat Korale. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illicit clearing :— | | | | | | | |
| Number of cases | 3 | 3 | 18 | — | — | 1 | 25 |
| Amount compounded | Rs. 14 50 | 100 0 | 211 70 | — | 7 50 | — | 333 70 |
| Illicit felling :— | | | | | | | |
| Number of cases | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| Amount compounded | Rs. 24 50 | 8 50 | 25 0 | 460 0 | 15 0 | 6 0 | 539 0 |
| Illicit removal :— | | | | | | | |
| Number of cases | 2 | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | 17 |
| Amount compounded | Rs. 6 0 | 33 50 | 4 50 | — | — | — | 44 0 |
| Damaging Crown Land :— | | | | | | | |
| Number of cases | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| Amount compounded | Rs. 1 0 | 0 50 | — | — | — | 0 50 | 2 0 |
| Total :— | | | | | | | |
| Number of cases | 9 | 19 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 58 |
| Amount compounded | Rs. 46 0 | 142 50 | 241 20 | 460 0 | 22 50 | 6 50 | 918 70 |

Statement of Cases instituted under Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 exclusive of Cases compounded at the Kachcheri during the Year 1905.

| Kuruwiti korale :— | Timber Felling. | Illicit Removal. | Chena Clearing. | Damaging Crown Land. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases instituted | 2 | 1 | 6 | — | 9 |
| Acquitted | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 4 |
| Convicted | 1 | — | 4 | — | 5 |
| Nawadun korale :— | | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 5 |
| Acquitted | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Convicted | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Kukul korale :— | | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Acquitted | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | 6 |
| Convicted | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Atakalan korale :— | | | | | |
| Cases instituted | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Acquitted | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Convicted | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meda and Kadawat korales :— | | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 1 | — | 6 | — | 7 |
| Acquitted | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Convicted | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Total :— | | | | | |
| Cases instituted | 8 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 31 |
| Acquitted | 6 | 2 | 8 | — | 16 |
| Convicted | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 15 |

Mr. F. Lewis worked for the whole of the year as Assistant Conservator of Forests, and I have much to thank him for on account of the energy he displays and his readiness to assist me in any point of difficulty.

I attach extracts from his report on the Province :—

The revenue collected during the year and credited to Government by sale of forest produce, including yield from plantations, amounted to Rs. 35,214·24, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1904 of Rs. 24,535·63.

In addition to the above substantial sum should be added the indirect revenue by fines Rs. 872·51, permits and property mar ks Rs. 185·99, paper credits Rs. 74·37, and free grants Rs. 556·95, or a further total of Rs. 1,689·82 more, making a total on both heads Rs. 36,904·06.

This sum represents a financial increase on the revenue of 1904 on the same heads of Rs. 9,714·45.

The Government rubber plantations produced Rs. 5,250, chiefly by sale of rubber seed, supplemented by the sale of a small quantity of rubber prepared experimentally from time to time. I should also mention the value of timber sold with land to Rs. 16,856.

The expenditure for 1905 amounted to Rs. 14,844·19, as compared with Rs. 14,151·34 last year, but considering the advance in revenue this small increase in expenditure is natural.

There has been considerable activity in supply of timber supplied from the sources of departmental agency approaching Rs. 10,855·62, by sale of 5,119·56 cubic feet of different kinds of wood at a cost of Rs. 6,448·44.

To the Railway we delivered 11,432½ cubic yards of fuel, while to private purchasers the corresponding volume amounted to 12,393 cubic yards—a large advance on 1904. Private consumers are also responsible for the purchase of 87,351 cubic feet of rough timber, 12,500 mine props and sticks, beside Rs. 185·07 worth of bamboos and canes.

The Government rubber plantations cost Rs. 1,432·43 during the year for cost of upkeep, supply of vacancies at Korosse, weeding, and the pay of overseers. This sum is roughly Rs. 400 less than what the plantations cost in 1904.

The cost of administration, both superior and subordinate, including cost of transport, amounted to Rs. 5,541·22, or a proportion on the total cash revenue of 15 per cent. for supervision on each item of revenue.

Contrasting the item of surplus alone, year by year since 1895, we have the following results (excluding value of timber sold with land) :—

| | *Surplus.* | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1895 | | 11,492 33 |
| 1896 | | 8,182 19 |
| 1897 | | 1,932 64 |
| 1898 | | 19,544 91 |
| 1899 | | 29,802 65 |
| 1900 | | 13,744 26 |
| 1901 | | 15, 78 86 |
| 1902 | | 13,426 73 |
| 1903 | | 18,035 29 |
| 1904 | | 11,707 93 |
| 1905 | | 21,428 55 |

The Province of Sabaragamuwa during 1905 became merged into the Colombo Division for purposes of Forest Administration.

Ratnapura Kachcheri,
March 6, 1906.

G. S. SAXTON,
Government Agent.

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## REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1905.

Area 642 square miles ; Population in 1901, 188,791.

### I.—CHIEF EVENTS.

THE most remarkable events in the history of the year under review were the extension of the cultivation of rubber throughout the district and the increased sales of Crown land, due largely to the demand for land for that cultivation. The area under rubber at the end of 1905 is estimated at 20,838 acres as against 10,545 acres in 1904. Of the 20,838 acres mentioned, about 20 per cent. is planted with rubber only, and the balance in land already planted with tea. The extension is not confined to the Three Korales, commonly called the Kelani Valley, in which part of the district the bulk of the old estates is situated ; estates of considerable extent are now being opened in the Four Korales, and in a few years' time it is probable that the number of estates in the Four Korales will approach the number now existing in the Three Korales. Considerable extents of chena land were sold during the year by villagers to European planters ; the figures obtained from the Kegalla Land Registry being 1,050 acres in the Four Korales and 308 acres in the Three Korales. Of products other than rubber, 1,525 acres are reported to have been opened in cocoanuts, 632 in plantains, 383 in arecanuts, and 254 in tea.

2. The following statement shows the extent of Crown lands sold during the last three years :—

| Year. | Extent sold. A. R. P | Amount realized. Rs. c. | Average Price per Acre. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | 645 3 26 | 25,122 43 | 38 89 |
| 1904 | 1,403 0 2 | 52,217 36 | 37 22 |
| 1905 | 3,284 0 12 | 181,166 25 | 55 16 |

3. About 2,200 acres were bought during the year by European planters for rubber plantation. A successful sale of rubber lands in the Kelani Valley and Beligal korale was held at Colombo Kachcheri on 17th October, 1905, resulting in 1,756 acres 3 roods and 21 perches being sold for Rs. 112,720. The highest average price for rubber land was obtained for a block of 84 acres 1 rood and 15 perches sold to Kiriporuwa estate for Rs. 7,898.

4. The demand for land in Beligal and Kinigoda korales for cocoanut and plantain cultivation continues to be keen, average prices of several blocks ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 an acre. The area available for sale in these divisions is limited, owing to reservations for Railway fuel supply.

5. In February a local Agricultural Society with headquarters at Ruanwella was established for the Three Korales, with Mr. J. H. Meedeniya, Ratemahatmaya as Chairman. The number of members is 75. A similar society for the Four Korales, with Kegalla as a centre, was established in May, and counts 70 members.

6. The following statement shows the development of the Tin Ticket System in the year :—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of estates registered | 92 | 106 |
| Number of coolies received :— | | |
| Men | 3,624 | 9,089 |
| Women | 1,221 | 3,252 |
| Children | 575 | 2,395 |
| | 5,420 | 14,736 |
| Total cost of ditto | Rs. 29,034·07 | Rs. 77,871·52 |
| Amount unsettled at date | — | ,, 1,564·61 |

7. Among events of interest during the year was the opening in April of a handsome Kandyan amblam at Ruanwella to the memory of Mrs. W. E. Davidson, wife of a former Assistant Government Agent. The cost of this was defrayed by private subscription.

8. In May, the first trials of the Ceylon Automobile Club were held. The route selected passed through Kegalla and aroused the keen interest of the villagers.

9. The only administrative changes in the year were that Mr. P. E. Pieris succeeded Mr. A. Beven as District Judge, Kegalla, in March, and that at the Police Court, Avisawella, which has concurrent jurisdiction with the Kegalla Courts over Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Mr. G. F. Plant succeeded Mr. Pinto in September.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

10. The usual comparative statement of revenue in 1904 and 1905 is attached as an Appendix. The revenue for 1905 is by far the largest that has ever been collected in the district, exceeding the previous maximum, that of 1899, by Rs. 117,511, and the revenue of 1904 by Rs. 124,083. This is due almost entirely to the increased revenue under Land Sales. Both the arrack renters of Three and Four Korales were in arrear of their instalments at the end of the year. In the Three Korales the arrack rent for the first quarter of the year was recovered under the Excise System. This accounts for a dimunition of Rs. 6,598, from what was due on the rent for that quarter. The temperance movement had ceased to exist as an organized movement by the end of 1904.

The expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent's Department was 6½ per cent. on the revenue collected.

## II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

11. The food supply of the people is mainly rice; this is supplemented by hill paddy and "fine grain," namely, kurakkan and amu grown on chenas, and among the poorer classes by jak and breadfruit and yams. The estate and urban population live chiefly on imported rice. Roughly speaking the home-grown paddy is sufficient for about half the Kandyan Sinhalese population.

The crops on mud lands were satisfactory and the harvest good; the yield is estimated at 888,650 bushels of paddy. Chena crops show a return of 53,088 bushels; the return would have been larger had it not been for a spell of dry weather in the last quarter of the year.

The cultivation of plantains is extensively practised in the Four Korales, but this product impoverishes the soil and is often abandoned in favour of cocoanuts after a few years' produce has been taken.

12. The following table shows the price of the chief articles of food during the year; the price of necessaries seems to be rising :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice (Indian) | Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 5·50 a bushel | Jakfruit | 2 to 6 cents each |
| Rice (country) | Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·50 a bushel | Plantains | 36 cents to Re. 1 per bunch |
| Salt | 5 to 7½ cents a pound | Beef | 18 to 20 cents a pound |
| Bread | 25 cents a pound | Eggs | 3 to 4 cents each |
| Mun | Rs. 4 to Rs. 4·50 a bushel | Chickens | 37 to 50 cents each |
| Kurakkan | 75 cents to Re. 1 a bushel | Fowls | 62 to 75 cents each |
| Amu | 75 cents a bushel | Dry fish | 37 to 75 cents each |
| Cassava | 1½ to 2 cents a pound | Chillies | 36 cents a pound |
| Yams | 3 cents a pound | Maldive fish | 50 cents a pound |
| Cocoanuts | Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per 100 | Onions | 15 cents a pound |
| Breadfruit | 2 to 5 cents each | | |

## III.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

13. The general health was on the whole satisfactory; there were no serious epidemics. The birth-rate and death-rate for the last three years were as follows :—

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birth-rate per mille | 44·7 | 43·8 | 47·0 |
| Death-rate per mille | 24·8 | 23·4 | 28·4 |

14. Five cases of cholera were reported among immigrant coolies on two estates in the Kelani Valley in April; of the five cases 3 proved fatal. Prompt and effective measures were taken by the District Medical Officer of Karawanella to check the spread of the disease. In April and May there was an outbreak of fever among villagers in the Atulgam Korale East and an apothecary was sent to the division and gave relief.

It is desirable that a permanent apothecary be stationed at Mawanella. At present this bazaar, which is the centre of a populous district, is visited on one day of the week by the apothecary at Rambukkana, 11 miles distant.

There was no serious sickness among cattle during the year.

## IV.—PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

15. About one-half of the native Sinhalese population is engaged in agriculture; namely, paddy, chena, cocoanut, plantain, and arecanut cultivation. The returns of grain grown on chenas continue to show a falling off. One reason for this is that the villagers find it pays them better to cultivate the chena with cocoanuts and plantains than to sow it with grain; another reason is that considerable extents of chena land continue to be sold to European planters. In most cases this is effected through the agency of a middleman, usually a low-country Sinhalese, and the original vendors get but a nominal figure for their land.

No Crown land is allowed for chena cultivation.

16. There are 34 plumbago mines in the district, nearly all of which are in the hands of low-country Sinhalese. Plumbago pit coolies are usually men from the low-country, and have earned a bad name for lawlessness.

## V.—EDUCATION.

17. The number of schools in the district is 99, of which 30 are Gansabhawa schools under the management of the Director of Public Instruction, 19 schools aided by Government, and 50 unaided schools. 3,607 children attended the 30 Gansabhawa schools. The average daily attendance was 2,315. The figures for each chief headman's division for the last three years are as follows :—

| | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galboda and Kinigoda korales .. | 561 | 604 | 565 |
| Paranakuru korale .. .. | 489 | 493 | 535 |
| Beligal korale .. .. | 638 | 680 | 650 |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama .. | 540 | 558 | 565 |
| | 2,228 | 2,335 | 2,315 |

Of the 30 Gansabhawa schools 28 are boys' schools and 2 girls' schools. English is taught in two of the boys' schools. The new schools opened during the year were a vernacular boys' school at Udahinguruwaka and a vernacular girls' school at Beddawela.

18. Under the Gansabhawa rules all boys between the ages of 7 and 14 living within three miles of a Gansabhawa school have to attend school at least four days in each week or until they have passed the 5th Standard. The attendance of girls is not compulsory. The two girls' schools already opened have however proved successful, and in 1906 it is contemplated to open another girls' school and two more boys' schools.

As more schools are opened it may be possible to reduce the radius within which attendance is compulsory; three miles is I think too great a distance for small boys, especially in bad weather. Some very good work was done in the school garden at Hettimulla by the new teacher.

19. On December 9th a school treat was held at Kegalla for six schools nearest the town; 350 boys attended. The programme included competitions in recitation, drill, and athletic sports, and a magic lantern exhibition, and lasted from 11 A.M. till 7.30 P.M. The Director of Public Instruction attended, addressed the boys, and helped in distributing the prizes.

## VI.—CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

20. The regular police force at Kegalla consists of one sergeant, one constable clerk, and five constables. The duties of the force consists chiefly in mounting guard at the Treasury and receiving complaints at the Police Station. These duties were discharged satisfactorily. A trained Court Officer of higher rank than sergeant is much wanted to watch prosecutions in the Police Court.

21. In May an identification office for the identification and registration of habitual criminals was opened at Kegalla and is in charge of two specially trained constables.

22. The rural police have on the whole worked well, but one notable exception was the Mawanella murder case in which the Ratemahatmaya, President, and four minor headmen were suspended. The Ratemahatmaya and the President were reinstated, but the four minor headmen dismissed. Rs. 805 was paid as rewards to the rural police. The rural police have co-operated readily with the regular police in the few instances they have had to work together. The regular police being established only in the n of Kegalla are not brought much in contact with the rural police.

23. The state of crime in the district during the year may be considered normal.

There were 12 established cases of homicide in the year as against 9 in 1904 and 11 in 1903, and 16 cases of robbery in 1905 as against 14 in 1904; but the figures for 1905 for burglary, cattle stealing, and theft, all show a slight decrease.

24. A serious disturbance was reported in January between the coolies of two adjoining plumbago pits at Wallagala. It was found that the coolies of one pit, which was under bad management, were solely to blame, and eight of them were convicted on charges of arson and unlawful assembly. I have suggested under the head Legislation that some measures be adopted for the better police supervision of pit coolies.

## VII.—LOCAL BOARDS AND BOARDS OF HEALTH.

25. The only town in which a Local Board is established is Kegalla; the other bazaars in the district are hardly of sufficient size and importance to render it desirable that the Local Boards Ordinance be introduced. Dehiowita and Yatiyantota are "Small Towns" under the control of the Board of Health. The funds raised are expended in the lighting, scavenging, and conservancy of the bazaars. During the year a site for an additional latrine at Dehiowita was acquired. More street lamps are in course of erection in both towns. Dog kennels were put up for the detention of stray dogs seized under the Dog Registration Ordinance. Plans for the construction of slaughter-houses in both towns are under consideration.

## VIII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

26. The following statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Village Committees and Tribunals :—

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Village Committees and Tribunals.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1904 :— | | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, Village Committee ... | 8,646 4 | |
| Paranakuru Korale, Village Committee ... | 418 82 | |
| Beligal Korale, Village Committee ... ... | 6,250 3 | |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Village Committee ... | 970 98 | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, Village Tribunal ... | 887 31 | |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Village Tribunal ... | 1,002 23 | |
| | | 18,175 41 |
| Receipts in 1905 :— | | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, Village Committee ... | 6,582 74 | |
| Paranakuru Korale, Village Committee ... ... | 3,583 38 | |
| Beligal Korale, Village Committee ... ... | 5,635 30 | |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Village Committee ... | 3,973 75 | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, Village Tribunal ... | 977 57 | |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Village Tribunal ... | 1,323 90 | |
| | | 22,076 64 |
| Total ... | — | 40,252 5 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payments in 1905 :— | | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, Village Committee ... | 6,377 17 | |
| Paranakuru Korale, Village Committee ... ... | 2,673 85 | |
| Beligal Korale, Village Committee ... ... | 3,651 82 | |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Village Committee ... | 3,164 75 | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, Village Tribunal ... | 1,365 82 | |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Village Tribunal ... | 1,425 27 | |
| | | 18,658 68 |
| Balances on December 31, 1905 :— | | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, Village Committee ... | 8,851 61 | |
| Paranakuru Korale, Village Committee ... ... | 1,328 35 | |
| Beligal Korale, Village Committee ... ... | 8,233 51 | |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Village Committee ... | 1,779 98 | |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, Village Tribunal ... | 499 6 | |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Village Tribunal ... | 900 86 | |
| | | 21,593 37 |
| Total ... | — | 40,252 5 |

27. The following works were undertaken and completed in addition to minor works :—

| | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Extension of Molagoda school and building a teacher's room and a kitchen .. .. .. .. | 727 27 |
| 2. | Repairs to Molagoda school .. .. .. | 62 37 |
| 3. | Construction of a school and kitchen at Udahinguruwaka .. | 350 0 |
| 4. | Repairs to Deliwala school .. .. .. | 63 95 |
| 5. | Repairs to Pinnawela school and outhouses .. .. | 78 14 |
| 6. | Repairs to Rambukkana gala and market .. .. | 200 60 |
| 7. | Constructing a circuit bungalow and outhouses at Pinnawela .. | 2,199 31 |
| 8. | Extension of Hemmatagama school and building a kitchen .. | 450 0 |
| 9. | Repairs to kitchen of Kehelwatta school .. | 55 0 |
| 10. | Repairs to kitchen of circuit bungalow, Mawatagoda .. | 55 0 |
| 11. | Repairs to Algama school .. .. .. | 112 0 |
| 12. | Repairs to Walagama school .. .. .. | 54 42 |
| 13. | Repairs to Dorawaka school .. .. .. | 197 75 |
| 14. | Cost of repairs to school bungalow at Ruanwella .. | 52 0 |
| 15. | Repairs to school bungalow at Patberiya .. .. | 60 80 |

28. Statement showing the working of the Village Communities' Ordinance in each korale of the Kegalla District for 1905, as regards labour performed or commuted :—

| | Galboda and Kinigoda Korales. | Paranakuru Korale. | Beligal Korale. | Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number on roll ... | 10,379 | 6,944 | 10,522 | 10,480 | 38,325 |
| Total number worked ... | 172 | 277 | 540 | 1,627 | 2,616 |
| Number worked :— | | | | | |
| Village Committee roads ... | 172 | 277 | 540 | 1,627 | 2,616 |
| Number of miles ... | 17$\frac{1}{5}$ | 99 | 162$\frac{5}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ | 124$\frac{3}{8}$ | 402$\frac{11\,2}{1\,2\,5}$ |
| Number paid ... ... | 8,945 | 5,527 | 9,046 | 7,800 | 31,318 |
| Amount paid in commutation | Rs. 4,473·50 | Rs. 2,780·0 | Rs. 4,523·0 | Rs. 3,939·0 | Rs. 15,715·50 |
| Number exempted ... | 327 | 207 | 317 | 477 | 1,328 |
| Number dead ... | 21 | 24 | 28 | 42 | 115 |
| Number left the district ... | 376 | 377 | 314 | 181 | 1,248 |
| Number paid to other divisions | 274 | 149 | 239 | 74 | 736 |
| Number worked in other divisions ... | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Number sick ... ... | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Total ... ... | 998 | 757 | 902 | 776 | 3,433 |
| Number of cases heard (defaulters) | — | 33 | 85 | 87 | — |
| Number acquitted ... | — | 9 | — | 123 | 132 |
| Number imprisoned ... | 3 | 2 | — | 6 | 11 |
| Number fined ... ... | 69 | 65 | 33 | 148 | 315 |
| Amount of fines ... ... | Rs. 155 | Rs. 118·50 | Rs. 70·50 | Rs. 196·25 | Rs. 540·25 |
| Number still to be dealt with ... | 192 | 307 | 1 | — | 500 |

29. The Village Committee rules provide for the construction of 12 ft. cart roads. The balance to the credit of the various Committees can be spent to no better purpose than in the construction and extension of such village cart roads and in the building of additional schools. In connection with the question of schools it is desirable that the site of all Gansabhawa schools with their playgrounds and gardens should be vested in the Gansabhawas. At present nearly all the schools are built on lands belonging to private owners. Steps are being taken for the survey and acquisition of some of the school sites, the cost being defrayed by the various Committees. This policy should be continued until all school sites are acquired and vested in the Village Committees.

## IX.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

30. I annex a statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

Comparative Statement of Road Tax Recoveries for the Years 1903, 1904, and 1905.

| | 1903. | | Per-centage on B. | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... | — | 186,255 | — | — | 186,255 | — | — | 186,255 | — |
| 2. Number on list (B) ... | — | 40,049 | — | — | 40,633 | — | — | 40,9 | — |
| 3. Effectives in the district :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... | 36,266 | | 90·55 | 36,299 | | 89·35 | 36,759 | | 89·67 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... | 352 | | ·88 | 518 | | 1·27 | 363 | | ·90 |
| (*c*) Laboured 6 days ... | 21 | | ·05 | 39 | | ·09 | 35 | | ·08 |
| (*d*) Laboured 12 days ... | 2 | | ·04 | 8 | | ·01 | 1 | | — |
| | | 36,641 | 91·52 | | 36,864 | 90·72 | | 37,158 | 90·65 |
| 4. Not-effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... | 1,313 | | 3·30 | 1,334 | | 3·28 | 1,431 | | 3·49 |
| (*b*) Laboured and paid elsewhere ... | 1,476 | | 3·85 | 1,795 | | 4·43 | 1,779 | | 4·34 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... | 8 | | ·01 | 3 | | ·01 | 8 | | ·02 |
| (*d*) Fined ... | 19 | | ·04 | 21 | | ·05 | 10 | | ·02 |
| (*e*) Double and erroneous entries ... | 21 | | ·05 | 25 | | ·06 | 23 | | ·05 |
| (*f*) Dead ... | 86 | | ·02 | 91 | | ·22 | 91 | | ·22 |
| | | 2,923 | 7·27 | | 3,269 | 8·05 | | 3,342 | 8·14 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the District ... | 485 | | 1·21 | 500 | | 1·23 | 498 | | 1·21 |
| (*b*) Otherwise not arrested | — | | — | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 485 | 1·21 | | 500 | 1·23 | | 498 | 1·21 |

## X.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

31. The result of settlements for which final orders were made in the year was as follows :—

| | Declared Crown. | | | Allowed as Private. | | | Sold to Claimants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. |
| By the Assistant Government Agent .. .. | 268 | 1 | 38 .. | 12 | 1 | 20 .. | 102 | 2 | 26 |
| By the District Judge .. | 9 | 2 | 25 .. | — | | .. | — | | |

The settlement of several blocks taken up in previous years have not been proclaimed pending survey of the portions for which agreements have been signed. No new settlements were undertaken.

## XI.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

32. Number of Kandyan marriages registered in the Kegalla District in 1905, 751. Number of divorces granted in 1905,103. Of the number of divorces 90 were by mutual consent, 12 on the ground of inability to live happily together, and 1 on account of adultery.

## XII.—LEGISLATION.

33. I would suggest that legislation be introduced to secure better police supervision of plumbago pits

Plumbago pits, it is well known, are harbours of refuge for absconders from justice from all parts of the Island. Employers of labour are not responsible for the behaviour of their coolies, and consequently are willing to give work to ruffians of every description. The pit coolies are for the most part low-country Sinhalese who have no fear of the headmen or any one else.

The existing provisions for the establishment of punitive police in districts where crime exists or is apprehended hardly meet the case, as the cost of the punitive police would fall on the innocent as well as on the guilty. The cases of lawlessness at plumbago pits are usually not cases for indiscriminate collective punishment. What is wanted is some provision by which the owners of plumbago pits could be compelled either to give security for the good behaviour of their workmen, or to pay towards the cost of police for supervision of the workmen. This would make employers more careful as to the character of the workmen they employ. At present any one can open and work a mine on payment of a rupee stamp. It is further desirable that all pit coolies be registered and be liable to measurement under the Bertillon system. This would result, I have no doubt, in the tracing of large numbers of bad characters and habitual criminals whose whereabouts are now not known.

## XIII.—IRRIGATION.

34. There is only one irrigation work in the district, a small anicut across the Andana-ela; the scheme is one which from the nature of the locality is not capable of development.

The district is well watered and the rainfall sufficiently evenly distributed to render Government assistance in irrigation unnecessary.

## XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

35. No new large work was undertaken during the year; the works effected by the Public Works Department during the year consisted mainly of repairing damages caused to the principal roads by the flood of May, 1904, and improvement of the same roads by building new culverts and parapet walls.

It is proposed to build a new Post Office at Kegalla in 1906—a much needed work.

36. The public works that are in my opinion most required in the district are the following :—

(1) The enlargement of the Kegalla Kachcheri.
(2) A bridge across the Sitawaka-ganga at Algoda.
(3) A bridge across the Maha-oya at Andiramada.
(4) A new resthouse at Yatiyantotá or enlargement of the present resthouse.
(5) Permanent dispensaries at Pindeniya and Mawanella.
(6) Extension of the cart road from Maha-oya to Deraniyagala.
(7) A bridge at Poruwemankanda on the Nelundeniya–Dedigama road.
(8) The conversion of the minor road from Galigomuwa to Ritigaha-oya into a principal road.

## XV.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

37. The following is a list of forest offences dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent :—

| | | Galboda and Kinigoda Korales. | Paranakuru Korale. | Beligal Korale. | Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases pending from 1904 | | 14 | 3 | 21 | 19 | 57 |
| New cases of the year :— | | | | | | |
| Unauthorized fellings or removal | | 13 | — | 8 | 9 | 30 |
| Illicit chena | | 24 | 11 | 19 | 18 | 72 |
| Total | | 51 | 14 | 48 | 46 | 159 |
| Disposed of during the year :— | | | | | | |
| Convictions | Cases | 23 | 2 | 13 | 28 | 66 |
| | Persons | 48 | 2 | 30 | 68 | 148 |
| Acquittals | Cases | 19 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 56 |
| | Persons | 40 | 8 | 24 | 29 | 101 |
| Total | Cases | 42 | 9 | 29 | 42 | 122 |
| | Persons | 88 | 10 | 54 | 97 | 249 |
| Cases pending at the close of the year | | 9 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 37 |

The revenue received from timber, firewood, and crops on Crown lands sold by the Assistant Conservator of Forests shows an increase. Under the last-mentioned head the increase is due to the sale of rubber seed from the Government plantation at Rambukkana.

Kegalla, February 28, 1906.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

The following Comparative Statement of the Revenue credited in 1904 and 1905 under each head of service.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy ... | 144,981 23 | 142,191 4 | — | 2,790 19 | Instalments in arrear. |
| Opium ... | 210 0 | — | — | 210 0 | Value of rent for 1906 not received during 1905. |
| *Land Revenue.* | | | | | |
| Royalty on Plumbago ... | — | 67 0 | 67 0 | — | No royalty was recovered in 1904. |
| *Rents exclusive of Lands.* | | | | | |
| Road Tolls ... | 5,580 0 | 810 0 | — | 4,770 0 | Tolls classed as Road tolls in 1904 have been sold together with bridge tolls in 1905. |
| Bridge Tolls ... | 9,797 50 | 15,057 50 | 5,260 0 | — | |
| Ferry Tolls ... | 760 0 | 303 0 | — | 457 0 | Rent realized less figure. |
| *Stamps.* | | | | | |
| Revenue (various services) ... | 23,282 63 | 26,675 85 | 3,393 22 | — | Increased sales of land both Crown and private. |
| *Fines and Forfeitures.* | | | | | |
| District Court ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | — | — | |
| Police Court ... | 3,161 18 | 1,514 75 | — | 1,646 43 | |
| Government Agents | 61 50 | 74 25 | 12 75 | — | Incidental. |
| Other Departments | 265 0 | 191 50 | — | 73 50 | |
| Forest Offences | 223 0 | 136 1 | — | 86 99 | |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| *Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, &c.* | | | | | |
| Judicial Stamps ... | 10,545 43 | 9,246 10 | — | 1,299 33 | Incidental. |
| Survey Fees ... ... | 3,353 49 | 5,851 80 | 2,498 31 | — | Larger sales of land. |
| Hospital Stoppages ... | 39 95 | 49 7 | 9 12 | — | Increase in number of immigrant labourers. |
| Sale of Drugs ... | 791 38 | 937 96 | 146 58 | — | |
| Collections at Dispensaries ... | 617 60 | 733 86 | 116 26 | — | |
| Medical Aid Dues ... | 6,792 60 | 9,354 68 | 2,562 8 | — | |
| Prison Labour ... ... | 0 50 | 9 91 | 9 41 | — | — |
| School Fees ... ... | 205 70 | 126 29 | — | 79 41 | Incidental. |
| School Books and Stationery ... | 432 79 | 274 74 | — | 158 5 | |
| Fees for Title Deeds ... | 1,139 59 | 1,379 45 | 239 86 | — | Larger sales of land. |
| Record Room Collections ... | — | 1,510 48 | 1,510 48 | — | New item of revenue. |
| Maintenance of Prisoners ... | — | 66 33 | 66 33 | — | Incidental. |
| Sundries ... ... | 90 22 | 238 56 | 148 34 | — | |
| *Post and Telegraphs.* | | | | | |
| Postage Stamps ... | —. | 426 19 | 426 19 | — | Postage stamps were not sold at this Kachcheri in 1904. |
| *Rents of Government Property.* | | | | | |
| Rent of Buildings and Houses ... | 55 0 | 60 0 | 5 0 | — | Incidental. |
| Garden Rents ... ... | 56 0 | 50 0 | — | 6 0 | |
| Rent of Lands ... ... | 100 81 | 114 65 | 13 84 | — | |
| *Interest.* | | | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue ... | 733 48 | 1,030 32 | 296 84 | — | Instalments paid late by renters. |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts.* | | | | | |
| Sale of Old Stores ... | 25 23 | 34 25 | 9 2 | — | Incidental. |
| Overpayments recovered ... | 1 10 | 1 53 | 0 43 | — | |
| Unclaimed Deposits ... | 1,622 91 | 732 29 | — | 890 62 | |
| Sundries ... ... | 170 61 | 173 9 | 2 48 | — | |
| *Sale of Government Property.* | | | | | |
| Timber ... ... | 5,000 95 | 8,162 61 | 3,161 66 | — | Large sales of timber and firewood. |
| Crops on Crown Lands ... | 729 50 | 1,864 59 | 1,135 9 | — | Sale of rubber seeds. |
| Other Forest Produce ... | — | 3 10 | 3 10 | — | Incidental. |
| Sundries ... ... | 97 14 | 22 42 | — | 74 72 | |
| *Land Sales.* | | | | | |
| Crown Lands sold ... | 60,645 11 | 176,177 57 | 115,532 46 | — | Demand for land for rubber. |
| Total ... | 281,819 13 | 405,902 74 | 136,625 85 | 12,542 24 | |
| Deduct Decrease ... | — | — | 12,542 24 | — | |
| Nett Increase ... | — | — | 124,083 61 | — | |

# REPORTS

ON THE

# WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES,

## No. 10 OF 1861 AND No. 31 OF 1884.

## WESTERN PROVINCE.

### COLOMBO DISTRICT.

THE comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Colombo and Negombo Districts for 1905 exhibits an increase in the number of persons on the division officers' lists, and a satisfactory increase in the number of those who have paid the tax. The falling off in 1904, due to the introduction of the Gansabhawa tax, is no longer so marked, though the percentage of those who have paid still remains lower than it was previous to 1904.

| COLOMBO AND NEGOMBO DISTRICTS. | 1903. | | Percentage on B. | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... | — | 506,400 | — | — | 506,400 | — | — | 506,400 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... | — | 131,172 | — | — | 132,076 | — | — | 134,052 | — |
| 3. Effectives in the district :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Re. 1·50 ... | 121,261 | | 92·44 | 119,759 | | 90·67 | 122,179 | | 91·14 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 3 ... | 470 | | ·35 | 914 | | ·69 | 1,056 | | ·78 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... | — | | — | — | | — | 1 | | ·0007 |
| (d) Laboured twelve days | 1 | | ·0007 | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 121,732 | 92·804 | | 120,673 | 91·36 | | 123,236 | 91·93 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted ... | 3,938 | | 3·002 | 4,070 | | 3·08 | 3,456 | | 2·57 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 2,199 | | 1·67 | 2,523 | | 1·91 | 2,464 | | 1·83 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... | 26 | | ·01 | 31 | | ·02 | 50 | | ·03 |
| (d) Fined ... | 96 | | ·07 | 171 | | ·12 | 150 | | ·11 |
| (e) Double entries ... | 1,753 | | 1·33 | 2,717 | | 2·05 | 2,741 | | 2·04 |
| (f) Dead ... | 201 | | ·15 | 222 | | ·16 | 224 | | ·16 |
| | | 8,213 | 6·26 | | 9,734 | 7·36 | | 9,085 | 6·77 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the village ... | 1,227 | | ·93 | 1,66 9 | | 1·26 | 1,731 | | 1·29 |
| (b) Otherwise, not arrested | — | | — | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 1,227 | ·93 | | 1,669 | 1·26 | | 1,731 | 1·29 |

The roads have on the whole been maintained in an efficient condition. The report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads refers to certain roads which are beyond the means of the Committee to properly keep up. Application for the conversion of these into principal roads will be renewed in 1906. The resthouses have been well maintained, and my predecessor took much trouble to improve and plant up the grounds adjoining them. The total cost of the Padukka resthouse was—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Land .. .. | 1,090 | 0 |
| (2) Building .. .. | 9,298 | 30 |

The new office for the Provincial and District Road Committee staff was begun in March and completed in October at a cost of Rs. 7,344·79.

The statements of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial and District Road Committees are annexed, together with the report of the Chairman, District Road Committee, Kalutara, and the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Colombo, May 19, 1906.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Chairman.

*Annexures.*

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1905.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... | — | 11,519 58 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c.:— | | |
| (*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ... | 7,883 0 | |
| (*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ... | 3,233 0 | |
| | | 11,116 0 |
| Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ... | — | 36,399 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works ... ... | — | — |
| Resthouse collections (*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ... | 4,217 73 | |
| Resthouse collections (*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ... | 2,070 92 | |
| | | 6,288 65 |
| Contribution from the District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee Establishment :— | | |
| (*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ... | 3,700 0 | |
| (*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ... | 1,400 0 | |
| | | 5,100 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... | | 448 37 |
| | Total—Rs. | 70,871 60 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of — | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads ... ... ... | — | — |
| (*b*) Resthouses ... ... ... | — | 11,116 0 |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ... ... | — | 1,863 74 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers ... ... ... | — | 4,302 0 |
| Provincial Road Committee Establishment ... ... | — | 4,420 2 |
| Toll grant remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Colombo District Road Committee ... ... | 29,108 47 | |
| (*b*) Kalutara District Road Committee ... ... | 7,290 53 | |
| | — — — | 36,399 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Colombo District Road Committee ... ... | — | — |
| (*b*) Kalutara District Road Committee ... ... | — | — |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... ... | | 9,388 46 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | — | 3,382 38 |
| | Total—Rs. | 70,871 60 |

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1905.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... | — | 14,859 94 |
| Commutation realized in money ... ... | — | 186,464 0 |
| Do. do. in labour ... ... | — | 1 50 |
| Toll grant on minor roads ... ... ... | — | 29,108 47 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works ... | — | — |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... | — | 13,938 59 |
| | Total—Rs. | 244,372 50 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ... | — | 78,831 0 |
| Amount expended on minor works In money ... | 98,878 73 | |
| Amount expended on minor works In labour ... | 1 50 | |
| | | 98,880 23 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment ... ... ... | 3,700 0 | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment ... | 12,909 92 | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers ... ... | 21,676 75 | |
| | | 38,286 67 |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... ... | — | 14,626 0 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | — | 13,748 60 |
| | Total—Rs. | 244,372 50 |

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kalutara, for the Year 1905.

| REVENUE. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... | 5,803 19 |
| Commutation realized in money ... ... | 70,458 0 |
| Do. do. in labour ... ... ... | — |
| Toll grant on minor road ... ... ... ... | 7,290 53 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works ... ... | — |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... | 3,232 38 |
| Total—Rs. | 86,784 10 |
| **EXPENDITURE.** | |
| Payment made on account of prineipal roads and resthouses .... | 32,330 0 |
| Amount expended on minor roads ... ... ... | 28,074 52 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment ... ... ... ... | 1,400 0 |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment ... ... | 6,207 53 |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers ... ... ... | 6,723 7 |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... ... ... | 3,748 87 |
| | 78.483 99 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | 8,300 11 |
| Total—Rs. | 86,784 10 |

REPORT ON THE MINOR ROADS IN THE COLOMBO AND NEGOMBO DISTRICTS FOR 1905.

THE total expenditure during the year was Rs. 112,350·57, of which Rs. 66,142·13 have been spent on the maintenance of roads as per Statement A, the balance Rs. 46,208·44 being expended for the following services, viz., bridges, culverts, improvements of roads, resthouses, and other works as per Statement B.

The total number of miles of road maintained during the year was $292\frac{5}{6}$, spread over seventy-six roads, of which $158\frac{1}{3}$ are track metalled, $130\frac{3}{8}$ are gravelled, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ natural surface.

The average cost per mile for track metalled road was Rs. 290·18, gravelled road Rs. 153·71, and natural surface Rs. 37·57.

*Bridges.*—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 8,922·50, of which a sum of Rs. 4,131·51 has been expended during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,790·99 ; out of this a sum of Rs. 4,717·50 is re-voted for expenditure during 1906.

The renewal of platforms and abutments of five bridges and other repairs were undertaken and completed, in addition to the construction of the two following bridges, viz. :—

(1) The construction of an 8-feet span iron bridge with masonry abutments on the 21st mile, Weke-Weliweriya road.

(2) The construction of an 8-feet span iron bridge with masonry abutments on the Kochchikade-Halpe road.

*Culverts.*—Twenty-five masonry culverts have been constructed during the year on the different roads, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 4,366.

In addition to these, twenty-two masonry culverts have been constructed on the Village Committee road from Hapugoda to Galahitiyawa for a sum of Rs. 3,000, and eight masonry culverts with buckled plate platform and cement concrete decking on the Miriswatta-Katana Village Committee road for a sum of Rs. 1,259·50, both of which sums were voted by the District Road Committee in aid of the works as they were very necessary, and the Village Committee had not sufficient funds to incur in their construction.

*Improvements of roads.*—A sum of Rs. 18,321·59 has been expended on the improvements of twenty-six roads, as per Statement B, out of the sum of Rs. 19,479·25 voted for this purpose, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,157·66, out of which a sum of Rs. 318·25 is re-voted for expenditure in 1906.

A sum of Rs. 1,404·25 (re-voted) has been expended in the improvement of the road from Urapola to Weke and Hanwella, a length of 15 miles. Government, in recognizing the utility of this road, contributed half the cost of improvement. The traffic on this road is mainly confined to the portion between Urapola and the Pugoda junction. Almost all the produce from the neighbouring estates is conveyed to Colombo from Pugoda by boats, thus avoiding the payment of toll at the Pugoda ferry. As there are no tolls along the river, and as this road has to be maintained at considerable expense, and also as the amount realized from the tolls at Pugoda and Hanwella is insufficient for its maintenance, I would suggest that the toll at the ferry be removed to the junction of the road at Pugoda.

*Resthouses.*—A sum of Rs. 2,706 has been expended on the upkeep repairs to twelve resthouses in the district, thus enabling them to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The construction of the resthouse at Padukka was completed and opened to the public in March, and the balance sum of Rs. 1,485·19, which was re-voted for this purpose, has been expended.

The additions and improvements to the Kesbewa resthouse have been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,294·35. The accommodation provided in the old building not being sufficient, an additional bedroom with side verandah and a bath and dry-earth closet attached to each of the three rooms have been provided.

The construction of a new office and store for the Provincial and District Road Committee has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 7,344·79. This was a necessity owing to the congestion and want of room in the Kachcheri building.

*Other works.*—A sum of Rs. 1,571·21 has been expended during the year for the following works :—

(1) For repairs to three ferry boats at Siduwa, Pugoda, and Gorakapola.
(2) For procuring two road rollers for the use of minor roads in Negombo.
(3) For signboards at junctions of roads.
(4) For additional windows with sunshades, &c., in the Provincial and District Road Committee offices, Colombo.

*Village works.*—A sum of Rs. 2,226·25, out of which Rs. 1,500, being Government grant in aid of Village Committee works, has been expended during the year for the following works :—

(1) For completing the construction of a wooden pile platform bridge across the old canal at Hekitta on the Village Committee road from Wattala to Hendala.
(2) For the construction of four cement concrete pipe culverts with ends protected with a masonry wall on the Bokundara-Erauwala road.
(3) For the construction of six masonry culverts on the road from Borakadawatta to Miriswatta.

The roads have been maintained in fair order as funds permitted. Owing, however, to the inability to make adequate provision for the maintenance of most of the roads, as the limited amount apportioned has to be economically distributed over all the roads in the district, it has been found necessary to apply for additional votes for their improvement.

The traffic on some of the roads continues to be heavy, and the cost of maintenance of such roads therefore must necessarily be increased if they are to be kept up in an efficient manner. The funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee do not permit of such heavy expenditure, and I would suggest the expediency of handing over some of the most important roads to the Public Works Department. These remarks apply particularly to the following roads :—

(1) Kotte to Aturugiriya and Padukka.
(2) Wattala to Mahara.
(3) Ekala to Henaratgoda.
(4) Kochchikade to Halpe.
(5) Mugurugampola to Kotadeniyawa.
(6) Urapola to Weke and Hanwella.

Application was made to Government to take over some of these roads, and the consideration of this application was deferred till 1906.

If assistance is duly rendered and the District Road Committee is relieved of some of the most important roads, it will enable the Committee to take over and maintain several of the more important Village Committee roads.

Colombo, March 22, 1906.

J. O. EBERT,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

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*Annexures.*

A.—Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Maintenance of Minor Roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts during the Year 1905.

| Estimate No. | Roads. | Metalled Road. | | | Gravelled Roads. | | | Natural Surface. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Length in Miles. | Expenditure. | | Length in Miles. | Expenditure. | | Length in Miles. | Expenditure. | |
| | *Hewagam Korale.* | | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. |
| — | Battaramulla to Pannipitiya ... | 4⅘ | 1,677 | 0 | — | — | | — | — | |
| — | Kotte to Talangama and Padukka ... | 15½ | 5,984 | 56 | — | — | | — | — | |
| — | Kohilawatta to Welikada ... | — | — | | 3¾ | 781 | 75 | — | — | |
| — | Talangama to Kaduwela ... | — | — | | 3½ | 381 | 50 | — | — | |
| — | Bope to Dambore ... | — | — | | 3¼ | 432 | 83 | — | — | |
| — | Arangala to Kottawa ... | — | — | | 3½ | 298 | 75 | — | — | |
| — | Aturugiriya to Kottawa ... | 3⅗ | 942 | 74 | — | — | | — | | |
| — | Panagoda to Henpita ... | — | — | | 4 | 992 | 58 | — | — | |
| — | Dambore to Labugama ... | — | — | | — | — | | 1 | 50 | 0 |
| — | Walgama to Diyagama ... | — | — | | 4⅗ | 542 | 87 | — | — | |
| — | Talawatugoda to Hokandara ... | — | — | | 1¾ | 247 | 0 | — | — | |
| — | Talangama to Kalapaluawa ... | — | — | | 1⅞ | 296 | 25 | — | — | |
| — | Tunmodara to Puwakpitiya ... | — | — | | — | — | | 3 | 80 | 0 |
| | Total ... | 23¼ | 8,604 | 30 | 26 | 3,973 | 46 | 4 | 130 | 0 |
| | *Salpiti Korale.* | | | | | | | | | |
| — | Welikada to Nawala and Rattanapitiya ... | 5⅛ | 1,999 | 35 | — | — | | — | — | |
| — | Narahenpita to Bambalapitiya ... ... | — | — | | 1⅛ | 498 | 43 | — | — | |
| — | Welikada to Yakbedda ... | — | — | | 1 | 148 | 95 | — | — | |
| — | Polgasowita to Kottawa ... | — | — | | 3½ | 497 | 0 | — | — | |
| — | Boralesgomuwa to Pannipitiya ... | — | — | | 2 | 292 | 50 | — | — | |
| — | Galkissa to Mirihana ... | 3½ | 1,038 | 79 | — | — | | — | — | |

| Estimate No. | Roads. | Metalled Roads. Length in Miles. | Metalled Roads. Expenditure. | Gravelled Roads. Length in Miles. | Gravelled Roads. Expenditure. | Natural Surface. Length in Miles. | Natural Surface. Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Salpiti Korale—contd* | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
| — | Mampe to Galle road ... ... | — | — | 2⅛ | 274 25 | — | — |
| — | Mirihana to Kottawa ... ... | 6½ | 1,998 5 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Moratuwa to Lunawa ... ... | — | — | 1 | 325 75 | — | — |
| — | Mampe to Kottawa ... ... | — | — | 3⅜ | 476 45 | — | — |
| — | Mampe to Diggala ... ... | — | — | 3½ | 434 0 | — | — |
| — | Kohuwala to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa ... | 12⅛ | 3,495 93 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Uyana to Henemulla ferries ... ... | — | — | — | — | ⅛ | 25 0 |
| — | Attidiya to Ratmalana ... ... | 2½ | 747 25 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Etul Kotte to Talawatugoda ... ... | — | — | 2½ | 285 50 | — | — |
| — | Digarolla to Panadure ... ... | 4 | 1,294 80 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Kesbewa to Gonabendiduwa ... ... | — | — | 2¾ | 386 75 | — | — |
| — | Madiwala to Embuldeniya ... ... | — | — | 1¼ | 70 0 | — | — |
| — | Hiripitiya to Horagolla ... ... | 8½ | 2,358 50 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Boralesgomuwa to Nikape ... ... | 1⅞ | 541 90 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Jawatta road ... ... | — | — | ⅝ | 162 17 | — | — |
| — | Madapata to Moraenda ... ... | — | — | 1¼ | 62 0 | — | — |
| — | Narahenpita to Nawala ... ... | ⅞ | 437 60 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Wellawatta to Nugegoda ... ... | — | — | 1¾ | 301 70 | — | — |
| | Total ... | 45 | 13,912 17 | 28¼ | 4,215 45 | ⅛ | 25 0 |
| | *Siyane Korale West.* | | | | | | |
| — | Wattala through Hunupitiya to Mahara ... | 4½ | 1,934 56 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Kelaniya to Dalugama ... ... | — | — | 2¼ | 363 50 | — | — |
| — | Dalupitiya to Ragama ... ... | — | — | 1⅞ | 239 25 | — | — |
| — | Biyagama to Henaratgoda ... ... | 9¾ | 2,748 25 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana ... | 10½ | 2,337 51 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Pattalagedara to Tihariya ... ... | 2½ | 998 50 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Biyanwila to Galahitiyawa ... ... | — | — | 5 | 717 0 | — | — |
| — | Pattalagedara to Kal-eliya ... ... | 4⅝ | 1,472 61 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Talawatuhenpita to Udupilla ... ... | 7 | 1,370 40 | — | — | — | — |
| | Total ... | 38⅞ | 10,861 83 | 9⅛ | 1,319 75 | — | — |
| | *Siyane Korale East.* | | | | | | |
| — | Weke to Weliweriya ... ... | 8 | 1,388 35 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Urapola to Weke and Hanwella ... | 15 | 2,488 70 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Udupilla to Dompe and Giridara ... | — | — | 7 | 826 60 | — | — |
| | Total ... | 23 | 3,877 5 | 7 | 826 60 | — | — |
| | *Alutkuru Korale South.* | | | | | | |
| — | Ekala to Henaratgoda ... ... | 6⅓ | 1,853 52 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Hunupitiya to Hendala ... ... | 2¼ | 880 11 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Tudella to Pamunugama ... ... | 3⅝ | 1,415 25 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Siduwa to Kotugoda ... ... | — | — | 3¼ | 337 50 | — | — |
| — | Ragama to Kandana ... ... | — | — | 2⅛ | 384 30 | — | — |
| | Total ... | 12⅝ | 4,148 88 | 5⅜ | 721 80 | — | — |
| | *Alutkuru Korale North.* | | | | | | |
| — | Kochchikade to Halpe ... ... | 6 | 1,752 20 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Kotugoda to Naiwala ... ... | — | — | 8 | 1,431 25 | — | — |
| — | Diwulapitiya to Naiwala ... ... | 5 | 1,166 62 | — | — | — | — |
| — | Marandagahamulla to Badalgama ... | — | — | 4½ | 792 75 | — | — |
| — | Dunagaha to Nilpanagoda ... ... | — | — | 3¾ | 867 0 | — | — |
| — | Base Line road ... ... ... | — | — | 7¼ | 997 0 | — | — |
| — | Ulnambalama to Alutepola ... ... | — | — | 7¼ | 1,689 50 | — | — |
| — | Welihena to Kandawala ... ... | — | — | 3 | 799 0 | — | — |
| — | Widiyawatta to Kirindivita ... ... | — | — | 3½ | 149 0 | — | — |
| — | Dewalapola to Udugampola ... ... | — | — | 2¼ | 99 25 | — | — |
| — | Kochchikade to Anganwila ... ... | — | — | 1 | 191 75 | — | — |
| — | Kimbulapitiya to Andiambalama ... | — | — | 1¼ | 195 50 | — | — |
| — | Katana road ... ... ... | — | — | 1 | 196 0 | — | — |
| — | Minuwangoda resthouse road ... ... | — | — | ¼ | 50 50 | — | — |
| — | Ettukale road ... ... ... | — | — | ⅞ | 176 0 | — | — |
| — | Kurana cemetery road ... ... | — | — | ¼ | 48 60 | — | — |
| — | Kadirana road ... ... ... | — | — | 1¼ | 209 50 | — | — |
| — | Palagature road ... ... ... | — | — | 34 lines | 204 75 | — | — |
| — | Ewariwatta to Madawala ... ... | — | — | 1¼ | 226 25 | — | — |
| — | Minuwangoda to Dagonna ... ... | — | — | 4½ | 193 0 | — | — |
| | Total ... | 11 | 2,918 82 | 51⅝ | 8,516 60 | — | — |
| | *Hapitigam Korale.* | | | | | | |
| — | Walbotale to Kinadeniya ... ... | — | — | 3 | 466 75 | — | — |
| — | Mugurugampola to Kotadeniyawa ... | 5 | 1,623 67 | — | — | — | — |
| | Total ... | 5 | 1,623 67 | 3 | 466 75 | — | — |
| | Grand Total ... | 158⅓ | 45,946 72 | 130⅜ | 20,040 41 | 4⅛ | 155 0 |

*Abstract.*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Expenditure on metalled roads ... ... ... | 45,946 | 72 |
| Do. gravelled roads ... ... ... | 20,040 | 41 |
| Do. natural surface ... ... ... | 155 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 66,142 | 13 |

B.—Statement of Expenditure on Special Works during the Year 1905.

| Estimate No. | Description of Work. | Amount of Estimates. | Expenditure. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bridges.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 106 | For repairs to the 10 feet span bridge on the road from Kohuwala to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa ... ... ... ... | 435 0 | 424 16 | 10 84 |
| 107 | For repairs to the 90 feet span bridge on the road from Kesbewa to Gonabendiduwa ... ... ... ... | 500 0 | 479 50 | 20 50 |
| 108 | For repairs to the bridge of two spans of 7 feet on the road from Walbotale to Kinadeniya ... ... ... ... | 400 0 | 400 0 | — |
| 123 | For the construction of an 8-feet span bridge on the 22nd mile, Weke-Weliweriya road ... ... ... ... | 700 0 | 698 50 | 1 50 |
| 124 | For the repairs to the 45 feet long rail pile bridge on the Dewalapola-Udugampola road ... ... ... ... | 750 0 | — | 750 0 |
| 125 | For the construction of an 8-feet span iron bridge on masonry abutments on the Kochchikade-Halpe road ... ... ... | 700 0 | 700 0 | — |
| 126 | For the repairs to the 55 feet long rail pile bridge on the Dewalapola-Udugampola road ... ... ... ... | 1,500 0 | — | 1,500 0 |
| 127 | For the repairs to the 14-feet span skew bridge on the Welikada-Nawala-Rattanapitiya road ... ... ... ... | 450 0 | 449 35 | 0 65 |
| 128 | For repairs to the 16 feet span bridge on the Mugurugampola-Kotadeniyawa road ... ... ... ... | 320 0 | — | 320 0 |
| 129 | For repairs to the 36 feet long rail pile bridge on the 1st mile, Pattalagedara Kal-eliya road ... ... ... ... | 350 0 | — | 350 0 |
| 130 | For repairs to the 29 feet span bridge over the Kuda-oya on the Marandagahamulla-Badalgama road ... ... ... | 375 0 | — | 375 0 |
| 131 | For repairs to the bridge on the Welikada-Kohilawatta road ... | 1,020 0 | 980 0 | 40 0 |
| 132 | For repairs to the bridge over the Kirillapona canal at Nedimala on the Dehiwala-Mirihana road ... ... ... | 275 0 | — | 275 0 |
| 133 | For repairs to the bridge on 6th mile, Kotte-Talangama-Padukka road ... | 720 0 | — | 720 0 |
| 134 | For repairs to the bridge over the Kirillapona-canal on the Attidiya-Ratmalana road ... ... ... ... | 370 0 | — | 370 0 |
| 136 | For blasting and removing boulders from the bed of the Wak-oya below suspension bridge at Tunmodara ... ... ... | 57 50 | — | 57 50 |
| | Total—Rs. | 8,922 50 | 4,131 51 | 4,790 99 |
| | *Culverts.* | | | |
| 129/04 | For the construction of masonry culverts on the Kotte-Padukka road ... | 1,680 0 | 1,680 0 | — |
| 137/04 | For the construction of a masonry culvert on the Hiripitiya-Haragolla road | 170 0 | 170 0 | — |
| 187/04 | For the construction of masonry culverts on the village road from Hapugoda to Galahitiyawa ... ... ... ... | 3,000 0 | 3,000 0 | — |
| 109 | For the construction of a masonry culvert on the road from Kotte to Talangama and Padukka ... ... ... ... | 135 0 | 135 0 | — |
| 110 | For the construction of a masonry culvert on the road from Narahenpita to Bambalapitiya ... ... ... ... | 155 0 | 155 0 | — |
| 121 | For culverts on the Village Committee road from Miriswatta to Katana ... | 1,370 0 | 1,259 50 | 110 50 |
| 125 | For the construction of a masonry culvert on the Kochchikade-Halpe road | 130 0 | 130 0 | — |
| 135 | For the construction of a stone masonry culvert on the 19th mile, Biyagama-Henaratgoda road ... ... ... ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | — |
| 136 | For the construction of a masonry culvert on the Boralesgomuwa-Nikape road ... ... ... ... ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | — |
| 137 | For the construction of masonry culverts on the Dunagaha-Nilpanagoda road ... ... ... ... ... | 260 0 | 260 0 | — |
| 138 | For the construction of a masonry culvert on the Mampe-Kottawa road ... | 135 0 | 135 0 | — |
| 139 | For the construction of masonry culverts on the Katana road ... | 264 0 | 264 0 | — |
| 140 | For the construction of a masonry culvert on the 3rd mile, Welihena-Kandawala road ... ... ... ... | 132 0 | 132 0 | — |
| 141 | For the construction of masonry culverts on the Minuwangoda-Dagonna road ... ... ... ... ... | 260 0 | 260 0 | — |
| 142 | For the construction of masonry culverts on the Divulapitiya-Naiwala road | 260 0 | 260 0 | — |
| 143 | For the construction of masonry culverts on the Talangama-Kalapaluawa road ... ... ... ... | 270 0 | 270 0 | — |
| 144 | For the construction of a masonry culvert on the Talangama-Kaduwela road | 135 0 | 135 0 | — |
| | Total—Rs. | 8,736 0 | 8,625 50 | 110 50 |
| | *Improvement of Roads.* | | | |
| 141/03 | For the improvement of the Urapola-Weke-Hanwella road ... | 1,404 25 | 1,370 80 | 33 45 |
| 104 | For building a retaining wall at Nawanna on the Mugurugampola-Kotadeniyawa road ... ... ... ... | 175 0 | 175 0 | — |
| 111 | For the improvement of the road from Mirihana to Kottawa ... | 1,000 0 | 985 75 | 14 25 |
| 112 | For the improvement of the road from Kochchikade to Halpe ... | 2,000 0 | 1,876 75 | 123 25 |
| 113 | For the improvement of the road from Welihena to Kandawala ... | 500 0 | 472 50 | 27 50 |
| 114 | For the improvement of the Katana road ... ... ... | 500 0 | 444 75 | 55 25 |
| 115 | For the improvement of the road from Ewariwatta to Madawala ... | 1,000 0 | 986 42 | 13 58 |
| 145 | For the improvement of the Kotte-Talangama-Padukka road | 2,500 0 | 2,445 0 | 55 0 |
| 146 | For the improvement of the road from Diwulapitiya to Naiwala ... | 1,500 0 | 1,378 75 | 121 25 |
| 147 | For the improvement of the road from Hiripitiya to Horagolla ... | 750 0 | 721 0 | 29 0 |
| 148 | For the improvement of the Jawatta road... ... ... | 70 0 | 68 0 | 2 0 |
| 149 | For the improvement of the road from Kohilawatta to Welikada ... | 300 0 | 291 50 | 8 50 |

| Estimate No. | Description of Work. | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| | *Improvements of Roads* – contd. | | | |
| 150 | For the improvement of the road from Kohuwala to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa ... ... ... ... | 1,200 0 | 1,190 75 | 9 25 |
| 151 | For the improvment of the road from Battaramulla to Pannipitiya ... | 725 0 | 668 75 | 56 25 |
| 152 | For the improvement of the road from Panagoda to Henpita ... | 200 0 | 192 0 | 8 0 |
| 153 | For the improvement of the road from Hunupitiyn to Hendala ... | 330 0 | 306 0 | 24 0 |
| 154 | For the improvement of the road from Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana | 750 0 | 690 0 | 60 0 |
| 155 | For the improvement of the Ekala-Henaratgoda road ... ... | 500 0 | 395 0 | 105 0 |
| 156 | For the improvement of the road from Ragama to Kandana ... | 175 0 | 167 0 | 8 0 |
| 157 | For the improvement of the Welikada-Yakbedda road ... ... | 100 0 | 98 75 | 1 25 |
| 158 | For the improvement of the road from Talawatuhenpita to Udupila ... | 600 0 | 585 50 | 14 50 |
| 159 | For the improvement of the road from Talangama to Kaduwela ... | 200 0 | 192 0 | 8 0 |
| 160 | For the improvement of the road from Dewalapola to Udugampola ... | 150 0 | 104 25 | 45 75 |
| 161 | For the improvement of the Widiyawatta to Kirindiwita road ... | 400 0 | 342 62 | 57 38 |
| 162 | For the improvement of the road from Mugurugampola to Kotadeniyawa... | 750 0 | 536 75 | 213 25 |
| 163 | For the improvement of the road from Minuwangoda to Dagonna ... | 1,500 0 | 1,475 0 | 25 0 |
| 164 | For the improvement of the road from Marandagahamulla to Badalgama... | 200 0 | 161 0 | 39 0 |
| | Total—Rs. | 19,479 25 | 18,321 59 | 1,157 66 |
| | *Resthouses, &c.* | | | |
| 60/03 | For the construction of a resthouse at Padukka ... ... | 1,485 19 | 1,483 49 | 1 70 |
| 28/04 | For additions and improvements to the resthouse at Kesbewa ... | 2,000 0 | 1,969 35 | 30 65 |
| 1/04and 16/05 | For the construction of an office and stores for the Provincial and District Road Committees, Western Province ... ... ... | 6,950 0 | 6,949 79 | 0 21 |
| 5(*b*) | For whitewashing, &c., Kaduwela resthouse ... ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | — |
| 5(*c*) | For repairs to the Weke resthouse ... ... ... | 98 0 | 98 0 | — |
| 5(*d*) | For repairs to Ja-ela resthouse ... ... ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | — |
| 5(*e*) | For providing glass tiles and refixing gate of Henaratgoda resthouse ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | — |
| 5(*f*) | For whitewashing, painting, &c., Henaratgoda resthouse ... ... | 50 0 | 50 0 | — |
| 5(*g*) | For the renewal and repairs to the old and decayed doors and windows of the Mahara resthouse ... ... ... ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | — |
| 5(*h*) | For whitewashing, &c., Minuwangoda resthouse ... ... | 95 0 | 95 0 | — |
| 5(*i*) | For providing new tats to Kesbewa resthouse ... ... | 38 0 | 38 0 | — |
| 5(*j*) | For repairs to boundary wall, Kesbewa resthouse ... ... | 45 0 | 45 0 | — |
| 5(*k*) | For repairs to Negombo resthouse ... ... ... | 95 0 | 95 0 | — |
| 5(*l*) | For repairs to covered way, Hanwella resthouse ... ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | — |
| 17 | For repairs to the resthouse at Hanwella ... ... ... | 375 0 | 375 0 | — |
| 19 | For repairs to the storeroom at the Kachcheri premises ... ... | 55 0 | 55 0 | — |
| 20 | For a wire fence for the resthouse at Hanwella ... ... | 180 0 | 180 0 | — |
| 22 | For repairs to the resthouse at Avisawella... ... ... | 475 0 | 475 0 | — |
| 23 | For the construction of an office and stores for the Provincial and District Road Committees, Western Province ... ... ... | 395 0 | 395 0 | — |
| 24 | For an additional outer verandah for the Kesbewa resthouse ... | 325 0 | 325 0 | — |
| 25 | For whitewashing, &c., Mirigama resthouse ... ... | 230 0 | 230 0 | — |
| 26 | For whitewashing, &c., Badalgama resthouse ... ... | 275 0 | 275 0 | — |
| 32 | For a wire fence for the Minuwangoda resthouse grounds ... | 240 0 | — | 240 0 |
| 34 | For iron gates for resthouses ... ... ... | 388 0 | — | 388 0 |
| | Total—Rs. | 14,219 19 | 13,558 63 | 660 56 |
| | *Other Works.* | | | |
| 21 | For a temporary zinc shed for storing materials for new office of Provincial and District Road Committees, Western Province ... ... | 50 0 | 49 71 | 0 29 |
| 105 | For repairs to the ferry boat at Siduwa ... ... ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | — |
| 116 | For procuring two road rollers for minor roads near Negombo ... | 350 0 | 314 0 | 36 0 |
| 117 | For repairs to the ferry boat at Pugoda ... ... ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | — |
| 119 | For signboards for minor roads, Colombo District ... ... | 725 0 | 407 50 | 317 50 |
| 120 | For repairs to the ferry boat at Gorakapola ... ... | 175 0 | 175 0 | — |
| 122 | For additional windows with sunshades for the new District Road Committee and Provincial Road Committee office ... ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | — |
| 168 | For providing iron cross bars to new stores of Provincial Road Committee office, Colombo ... ... ... ... | 75 0 | 75 0 | — |
| | Total—Rs. ... | 1,925 0 | 1,571 21 | 353 79 |
| | Grand Total—Rs. | 53,281 94 | 46,208 44 | 7,073 50 |

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Expenditure as per Statement A ... ... ... | 66,142 13 |
| Expenditure as per Statement B ... ... ... | 46,208 44 |
| **Total Expenditure—Rs.** | 112,350 57 |

## KALUTARA DISTRICT.

I ANNEX the usual statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1905 as compared with 1904 and 1903 :—

| | 1903. | | Per-centage on B. | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... | — | 201,455 | — | — | 201,455 | — | — | 201,455 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... | — | 53,661 | — | — | 54,299 | — | — | 54,031 | — |
| 3. Effectives in the district :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... | 46,897 | | 87·39 | 46,575 | | 85·77 | 46,358 | | 85·80 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... | 281 | | ·52 | 484 | | ·89 | 307 | | ·57 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... | — | | — | 7 | | ·01 | — | | — |
| | | 47,178 | 87·91 | | 47,066 | 86·67 | | 46,665 | 86·37 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... | 1,523 | | 2·83 | 1,517 | | 2·79 | 1,365 | | 2·52 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 2,276 | | 4·24 | 2,480 | | 4·56 | 3,575 | | 6·62 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... | 6 | | ·01 | 8 | | ·01 | 2 | | ·003 |
| (*d*) Fined ... | 29 | | ·05 | 4 | | ·007 | 9 | | ·001 |
| (*e*) Double entries ... | 1,977 | | 3·68 | 2,603 | | 4·79 | 1,789 | | 3·31 |
| (*f*) Dead ... | 141 | | ·26 | 136 | | ·25 | 148 | | ·27 |
| | | 5,952 | 11·09 | | 6,748 | 12·42 | | 6,888 | 12·75 |
| 5. Non-effectives :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village ... | 531 | | ·98 | 485 | | ·89 | 478 | | ·88 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested | — | | — | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 531 | ·98 | | 485 | ·89 | | 478 | ·88 |

The percentage of effectives in the district is 86·37, as compared with 86·67 in 1904.

The percentage of those who have discharged their liability outside the district is 12·74, against 12·42 in 1904.

The total percentage of those who have discharged their liability in and outside the district is 99·12, leaving a small balance of ·88 for those who were unable to be traced out during the year.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee during the year :—

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... | 5,803 | 19 |
| Commutation realized in money ... ... ... | 70,458 | 0 |
| Toll grant on minor roads ... ... ... ... | 7,290 | 53 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works ... ... | — | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 3,232 | 38 |
| Total—Rs. | 86,784 | 10 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payments on account of principal roads and resthouses ... ... | 32,330 | 0 |
| Amount expended on minor roads ... ... ... | 28,074 | 52 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | |
| (*a*) Contribution to Provincial Road Committee ... ... | 1,400 | 0 |
| (*b*) Cost of Establishment, &c. ... ... ... | 6,207 | 53 |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers ... ... ... | 6,723 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 3,748 | 87 |
| | 78,483 | 99 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 .... ... | 8,300 | 11 |
| Total—Rs. | 86,784 | 10 |

Since 1895 receipts and payments on account of resthouses are kept separately, and do not appear in the general account of the Committee.

The miscellaneous receipts and payments include advances and settlements to and from the Superintendent of Minor Roads, &c.

Statement of expenditure on minor roads during 1905 is as follows :—

| Name of Road. | Mileage. | Upkeep. | Special. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Agalawatta to Badureliya ... ... | — | 1,995 37 | 199 98 | — |
| Alubomulla to Alutgama ... ... | — | 212 0 | — | — |
| Beruwala to Moragala ... ... | — | 197 20 | — | — |
| Beruwala to Alutgama ... ... | — | 470 30 | — | — |
| Dodangoda to Tebuwana ... ... | — | 1,117 33 | 343 50 | — |
| Gonabendiduwa to Rambara-ela ... ... | — | 119 65 | — | — |
| Gorakapola and Galetotupola roads ... ... | — | 37 60 | — | — |
| Horana to Kahatapitiya ... ... | — | 961 84 | 165 35 | — |
| Hinatiyangala to Pitagon Eliya ... ... | — | 312 75 | — | — |
| Hinatiyangala to Etawila ... ... | — | 148 60 | — | — |
| Henemulla to Madapata ... ... | — | 172 15 | — | — |
| Kirimetiya to Yala ... ... ... | — | 1,664 25 | 813 8 | — |
| Leuwanduwa to Ittapana ... ... | — | 289 91 | — | — |
| Moragala to Pelawatta ... ... | — | 1,181 91 | 371 13 | — |
| Nagoda to Agalawatta ... ... | — | 4,047 83 | 489 94 | — |
| Pokunuwita to Kahatuduwa ... ... | — | 395 50 | — | — |
| Palannoruwa to Talagala ... ... | — | 643 70 | 118 0 | — |
| Palatota to Toragala ... ... | — | 833 90 | 132 39 | — |
| Palatota to Duwe Panslaa ... ... | — | 249 23 | — | — |
| Palatota to Nagoda ... ... ... | — | 198 25 | — | — |
| Paiyagala to Dodangoda ... ... | — | 349 33 | — | — |
| Paiyagala to Halkandawila ... ... | — | 315 18 | — | — |
| Pantiya to Polgahakanda ... ... | — | 386 65 | 198 0 | — |
| Panadure to Gonabendiduwa ... ... | — | 246 40 | — | — |
| Ratmalgoda to Handapangoda ... ... | — | 796 10 | 254 30 | — |
| Tudugala to Nehinna ... ... | — | 166 38 | — | — |
| Tebuwana to Anguruwatota ... ... | — | 377 50 | 320 0 | — |
| Udaowita to Agalawatta ... ... | — | 1,090 40 | 1,236 18 | — |
| Waskaduwa to Bandaragama ... ... | — | 791 90 | 1,197 84 | — |
| Wisidagama to Kindelpitiya ... ... | — | 340 63 | — | — |
| Wadduwa to Morontuduwa ... ... | — | 399 25 | — | — |
| Gonabendiduwa ferry boat ... ... | — | — | 474 46 | — |
| Kepu-ela ferry boat ... ... | — | — | 212 10 | — |
| Pipe culverts ... ... ... | — | — | 239 58 | — |
| Atweltota bridge ... ... ... | — | — | 799 70 | — |
| Total ... | — | 20,508 99 | 7,565 53 | — |

A bridge at Atweltota near the boundary of the district was constructed at a cost of Rs. 799·70, the District Road Committee, Ratnapura, contributing one-third of its cost.

Bridges have also been constructed on the roads from Waskaduwa to Bandaragama, Kirimetiya to Yala, and Warakagoda to Agalawatta.

Permanent culverts have been put up on the following roads :—

(1) Palatota to Toragala-ela
(2) Paiyagala to Dodangoda
(3) Ratmalgoda to Handapangoda
(4) Waskaduwa to Bandaragama
(5) Tebuwana to Anguruwatota
(6) Pantiya to Polgahakanda
(7) Palannoruwa to Talagala
(8) Nagoda to Agalawatta
(9) Moragala to Pelawatta
(10) Kirimetiya to Yala
(11) Dodangoda to Tebuwana
(12) Agalawatta to Badureliya

The roads have been maintained in fair order.

The following roads have been greatly improved :—

(1) Agalawatta to Badureliya
(2) Dodangoda to Tebuwana
(3) Horana to Kahatapitiya
(4) Kirimetiya to Yala
(5) Moragala to Pelawatta
(6) Ratmalgoda to Handapangoda
(7) Waskaduwa to Bandaragama

The road from Nagoda to Matugama, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, is being taken over by the Public Works Department as a principal road. This will enable the Committee to keep the other roads in better order and to take over some of the important Village Committee roads which have been completed.

The ferry boats at Gonabendiduwa and Kepu-ela have been thoroughly repaired; however the boat at the latter ferry will only be wanted till the completion of the bridge over the ela. An estimate has already been sanctioned by Government for this bridge.

As stated in my previous report, the old cadjan building at Moragala should be converted into a good resthouse as early as possible.

A new resthouse for Kalutara is being erected. The old building will be utilized as a Police Court.

Improvements have been made on account of the Tebuwana and Panadure resthouses. The other resthouses in the district have been kept in order.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

Kalutara, March 13, 1906.

22(1)06

# CENTRAL PROVINCE.

COMPARATIVE statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Central Province during the years 1904 and 1905 are given below :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KANDY DISTRICT.** | | | | | | |
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 377,724 | — | — | 377,724 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 49,581 | — | — | 50,209 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 44,748 | | 90·25 | 44,973 | | 89 57 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 369 | | 75 | 421 | | 84 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... ... | 1 | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | 45,118 | 91 00 | | 45,394 | 90 41 |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 1,736 | | 3·50 | 1,649 | | 3·28 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 1,842 | | 3·71 | 1,941 | | 3·87 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | 52 | | ·11 | 38 | | ·08 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 46 | | ·09 | 39 | | ·08 |
| (*e*) Double entries, &c. ... ... | 139 | | 28 | 109 | | ·22 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 164 | | ·33 | 202 | | ·40 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | ,979 | 8·02 | | 3,978 | 7·93 |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village ... | 484 | | ·98 | 837 | | 1 66 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 484 | ·98 | | 837 | 1·66 |
| **MATALE DISTRICT.** | | | | | | |
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 13,609 | — | — | 13,609 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 15,590 | — | — | 16,138 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— ... | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 14,398 | | 92·35 | 14,725 | | 91 24 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 77 | | ·49 | 91 | | ·56 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... ... | 49 | | ·31 | 64 | | ·33 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | 14,524 | 93·15 | | 14,880 | 92·13 |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 397 | | 2·55 | 538 | | 3·33 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 495 | | 3·17 | 537 | | 3 33 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | 2 | | ·01 | 1 | | — |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 1 | | — | 5 | | ·03 |
| (*e*) Double entries, &c. ... ... | 24 | | ·15 | 38 | | 24 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 75 | | ·48 | 44 | | ·27 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | 994 | 6·36 | | 1,163 | 7·20 |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village ... | 72 | | 46 | 95 | | ·59 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 72 | 46 | | 95 | ·59 |
| **NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.** | | | | | | |
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 29,787 | — | — | 29,787 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 14,553 | — | — | 14,382 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 13,340 | | 91·66 | 13,165 | | 91·54 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 123 | | ·85 | 89 | | 62 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... ... | 14 | | 09 | 14 | | 09 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | 13,477 | 92·60 | | 13,268 | 92·25 |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 277 | | 1·91 | 307 | | 2·13 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 408 | | 2·80 | 386 | | 2·68 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | — | | — | 2 | | ·01 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 2 | | ·02 | 8 | | ·07 |
| (*e*) Double entries, &c. ... ... | 217 | | 1·49 | 226 | | 1·58 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 31 | | ·21 | 33 | | ·23 |
| | | 935 | 6·43 | | 962 | 6 70 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village ... | 141 | | ·97 | 152 | | 1·05 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 141 | ·97 | | 152 | 1·05 |

2. The percentage of effectives in the Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya Districts in 1905 shows a decrease of ·59, 1·02, and ·35 respectively.

3. The number of persons committed to jail and fined were 41 and 52 respectively, against 54 and 49 in 1904. Of the 41 committed to jail, 19 were subsequently released on payment of the fine of Rs. 10.

4. In the Kandy District there was an increase in the number of non-effectives of 353, due to a large number of the floating population, viz., carpenters, sawyers, masons, and contractors, from the low-country, temporarily employed on estates and in the villages, having left the district before the tax fell due, and to Kandyans leaving their villages for work in plumbago pits in the North-Western Province. Although every effort was made to discover the place of residence and employment of these absentees, the search was only successful in a few instances.

## KANDY DISTRICT.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure in 1905.

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... | 9,811 | 70 | Apportioned to principal roads ... | 22,169 | 75 |
| Receipts ... ... ... | 71,336 | 83 | Apportioned to resthouses ... | 5,542 | 50 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works... | 500 | 0 | Expended on minor roads ... | 32,223 | 49 |
| Toll grants ... ... | 727 | 0 | *Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment* ... | *2,000* | *0* |
| Government grant on account of the Nugatenna-Bintenna road ... ... | *5,000* | *0* | *Cost of District Road Committee Establishment* ... ... | *6,932* | *38* |
| Government grant on account of the Getambe-Halloluwa road ... | 5,000 | 0 | *Commission to division officers* ... | *6,847* | *37* |
| Government grant on account of the road connection between Vedehetta and Le Vallon ... ... | 1,800 | 0 | Stationery, printed forms, tools, &c. ... | 2,441 | 36 |
| | | | Miscellaneous expenditure ... | 1,439 | 35 |
| | | | | 79,646 | 20 |
| | | | Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | 14,529 | 33 |
| Total—Rs. | 94,175 | 53 | Total—Rs. | 94,175 | 53 |

The balance of Rs. 14,529·33 carried forward to 1906 includes the following :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Votes of 1905 paid in January, 1906 .. .. | 2,066 | 43 |
| (2) Advance on account road connection between Vedehetta and Le Vallon .. .. .. .. | 1,800 | 0 |
| (3) Balance of Government grant on account Getambe-Halloluwa road | 3,406 | 5 |
| (4) Balance of Government grant on account Nugatenna-Bintenna road | 3,207 | 92 |
| Total—Rs. | 10,480 | 40 |

5. *Planters' roads.*—The sum of Rs. 550 was voted towards the maintenance of the following planters' roads, the estates interested also contributing :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Coolbawn-Strathellie road ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Horagala-Blackstone road ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Ancoombra-Alawatugoda road... ... ... ... | 250 | 0 |
| Kandaloya-Rambukpitiya road ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 550 | 0 |

6. The following sums were granted for upkeep of the under-mentioned inter-district or travellers' roads in the districts of Ambagamuwa, Dikoya, Dolosbage, Hewaheta, Kandy, Knuckles, Kelebokka and Panwila, Maskeliya, Pussellawa, and Rangalla, the apportionments having been made upon recomendations of the District Planters' Associations concerned :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Kehelgama-Agraoya road ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Watawala-Agrawatta road ... ... ... ... | 99 | 0 |
| Abergeldie-Westhall road (Binoya section) ... ... ... | 128 | 0 |
| Do. (Templestowe section) ... ... | 68 | 0 |
| Agraoya-Vellaioya road ... ... ... ... | 110 | 0 |
| Warleigh bridge, Maskeliya road ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Annfield gap road ... ... ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Kotiyagalla-Balangoda road ... ... ... ... | 85 | 0 |
| Campion to Horton Plains road ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Osborne bridge ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Claverton-Nyanza road ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Fordyce gap road ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Ireby-Elbedde road ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Jacob's Ladder road ... ... ... ... | 45 | 0 |
| Kew gap-Maskeliya road ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Lethenty-Marlborough road ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Osborne-Hatton road ... ... ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| Norwood-Bathford Valley road ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Osborne-Glengariffe road ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Queenwood gap road ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Warleigh bridge, Church road... ... ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Warleigh bridge, Walker's shop road ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Kotagalakele road ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Blinkbonnie-Tientsin road ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| New Valley-Gorthie road ... ... ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Norwood-Stockholm road ... ... ... ... | 45 | 0 |
| Meenagala-Nawalapitiya road ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Nawalapitiya (short cut) to Dolosbage cart road and connected paths ... | 120 | 0 |
| Pen-y-lan-Meddegoda road ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Loolecondera-Stellenberg gap road ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Pattiagama-Le Vallon gap road ... ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| Meddegama-Bowlana road .. ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Amblamana-Gallantenna road... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Deltota to Pattiagama road .. ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Kirimetiya-Bowlana road ... ... ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| Oodewelle-Kitoolamulle road ... ... ... ... | 170 | 0 |
| North Vedehetta-Nilambe road... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Deltota-Le Vallon road ... ... ... ... | 90 | 0 |
| Kitoolamulle-Galaha road ... ... ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| Tunisgala gap-Moragahagala bridge road ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Road connecting Madulkele, Elkaduwa, and Matale Districts ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Florence road ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Moragalla-Kelebokka road ... ... ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Luccombe-Donnybrooke road ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Glenugie-Upcot road ... ... ... ... | 90 | 0 |
| Stockholm-Cruden road ... ... ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| Kew-Kincora road ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Glentilt-Maskeliya road ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Pussellawa-Nilambe road ... ... ... ... | 200 | 0 |
| Pussellawa-Deltota road ... ... ... ... | 150 | 0 |
| Pussellawa-Nawalapitiya road ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Gampola-Bukanda road ... ... ... ... | 125 | 0 |
| Savernake-Nayapane road ... ... ... ... | 250 | 0 |
| Rajatalawa-Gallowayknowe road ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Ferndale-Nitre Cave road ... ... ... ... | 150 | 0 |
| Vernacular school-Anguruwela road ... ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| Vernacular school-Watagalla factory road ... ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| Udispattu-Rangalla road ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Cottaganga-Tunisgala road ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Nugatenna-Kobonella road ... ... ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| Waitalawa-Urugalla road ... ... ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Connecting road between Nugatenna-Kobonella and the Rangalla-Nitre Cave roads ... ... ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Road from Leangapella boundary to junction with Ferndale-Nitre Cave road | 20 | 0 |
| Road from Nugatenna-Urugala road to the ambalam at foot of Waitalawa estate | 20 | 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 4,370 | 0 |

7. A sum of Rs. 300 was voted for special repairs to the Bogawantalawa-Horton Plains road, Rs. 30 for repairs to washaways and slips on the road from the Vernacular school to Anguruwella, Rs. 30 for upkeep of two wire bridges over the Hulu-ganga and Cotta-ganga rivers, Rs. 188·46 as a moiety towards cost of repairs to the Broadlands bridge, and Rs. 24·92 for repairs to the Galagedara-Bokkawala road.

8. A report from the Superintendent of Minor Roads is annexed with statement showing in detail the work carried out by him in upkeep and permanent improvements during 1905.

9. *Nugatenna-Bintenna road.*—Rs. 15,000 was voted by Government, Rs. 5,000 in Supply Bill, and Rs. 10,000 in Supplementary Supply Bill, for further extension of this road. A contract was entered into for Rs. 14,110·60 for construction of 2¾ miles, namely, the 41st and 42¾ miles, for a retaining wall at the 39th mile and a bridge at the 40th mile. The work is expected to be completed in June, 1906. There will then remain only 4 miles and 57 chains, including bridges, &c., to be completed to bring this road to the Mahaweli-ganga at the Weragantota ferry opposite Alutnuwara in Uva, making a total distance of 47 miles and 37 chains from Kandy, of which 24 are metalled Government cart road and the remainder gravelled, with permanent masonry culverts and buckle plate bridges.

10. *Getambe to Halloluwa road.*—At the request of Government this Committee has undertaken the construction of this road, 1 mile and 17 chains in length, as a gravelled carriage drive along the bank of the Mahaweli-ganga. This work was also given on contract and is progressing satisfactorily, and I expect it to be completed early in 1907 if not sooner. It is intended to carry it on from Halloluwa along the bank of the river to the Katugastota bridge, where it will meet the road under construction by the Municipal Council, Kandy, from Lewella. The whole road will be known as "Lady Blake's Drive," and will be one of the most picturesque and attractive drives in Kandy, following the river throughout from Lewella to Peradeniya and commanding a view of the famous gorge and rapids through which the river has forced its way below Gangaroowa.

11. *Ambatenna-Bokkawala road.*—A special vote of Rs. 1,000 was granted for improvements to and further extension of this cart road, and it is proposed to vote an equal sum annually till the whole road is completed. Total length 6 miles 58 chains, which will serve several important villages in Harispattu.

12. *Arambakada-Harankahawa road.*—A special grant of Rs. 500 was voted for improvements to this road, which, with Rs. 285 the balance of upkeep estimate, was advanced late in the year to the Superintendent of Morankanda estate, who has undertaken to carry out the work, the estate contributing Rs. 250 as its share.

13. *Gampola-Kadugannawa road.*—The work on this road was at their request undertaken by the planters interested. The sum of Rs. 1,529, together with a contribution of Rs. 800 by the estates concerned, was available up to the end of the year, but only Rs. 1,511·51 was expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 817·49, which was re-voted early in 1906. The new Superintendent of Minor Roads has now been directed to take over the expenditure.

14. The sum of Rs. 500 was voted for improvements to the bridle path from Kehel-ela to the head-works of the Minipe-ela along the bank of the Mahaweli-ganga and for removal of rock in certain places.

15. A sum of Rs. 500 was also voted for improvement of the village road to Mimure in the Nitre Cave district of Uda Dumbara. This village lies in one of the most remote parts of Uda Dumbara and is seldom visited. The villagers have two dangerous rivers to cross in the Hin-ganga and Maha-oya, and are often cut off from the bazaars for days. Estimate for wire rope suspension bridges across the stream have been called for. A better trace was made in Sir J. F. Dickson's administration, and it is my desire to open the same gradually.

16. The senior Superintendent of Minor Roads, Mr. H. J. Wallbeoff, who had been in the service of this Committee for 26½ years, having attained his fifty-fifth year in March, retired on 1st April on a pension of Rs. 966·16 per annum. Mr. G. De Motte, the junior Superintendent of Minor Roads, who had been appointed in July, 1900, had unfortunately to retire owing to continued ill-health, and was allowed a gratuity of Rs. 600 for his services. The Committee decided to have one Superintendent for the whole of the Kandy District, and Mr. A Morley Spaar, an officer of the Public Works Department, was selected from 67 candidates and appointed on probation for eighteen months on an annual salary of Rs. 2,400 and a commuted travelling allowance of Rs. 480, subsequently raised to Rs. 900. This arrangement has so far been satisfactory, while a saving of Rs. 1,500 per annum is effected in the supervisory establishment.

17. Revenue and expenditure on account of resthouses in the Province :—

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... | 6,322 31 | Maintenance, repairs, and improvements... | 10,218 69 |
| Voted in Supply Bill ... ... | 9,514 0 | Salaries of resthouse-keepers ... | 5,765 74 |
| Resthouse collections ... ... | 6,478 71 | Equipment ... ... | 6,036 99 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... | 262 12 | | 22,021 42 |
| | | Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | 555 72 |
| Total—Rs. | 22,577 14 | Total—Rs. | 22,577 14 |

18. *Ambalams and Bungalows.*—The following sums were voted for upkeep, repairs, &c., to ambalams and bungalows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Ambalams in Matale District .. .. .. | 250 0 |
| Bungalows in Matale District .. .. .. | 200 0 |
| Kannadeniya ambalam .. .. .. | 26 32 |
| Galagedara ambalam .. .. .. | 89 22 |
| Ambalam near Kalugala estate .. .. .. | 54 31 |
| Welamada ambalam .. .. .. .. | 11 0 |
| Dedunupitiya ambalam .. .. .. | 118 50 |
| Madadeniya ambalam .. .. .. | 40 6 |
| Galoluwa ambalam .. .. .. .. | 11 0 |
| Deganawatura ambalam .. .. .. | 3 25 |
| Kurundeniya ambalam .. .. .. | 5 34 |
| Wewepitiya ambalam .. .. .. | 50 35 |
| Nildandahinna circuit bungalow .. .. .. | 12 0 |
| Nildandahinna circuit bungalow for wire fencing .. .. | 34 62 |
| Total—Rs. | 905 97 |

A new ambalam was built at Madugoda in Uda Dumbara near the Government dispensary at a cost Rs. 1,247·55, towards which Government contributed Rs. 614.

The sum of Rs. 46·75 was spent on repairs to the stables of the Lamasuriyagama circuit bungalow, the Irrigation Department having contributed a moiety of the cost.

19. *Resthouses.*—The statement annexed to the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads shows the work done by him in maintenance, repairs, and improvements to resthouses in his charge. The following sums were also voted and the work carried out by the Public Works Department, viz. :—

Dambulla resthouse.—Rs. 255 for whitewashing and minor repairs.
Galagedara resthouse.—Rs. 530 for repairs to the roof.
Hanguranketa resthouse.—Rs. 280 for building surface drains round the stables.
Gampola resthouse.—Rs. 423·75 for repairs and alterations to the house acquired from the Roman Catholic Bishop for a residence for the resthouse-keeper.
Matale resthouse.—Rs. 55 for whitewashing.
Ramboda resthouse.—Rs. 27 for a new door for the godown.
Sigiriya resthouse.—Rs. 670 for building a new stable and porch and for stopping leaks on roof of the main building.
Talawakele resthouse.—Rs. 70 for repairs to verandah posts, for wire fencing round garden, and for building an oven in kitchen.

20. *Dambulla resthouse.*—The sum of Rs. 834·26 was voted for the construction of a motor garage and pit at this resthouse. The work was completed on 31st January, 1906.

21. *Horton Plains resthouse.*—Rs. 1691·01 was voted and expended for additions and improvements to this resthouse, and the work was done satisfactorily by Mr. Thomas Farr.

22. *Nalanda resthouse.*—Rs. 70·95 was voted for a barb wire fence round the resthouse premises.

23. *Ragalla resthouse.*—Rs. 25 was voted for whitewashing, Rs. 7·25 for cleaning the well on the resthouse premises, and Rs. 28·20 for repairs to the approach road.

24. *Pattipola resthouse.*—It having been finally decided by Government that the Railway bungalow at Pattipola should be taken over by the Provincial Road Committee for use as a resthouse, and the bungalow known as the old Pattipola resthouse be repaired and given over as a circuit bungalow for use of the officers of the Forest and Public Works Departments, the sum of Rs. 2,175 was spent in repairs to the latter building, and a sum of Rs. 980 in necessary repairs and alterations to the Railway bungalow, which was then taken over by the Provincial Road Committee and opened as a resthouse on 1st October. It is close to the railway station, and makes a very useful halting stage for visitors to the Horton Plains.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Kandy, March 29, 1906.

HERBERT WACE,
Chairman.

*Annexure.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS.

I ASSUMED duties as Superintendent of Minor Roads, Kandy District, in the month of May, 1905.

Having inspected and acquainted myself with the wants of the several roads in my charge, work was simultaneously commenced with my inspections, and I am glad to report that all the roads received attention during the year and were kept in very fair order. There are 74½ miles of cart road and 155¾ miles of bridle road scattered over nine divisions of the Province, of which the former is distributed over 18 roads and the latter over 32 roads.

A more liberal expenditure should be incurred on the cart roads, as they are growing in importance every year, and the attention the surface receives is not in proportion to the traffic on the roads.

I would strongly urge that all the cart roads be track metalled and bottomed half a mile or a mile each year, as funds permit, so that work of a permanent nature be done. This expenditure must of course be in addition to the usual upkeep vote.

Good gravel is not procurable on any of the cart roads, which is a pity.

At present the scoured surface is treated with the best material available, which is nothing better than decomposed rock.

*Flood damage.*—No very serious damage was done to any of the roads in my charge during the year.

*Bridges and culverts.*—It was found necessary to insert ten new buckled plates to the bridge on the first mile of the Embi migama-Alagalla road. Six bridges were replanked, and new culverts of a permanent nature were built on cart roads where found necessary.

The signposts on all the roads are receiving attention as funds permit.

*New roads.*—A vote of Rs. 1,000 was given for extending the Ambatenna-Bokkawala road; the road was opened up to the 2½ milepost.

A Government grant of Rs. 15,000 permitted the Committee to enter into a contract in June for the extension of the Nugatenna-Bintenna road from the 40th to 42¾ mile. The work is now in hand, and I trust would be completed by the middle of the current year.

The Committee have also undertaken the construction of a gravel cart road from Getambe to Halloluwa, a distance of 1 mile and 17 chains. This work is progressing very satisfactorily, and would on completion be one of the pleasantest drives in Kandy.

*Resthouses.*—The resthouses were maintained in good order. The roof of the Wattegama resthouse was thoroughly overhauled and the Kadawala resthouse was whitewashed, painted, tiles were shifted, and the front and back verandahs cement rendered.

*Labour.*—The majority of the coolies used in works were Sinhalese, and there was no difficulty in securing labour when required.

Three or four organized gangs of Tamil coolies stationed at different centres would be very advantageous, but the roads are so scattered that most of the men's time would be taken up in going to and from their respective works.

Several works undertaken by the Village Committees were inspected and reported on in various divisions.

The appended tabular statement shows the works undertaken and amounts spent on roads and buildings during the year.

February 22, 1906.

A. MORLEY SPAAR,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

A.—Statement of Expenditure on Upkeep of Roads during the Year 1905.

| Name of Road. | Nature of Road. | Mileage. | Amount Spent. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Udunuwara.* | | | |
| Angunawela-Daulagala | Cart | 2½ | 216 13 |
| Nanuoya-Daulagala | do. | 3½ | 334 60 |
| Embilmigama-Paranapattiya | Footpath | 5 | 50 0 |
| Embilmigama-Daulagala | do. | 4 | 39 80 |
| Gelioya-Embekke | do. | 2½ | 25 68 |
| Kaluwawahalkada-Athlone | Cart | 1 | 59 44 |
| Mahantegama-Paranapattiya | Footpath | 2 | 16 0 |
| *Yatinuwara.* | | | |
| Embilmigama-Alagalla | Cart | 5½ | 286 54 |
| *Tumpane.* | | | |
| Galagedara-Henabowa | Cart | 11¼ | 566 0 |
| Galagedara-Kobbekaduwa | do. | 2¼ | 101 14 |
| Do. | Bridle | 7½ | 95 88 |
| Hataraliyadde-Galabawa | do. | 3¼ | 58 74 |
| *Harispattu.* | | | |
| Barigama-Halloluwa ferry | Cart | 3½ | 241 15 |
| Arambekade-Harankahawa | do. | 3¾ | 88 76 |
| Katugastota-Halloluwa | do. | 3 | 149 73 |
| Harankahawa-Bokkawela | Bridle | 1½ | 29 92 |
| Hadeniya-Alawatugoda | Cart | 2¼ | 280 0 |
| Do. | Bridle | 7¾ | 159 94 |
| Pujapitiya-Keppitigala | do. | 4 | 79 86 |
| Ambetenna-Bokkawela | Cart | 1 | 50 0 |
| Do. | Bridle | 5¾ | 137 30 |
| Katugastota-Bokkawela | do. | 9¼ | 251 0 |
| *Pata Dumbara.* | | | |
| Lewella-Madawala | Cart | 3 | 168 4 |
| Napana-Walala | do. | 2 | 116 8 |
| Walala-Wawinna | do. | 2 | 98 48 |
| Walala Junction-Pitiyagedara | Bridle | 1½ | 44 88 |
| Guruoya-Kimbulgantota | do. | 9¼ | 258 36 |
| Hurikaduwa-Naranpanawa | do. | 4¾ | 99 82 |
| Naranpanawa-Putuhappua | do. | 2½ | 43 56 |
| Sirimalwatta-Hakketugala | do. | 4 | 107 80 |
| Teldeniya-Panwila | do. | 6½ | 148 45 |
| Wattegama-Andeyama | do. | 2½ | 24 86 |
| The "Flash" road | do. | 1½ | 45 0 |
| Pollegolle through Etgala to Matale District | do. | 6 | 94 10 |
| *Uda Dumbara.* | | | |
| Nugatenna-Bintenna | Cart | 16½ | 627 75 |
| Do. | Footpath | 7¼ | 152 75 |
| Nugatenna-Weragantota | Bridle | 16 | 140 0 |
| Nugatenna-Weragantota toll grant | do. | — | 160 0 |
| Putuhappuwa-Gabbela | do. | 3 | 73 84 |
| Urugala-Rangala | do. | 8 | 227 10 |
| Udispattu-Vernacular school | do. | 1½ | 29 92 |

| Name of Road. | Nature of Road. | Mileage. | Amount Spent. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Pata Hewaheta.* | | | |
| Talatuoya-Hanguranketa .. | Cart .. | 8 .. | 396 50 |
| Talatuoya-Kershaw's bridge .. | do. .. | 2 .. | 100 35 |
| Ampitiya-Uduwela .. | Bridle .. | 4 .. | 80 25 |
| *Udapalata.* | | | |
| Gampola-Dolosbage .. | Cart .. | 1½ .. | 144 0 |
| Gampola-Uduhentenna .. | Bridle .. | 9½ .. | 152 5 |
| Atabage-Dunukeulle .. | do. .. | 4 .. | 75 24 |
| Mahaoya-Ahupine Ela .. | do. .. | 3 .. | 60 0 |
| Uduhentenne-Appalawatta ford .. | do. .. | 2 .. | 39 50 |
| Gelioya-Hindegala .. | Footpath .. | 4 .. | 41 58 |
| *Uda Bulatgama.* | | | |
| Ginigathena-Laxapana .. | Bridle .. | 2 .. | 39 60 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 7,107 47 |

Nature of work done: General upkeep of roads, bridges, culverts, signposts, mileposts, &c.

B.—Statement of Expenditure on Works Extraordinary during the Year 1905.

| Name of Road. | Amount Spent. Rs. c. | Nature of Work done. |
|---|---|---|
| *Udunuwara.* | | |
| Nanuoya-Daulagala .. | 44 4 | .. Building a culvert on 1st mile. |
| Daulagala-Wattedeniya .. | 151 30 | .. Repairing four culverts, replanking one bridge and and tarring; repairing flood damages. |
| Gelioya-Embekke .. | 75 0 | .. Rebuilding bridge pillars, fixing iron hand rails, and filling approaches to bridge. |
| *Yatinuwara.* | | |
| Embilmigama-Alagalla .. | 320 0 | .. Supplying and fixing ten new buckled plates and concreting platform. |
| Do. .. | 150 0 | .. Breaking and consolidating 15 cubes of metal. |
| *Tumpane.* | | |
| Galagedara-Henabowa .. | 93 28 | .. Rebuilding a culvert and retaining wall. |
| *Harispattu.* | | |
| Katugastota-Halloluwa .. | 204 95 | .. Building a retaining wall and repairs to bridge. |
| Katugastota-Bokkawala .. | 20 0 | .. Deviating a portion of road. |
| Ambetenne-Bokkawala .. | 994 50 | .. One mile of bridle road converted into a natural surface cart road, including culverts, &c. |
| *Pata Dumbara.* | | |
| Napana-Walala .. | 21 45 | .. Rebuilding pillars of bridge and refixing hand rails. |
| Kehelela-Minipe .. | 200 0 | .. Opening up a portion of road to Minipe. |
| Giddawa ferry boat-house .. | 60 0 | .. Building a shed for ferry boat. |
| Giddawa ferry boat ... | 82 50 | ... Providing a new canoe, repairs to platform, hand rails, &c. |
| *Pata Hewaheta.* | | |
| Ampitiya-Uduwela .. | 69 87 | .. Rebuilding masonry steps of bridge and stone packing side of road. |
| Talatuoya-Kershaw's bridge ... | 43 70 | .. Repairing flood damages to road and blasting rocks, &c. |
| Talatuoya-Hanguranketa .. | 295 20 | .. Blasting rock and deviating a portion of road. |
| *Udapalata.* | | |
| Gampola-Dolosbage .. | 767 35 | .. Reducing high sides of road on 1st mile, deviating a portion of road, and consolidating 41 cubes of metal. |
| Do. .. | 31 66 | .. Clearing landslips and repairing storm damages. |
| Mahaoya-Ahupine-ela .. | 280 1 | .. Repairing a bridge and opening up a portion of road by blasting out rock. |
| Gelioya-Hindagala .. | 83 70 | .. Repairs to a bridge over Geli-oya. |
| Signboards and posts .. | 22 0 | .. Painting and re-lettering signboards and posts in Udapalata. |
| Total—Rs. | 4,010 51 | |

C.—Statement of Expenditure on Resthouses, &c., during the Year 1905.

| Name of Work. | Nature of Work. | Amount Spent. Rs. c. | Nature of Work done. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kadawala resthouse | ... Repairs ... | 270 50 | .. Shifting tiles, painting, whitewashing, cement rendering verandah floors, &c. |
| Kadugannawa circuit bungalow .. | do. .. | 77 59 | .. Shifting tiles, whitewashing, and inserting locks to kitchen block. |
| Wattegama post office .. | do. .. | 55 0 | .. Repairs to gutters, whitewashing walls, &c, |

| Name of Work. | Nature of Work. | Amount spent. Rs. c. | Nature of work done. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Panwila resthouse | Repairs | 66 0 | Adjusting door frame, repairs to roofing in stopping leaks, and providing and fixing new gates at entrance to resthouse. |
| Teldeniya resthouse | do. | 45 70 | Repairs to roofing in stopping leaks, whitewashing walls in dirty places, &c. |
| Madugoda resthouse | do. | 295 80 | Whitewashing walls, oiling doors and windows, stone-paving stable floor, shifting tiles in kitchen, outhouses, &c. |
| Wattegama resthouse | do. | 707 50 | Renewing roof timbers and shifting tiles of main building, rebuilding steps at entrance, and fixing 12 teakwood ventilators to ceilings. |
| Gampola resthouse | do. | 40 0 | Cement concreting bathroom floors, also providing and fixing a new door. |
| Weragantota resthouse | do. | 50 0 | Stopping leaks, whitewashing walls, &c. |
| | Total—Rs. | 1,608 9 | |

## MATALE DISTRICT.

### Summary of the Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1905.

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By commutation realized by money and labour ... ... ... | 22,417 28 | To amount paid in cash and labour on principal roads and resthouses ... | 10,489 25 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... | 42 4 | Amount spent on minor works ... | 6,837 35 |
| Toll grants on minor roads ... ... | 15 0 | Grant to Mr. J. Westland on account Gammaduwa road ... ... | 300 0 |
| Unexpended balance of 1904 ... | 3,276 99 | Grant to Mr. A. Thorpe on account Kandenuwara road ... ... | 300 0 |
| | | Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers ... ... | 3,719 3 |
| | | Miscellaneous expenses ... ... | 626 46 |
| | | Balance ... ... | 3,479 22 |
| Total—Rs. | 25,751 31 | Total—Rs. | 25,751 31 |

The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1904 and 1905 :—

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 13,609 | — | — | 13,609 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 15,590 | — | — | 16,138 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | 14,398 | | 92·35 | 14,725 | | 91·24 |
| (a) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 77 | | ·49 | 91 | | ·56 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 49 | | ·31 | 64 | | ·33 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... ... | | | | | | |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but discharged their liability :— | 397 | | 2·55 | 538 | | 3·33 |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 495 | | 3·17 | 537 | | 3·33 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 2 | | ·01 | 1 | | — |
| (c) Committed to jail ... ... | 1 | | — | 5 | | ·03 |
| (d) Fined ... ... ... | 24 | | ·15 | 38 | | ·24 |
| (e) Double and erroneous entries ... | 75 | | ·48 | 44 | | ·27 |
| (f) Dead ... ... ... | | | — | | | — |
| 5. Non-effective :— | 72 | | ·46 | 95 | | ·59 |
| (a) Reported to have left the village ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (b) Otherwise not arrested ... | | 72 | ·46 | | 95 | ·59 |

Beyond the usual upkeep and repairs of the roads, bridges, and wire bridges, the following culverts and bridges were built during 1905 :—

(1) One wire bridge on Elkaduwa road, Rs. 251·25.
(2) Four culverts on Yatawatta-Mahawela road, Rs. 120.
(3) One culvert on Kaikawela-Kohongahawela road, Rs. 35.
(4) Ten culverts on Maningomuwa road, Rs. 532·40.
(5) One 28-feet span bridge on Ettipola road, Rs. 103·62.
(6) Six culverts, one 5 feet span bridge, and one retaining wall on Biridewala-Diville road, Rs. 883·30.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

*Annexure.*

List of Roads.

| Name of Road. | Amount spent for Upkeep. Rs. c. | Amount spent for construction of Culverts and Bridges. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ovala road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Yatawatta road | 270 0 | — | 270 0 |
| Elkaduwa road | 241 20 | 251 25 | 492 45 |
| Muwandeniya road | 25 0 | — | 25 0 |
| Wariyapola-Galoya road | 135 0 | — | 135 0 |
| Kawateamuna road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Oonanagala-Galheriya road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Deville road | 50 0 | 883 30 | 933 30 |
| Kotuwegedara road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Weragama-Bandarapola road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Bandarapola short cut | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Watagoda road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Tenne-Ovilikanda road | 190 0 | — | 190 0 |
| Biridewala road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Wariyapola cart road | 253 75 | — | 253 75 |
| Ukuwela-Hunasgiriya road | 230 0 | — | 230 0 |
| Uladarande-Etgala road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Ettipola road | — | 103 62 | 103 62 |
| Rattota to Laggala-Pallegama | 400 0 | — | 400 0 |
| Kaikawela-Kohongahawela road | 635 0 | 35 0 | 670 0 |
| Hembarastota road | 100 0 | — | 100 0 |
| Elahera-Pallegama road | 200 0 | — | 200 0 |
| Kambarawa-Puwakpitiya road | 120 0 | — | 120 0 |
| Repairs to Elahera and Elagomuwa wire bridges | — | 479 10 | 479 10 |
| Kumbaloluwa-Gammaduwa road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Gammaduwa to Puwakpitiya | 60 0 | — | 60 0 |
| Catteratenna to Puwakpitiya | 60 0 | — | 60 0 |
| Nichol-oya road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Maningomuwa road | 150 0 | 532 40 | 682 40 |
| Koholanwela road | 4 56 | — | 4 56 |
| Yatawatta-Mahawela road | 425 0 | 120 0 | 545 0 |
| Ankande road | 60 0 | — | 60 0 |
| Dallewa road | 30 0 | — | 30 0 |
| Kaikawela-Cabaragala road | 50 0 | — | 50 0 |
| Repairs of Boricotuwa bridge | 128 67 | — | 128 67 |
| Repairs of Tummulle-Udasgeriya bridge | 64 50 | — | 64 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 4,432 68 | 2,404 67 | 6,837 35 |

## NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the working of the Ordinances during 1904 and 1905 is annexed in the prescribed form :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population | — | 29,787 | — | — | 29,787 | — |
| 2. Number in lists (B) | — | 14,553 | — | — | 14,382 | — |
| 3. Effectives in this district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 | 13,340 | | 91·66 | 13,165 | | 91·54 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 | 123 | | ·85 | 89 | | ·62 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days | 14 | | ·09 | 14 | | ·09 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 13,477 | 92·60 | | 13,268 | 92·25 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted | 277 | | 1·91 | 307 | | 2·13 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere | 408 | | 2·80 | 386 | | 2·68 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail | — | | — | 2 | | ·01 |
| (*d*) Fined | 2 | | ·02 | 8 | | ·07 |
| (*e*) Worked twenty-four days in labour centres | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*f*) Double entries, &c. | 217 | | 1·49 | 22 | | 1·58 |
| (*g*) Dead | 31 | | ·21 | 33 | | ·23 |
| | | 935 | 6·43 | | 962 | 6·70 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village | 141 | | ·97 | 152 | | 1·05 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 141 | ·97 | | 152 | 1·05 |

A sum of Rs. 7,069·22 was spent on minor works. The distribution is as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Teripeha road ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Pine Hill-Beramana road ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| Madakumbure-Pussellawa road ... | 100 | 0 |
| Pannala-Lower Badulla road ... | 50 | 0 |
| Madulla road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Nildandahinna-Ragalla road ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Nildandahinna-Kurunduoya road ... | 100 | 0 |
| Kurunduoya-Mahauva road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Ragalla-Carey's gap road ... ... | 90 | 0 |
| Kandapola-Brookside road ... | 45 | 0 |
| Delmar-St. Margaret's road ... ... | 45 | 0 |
| Concordia-Ragalla road ... ... | 120 | 0 |
| Amherst gap-Portswood road ... | 90 | 0 |
| Mahakudugala-Glendevon road ... | 75 | 0 |
| Rupaha-Suriagahapatana ... ... | 175 | 0 |
| Bridges, Galagamuwa and Onion patana ... | 260 | 0 |
| Madakumbura-Queensberry road ... | 100 | 0 |
| Fordyce-Waltrim road ... ... | 150 | 0 |
| Waltrim bridge, Langdale road ... | 100 | 0 |
| Queenwood gap road ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| Mount Vernon road ... ... | 70 | 0 |
| Bopatalawa road ... ... | 150 | 0 |
| Kowlahena-Matakele road ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Dombagastawa road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Ritanageria-Palmerston road... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Talawakele-Eildon Hall road ... | 50 | 0 |
| Kotagala-Harrington road ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| Tillicoultry-Agras road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Lamiliere short cuts ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| St. George road bridge ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Tangakelle-Abbotsford road... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Ramboda-Wilkada road ... ... | 95 | 0 |
| Lamasuriyagama ferry boat ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| Old Labukele-Elamale road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Nawalapitiya-Pussellawa road ... | 194 | 40 |
| Nuwara Eliya-Pidurutalagala road ... | 50 | 0 |
| Madakumbura-Pussellawa road ... | 38 | 80 |
| Horton Plains-Agrapatana road ... | 100 | 0 |
| Sita Eliya-Elk Plains road ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| Rasingalle-Udamadura road ... | 50 | 0 |
| Nildandahinna-Madulla road... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Nildandahinna-Suriagahapatana road ... | 100 | 0 |
| Choisy-Ramboda road ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| Pallerakella road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Westward Ho-Dunsinane road ... | 80 | 0 |
| Sheen-Pundaluoya road ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| Labukele-Pundaluoya road ... ... | 20 | 0 |

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Kaipoogala road ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Fernlands road ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Hanguranketa-Lower Badulla road ... | 40 | 0 |
| Makuruppa-Illagolla road ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| Pallewela-Lamasuriyagama road ... | 40 | 0 |
| Mudunapitiya-Illagolla road ... ... | 75 | 0 |
| Lamasuriyagama-Lower Badulla road ... | 30 | 0 |
| Padiyapelella-Leanwela road ... ... | 70 | 0 |
| Manacola-Wilkada road ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| Munwatta-Rikillagasgoda road ... | 49 | 87 |
| Maturata-Waduwawala road ... ... | 24 | 84 |
| Ekiriya-Udagama road ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| Hanguranketa-Unantenna road ... | 30 | 0 |
| Depagoda-Helboda road ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| Depagoda-Hapugastalawa road ... | 60 | 0 |
| Waltrim bridge ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Pusulpitiya-Ramboda ... ... | 70 | 0 |
| Rookwood road ... ... | 125 | 0 |
| Rahatungoda-Gonavy road ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Daraoya-Hope road ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Denike-Rahatungoda road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Fees for inspection of roads ... | 180 | 0 |
| Madulla-Nildandahinna road ... | 36 | 50 |
| Yatinadura road ... ... | 45 | 0 |
| Nildandahinna-Udamadura road ... | 75 | 0 |
| Rambukpotawela bridge ... ... | 80 | 0 |
| Loolkandura-Karagastalawa road ... | 100 | 0 |
| Stelenburgh gap road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Kodigaha-Camnethan road ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Madakumbura road ... ... | 4 | 87 |
| Koviloya bridge ... ... | 250 | 0 |
| Bolagandawela bungalow ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Yatimadura-Bolagandawela road ... | 100 | 0 |
| Kandapola-Gonapattiya road ... ... | 125 | 0 |
| Kandapola-Gonakele road ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Marigold-Padiyapelella and three more sections | 325 | 0 |
| Alma-Padiyapelella road ... ... | 125 | 0 |
| Elamalle-Nuwara Eliya road ... | 75 | 0 |
| Elamalle-Rookwood road ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Goodwood-Elamalle road ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Kurunduoya-Maturata road ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Yakkatuoya bridge ... ... | 125 | 0 |
| Horton Plains Resthouse to World's End ... | 100 | 0 |
| Westward Ho-Dunsinane road ... | 50 | 0 |
| Maturata-Mandaranuwara road ... | 39 | 94 |
| Total—Rs. | 7,069 | 22 |

The funds available for minor works are very small considering the 320 miles of bridle roads the Committee has to keep up in this hilly district ; much damage is done to roads by heavy rain every year.

Two bridges were constructed during 1905 over Kovil-oya and Yakkatu-oya on the Nildandahinna-Kurunduoya road in Walapane. This part of the district is annually subject to high water, which renders communication for days together impossible. There are other works of equal importance required, but unfortunately the District Road Committee is not in a position to carry them out.

Strict economy was practised, and the thanks of the Committee are due to the Ratemahatmaya of Walapane and the several Planters' Associations for their co-operation with the Committee in making the most of the comparatively small sums allotted for various roads.

District Road Committee,
Nuwara Eliya, February 20, 1906.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

# NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE statement given below shows in comparison the results of the operation of the Ordinances during the years 1904 and 1905 in the Jaffna District :—

| JAFFNA DISTRICT. | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 300,774 | — | — | 300,774 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 74,603 | — | — | 75,831 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Re. 1 for 1904 & Re. 1·25 for 1905 | 63,525 | | 85·15 | 66,900 | | 88·22 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 2 for 1904 & Rs. 2·50 for 1905 | 1,929 | | 2·59 | 139 | | ·18 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... ... | 589 | | ·79 | 650 | | ·86 |
| (d) Laboured twelve days ... | 10 | | ·01 | 18 | | ·02 |
| | | 66,053 | 88·54 | | 67,707 | 89·29 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 680 | | ·91 | 626 | | ·83 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 3,969 | | 5·32 | 4,061 | | 5·36 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... ... | 3 | | — | 2 | | — |
| (d) Fined ... ... | 34 | | ·05 | 8 | | ·01 |
| (e) Double entries ... ... | 459 | | ·61 | 432 | | ·57 |
| (f) Dead ... ... | 855 | | 1·15 | 582 | | ·77 |
| | | 6,000 | 8·04 | | 5,711 | 7·53 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the village ... | 2,099 | | 2·81 | 1,828 | | 2·41 |
| (b) Otherwise, not arrested ... | 451 | | ·60 | 585 | | ·77 |
| | | 2,550 | 3·41 | | 2,413 | 3·18 |

2. *The collection of commutation and calling out of labour.*—The collection of commutation and calling out of labour were carried on as usual. This is the first collection of the commutation tax at the increased rate of Re. 1·25 in the Jaffna District, and had the result of raising the collection by about Rs. 16,600.

3. The annexed statement shows the amount collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and the amount expended during the year 1905 :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1905.

| | Balance on December 31, 1904. | Collected in 1905. | Total. | Expended in 1905. | Balance on December 31, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Jaffna ... | 21,563 45 | 86,325 96 | 107,889 41 | 73,820 38 | 34,069 3 |
| Mannar ... | 433 97 | 8,469 83 | 8,903 80 | 8,026 23 | 877 57 |
| Mullaittivu | 2,300 73 | 6,754 42 | 9,055 15 | 5,208 54 | 3,846 61 |
| Total—Rs. | 24,298 15 | 101,550 21 | 125,848 36 | 87,055 15 | 38,793 21 |

4. *The apportionment of one-third labour and money.*—The one-third labour and money available for minor roads was devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads in the Jaffna District.

5. A sum of Rs. 3,327·62 was spent on the construction of the following roads :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Arialai road, gravelling .. .. .. | 345 0 |
| Punalai road, gravelling .. .. .. | 330 0 |
| Vallipuram-Marutenkeny road, raising and building culvert .. | 406 0 |
| Pallai road, metalling .. .. .. | 927 87 |
| Karampan to Oluvil, gravelling .. .. .. | 450 0 |
| Irupiddy-Kali road, gravelling .. .. .. | 320 0 |
| Kandasamy Koil road to sea beach, metalling .. .. | 275 0 |
| Teetakarai road, extension .. .. .. | 273 75 |

6. The annexed statement shows the amounts voted by the District Road Committee for the construction of the following new roads, the works to be carried out during 1906 :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| (a) Vallipuram-Marutenkeny road, for metalling four miles and building two culverts .. .. .. | 15,000 0 |
| (b) Kayts Customs road, for opening and metalling ½ mile and building eight culverts .. .. .. | 2,000 0 |
| (c) Chavakachcheri-Tanankilapu road, opening and metalling 2½ miles and building culverts .. .. .. | 9,000 0 |

7. A sum of Rs. 1,105·81 was spent on the upkeep of the nursery garden and in planting trees by the roadsides, &c. The annexed statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the nursery garden funds :—

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Nursery Garden Funds.

| | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Balance on December 31, 1904 .. .. | — | 1,354 47 |
| Value of trees and branches sold .. .. | — | 1,004 30 |
| Total—Rs. | | 2,358 77 |
| PAYMENTS. | | |
| Cooly hire for planting and watering trees .. | 763 84 | |
| Cooly hire for pruning trees .. .. | 233 31 | |
| Cost of supporters for plants .. .. | 19 70 | |
| Cost of fences .. .. .. | 71 8 | |
| Train fare on plants .. .. .. | 12 70 | |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. | 5 18 | |
| | | 1,105 81 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 .. | — | 1,252 96 |
| Total—Rs. | | 2,358 77 |

8. The annexed statement shows the expenditure by the Provincial and District Road Committees for 1905 :—

Statement showing the Amount expended in detail during the year 1905.

| Estimate | Service. | Treasury Money. | Road Ordinance Money. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAFFNA. | | | |
| | *Principal Roads.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 301 | Gravets of Jaffna ... ... | 2,487 18 ... | 5,466 66 ... | 7,953 84 |
| 302 | Jaffna to Karaitivu ... ... | 2,101 16 ... | 1,508 33 ... | 3,609 49 |
| 303 | Jaffna to Kankesanturai ... ... | 2,320 80 ... | 1,175 0 ... | 3,495 80 |
| 304 | Jaffna to Point Pedro ... ... | 1,685 5 ... | 2,800 83 ... | 4,485 88 |
| 305 | Jaffna to Kaithadi ... ... | 1,001 49 ... | 1,333 33 ... | 2,334 82 |
| 306 | Manipay to Kaithadi ... ... | 503 31 ... | 850 0 ... | 1,353 31 |
| 307 | Jaffna to Punnalai ... ... | 1,618 5 ... | 1,316 67 ... | 2,934 72 |
| 308 | Panaturai to Kayts ... ... | 579 26 ... | 200 0 ... | 779 26 |
| 309 | Point Pedro to Punnalai ... ... | 1,004 78 ... | 1,900 0 ... | 2,904 78 |
| 310 | Tellipalai to Pandateruppu ... ... | 243 61 ... | 516 66 ... | 760 27 |
| 311 | Vallai to Valluvettyturai ... ... | 391 51 ... | 258 34 ... | 649 85 |
| 312 | Valukiar to Velanai ... ... | 160 39 ... | 158 34 ... | 318 73 |
| 319 | Kaithady to Mankulam ... ... | 21,284 91 ... | 5,935 67 ... | 27,220 58 |
| 320 | Point Pedro to Kodikamam ... ... | 754 80 ... | 916 66 ... | 1,671 46 |
| 321 | Puttur to Kodikamam ... ... | 743 90 ... | 678 34 ... | 1,422 24 |
| 331 | Coast road to Colombo ... ... | 2,616 85 ... | 600 0 ... | 3,216 85 |
| | Total—Rs. | 39,497 5 | 25,614 83 | 65,111 88 |
| | *Buildings.* | | | |
| | Urgent and immediate repairs and improvements to resthouses in the Province ... | — ... | 4,088 86 ... | 4,088 86 |
| Vote No. | *Minor Roads.* | | | |
| 5 | Roads in the town of Jaffna, repair ... | — ... | 656 93 ... | 656 93 |
| 6, 10, 14 | Urumpirai road repair ... ... | — ... | 1,411 77 ... | 1,411 77 |
| 7, 9 | Kondavil-Irupalai road repair ... ... | — ... | 292 77 ... | 292 77 |
| 8 | Arialai road construction ... ... | — ... | 345 0 ... | 345 0 |
| 11, 16, 24 | Changanai-Vallai road repair ... ... | — ... | 1,430 96 ... | 1,430 96 |
| 12, 15 | Chunnagam-Puttur road repair ... | — ... | 711 80 ... | 711 80 |
| 13 | Achchelu road repair ... ... | — ... | 145 0 ... | 145 0 |
| 17, 25 | Chunakam-Kanterodai road repair ... | — ... | 299 85 ... | 299 85 |
| 18, 23 | Thavady-Suthumalai road repair ... | — ... | 148 97 ... | 148 97 |
| 19 | Tellippalai-Kadduvan road repair ... | — ... | 140 22 ... | 140 22 |
| 20, 26 | Chandilippay-Senthankulam road repair ... | — ... | 578 33 ... | 578 33 |
| 21 | Maviddapuram-Keerimalai road repair ... | — ... | 152 0 ... | 152 0 |
| 22 | Kankesanturai cross roads repair ... | — ... | 205 71 ... | 205 71 |
| 27 | Arali-Mathagal road repair ... ... | — ... | 870 75 ... | 870 75 |
| 28 | Chandilippay-Pandateruppu road repair ... | — ... | 353 2 ... | 353 2 |
| 29 | Mulai road repair ... ... | — ... | 283 88 ... | 283 88 |
| 30 | Punnalai road repair ... ... | — ... | 94 43 ... | 94 43 |
| — | do. construction ... ... | — ... | 330 0 ... | 330 0 |
| 31 | Chulipuram road repair ... ... | — ... | 72 56 ... | 72 56 |
| 32 | Anaikoddai-Vaddukoddai road repair ... | — ... | 375 80 ... | 375 80 |
| 33 | Sangarapillai road repair ... ... | — ... | 135 99 ... | 135 99 |
| 35 | Chankarattai tank-Araly road repair ... | — ... | 70 0 ... | 70 0 |
| 36 | Road round Chankarattai tank, repair ... | — ... | 41 0 ... | 41 0 |
| 37 | Alvai-Tunnalai road repair ... ... | — ... | 446 18 ... | 446 18 |
| 38 | Malisantai-Udupiddy road repair ... | — ... | 287 70 ... | 287 70 |
| 39 | 20th mile, Point Pedro to Alvay road, repair ... | — ... | 68 0 ... | 68 0 |
| 40 | Tunpalai road, repair ... ... | — ... | 114 0 ... | 114 0 |

| Vote No. | Service. | Treasury Money. Rs. c. | Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | Point Pedro-East Coast road repair ... | — | 294 69 | 294 69 |
| 42 | 19th mile, Point Pedro to Seashore road, repair | — | 213 60 | 213 60 |
| 43 | 20th mile, Point Pedro to Vallipuram Temple road, repair ... ... ... | — | 286 25 | 286 25 |
| 44 | Roads in and about the Town of Point Pedro repair | — | 228 86 | 228 86 |
| 45 | Vallipuram-Marutenkeny road construction ... | — | 406 0 | 406 0 |
| 46 | Chavakachcheri-Kachchai road repair ... | — | 123 25 | 123 25 |
| 47 | Chavakachcheri-Vempirai road repair ... | — | 280 28 | 280 28 |
| 48 | Misalai-Varany road repair ... ... | — | 369 34 | 369 34 |
| 49 | Kodikamam-Kachchai road repair ... | — | 265 86 | 265 86 |
| 50 | Navatkuly-Tanankilappu road repair ... | — | 607 53 | 607 53 |
| 51 | Pallai road repair ... ... | — | 200 0 | 200 0 |
| | do. construction ... ... | — | 927 87 | 927 87 |
| 52 | Roads in Pachchilaipalai, repair ... | — | 46 26 | 46 26 |
| 56 | Velanai bungalow-Kayts road, repair ... | — | 520 21 | 520 21 |
| 57 | Velanai to Pungudutivuturai road repair ... | — | 222 41 | 222 41 |
| 58 | Suruvil-Kayts road repair ... ... | — | 168 62 | 168 62 |
| 59 | Road from Arali-Kayts to Suruvil road repair... | — | 164 30 | 164 30 |
| 60 | Karampan to Oluvil road construction ... | — | 450 0 | 450 0 |
| 61 | Karativu South road repair ... ... | — | 177 90 | 177 90 |
| 62 | Karativu West road repair ... ... | — | 195 82 | 195 82 |
| 63 | Velanthalai-Thankodai road repair ... | — | 149 96 | 149 96 |
| 64 | Velanai ferry-Church road repair ... | — | 323 25 | 323 25 |
| 65 | Ammonkoil road repair ... ... | — | 150 0 | 150 0 |
| 66 | Kandasamykoil road repair .... ... | — | 218 70 | 218 70 |
| 67 | Irupiddykali road construction... ... | — | 320 0 | 320 0 |
| 68 | Analativu Central road repair ... | — | 141 53 | 141 53 |
| 69 | Road from Kandasamykoil to Nachimakoili repair ... ... ... | — | 101 19 | 101 19 |
| 70 | Kandasamykoil road to Sea-beach construction... | — | 275 0 | 275 0 |
| 71 | Nainativu Cross roads repair ... ... | — | 142 0 | 142 0 |
| 72 | Nainativu East Coast road repair ... | — | 73 80 | 73 80 |
| 73 | Roads in Delft, repair ... ... | — | 191 90 | 191 90 |
| | Cost of tools, &c. ... ... | — | 1,377 82 | 1,377 82 |
| | Labour performed on minor roads ... | — | 857 50 | 857 50 |
| | Planting, &c., trees on roadsides ... | — | 1,105 81 | 1,105 81 |
| | Total—Rs. | — | 21,640 13 | 21,640 13 |

MANNAR.

*Principal Roads.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 333 | Yakkavai to Pesalai ... ... | 18,797 17 | 2,756 66 | 21,553 83 |
| 331 | Coast road to Colombo ... ... | — | 833 33 | 833 33 |
| | Total—Rs. | 18,797 17 | 3,589 99 | 22,387 16 |

*Minor Roads.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Town roads ... ... | 710 7 | — | 710 7 |
| Erukkilampiddy road ... ... | — | 48 0 | 48 0 |
| Well road to Toddakadu ... ... | — | 80 0 | 80 0 |
| Talvupadu road ... ... | — | 248 0 | 248 0 |
| Karisal road ... ... ... | — | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Madu road ... ... ... | — | 207 50 | 207 50 |
| Road from Vilankuli to Manatkulam *viâ* Adampan ... ... ... | — | 80 0 | 80 0 |
| Deviation road to Manatkulam *viâ* Chalampen... | — | 55 0 | 55 0 |
| Road from Vellankulam to Tekilamavilu ... | — | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| Pallamadu road ... ... | — | 61 0 | 61 0 |
| Road from Iranai-Ilupaikulam to Paliaar ... | — | 157 25 | 157 25 |
| Road from Kumulankulam to Mullaittivu District boundary ... ... ... | — | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| Road from Manatkulam to Arippu ... | — | 150 50 | 150 50 |
| Vankalai to Periapillachipotkeny road ... | — | 199 50 | 199 50 |
| Road from Chilavaturai to Kangiaar ... | — | 358 0 | 358 0 |
| Chilavaturai to Kompenchantakulam road ... | — | 124 87 | 124 87 |
| Arippu village road ... ... | — | 50 0 | 5 0 |
| Vankalai village road ... ... | — | 54 0 | 54 0 |
| Jungle clearing in Mannar Island ... | — | 38 75 | 38 75 |
| Value of tools, &c. ... ... | 39 93 | — | 39 93 |
| Total—Rs. | 750 0 | 1,997 37 | 2,747 37 |

MULLAITTIVU.

*Principal Roads.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 323 | Central road to Mullaittivu (new trace) ... | 6,661 82 | 915 0 | 7,576 82 |
| 324 | Mankulam to Galkandamadu ... ... | 19,177 82 | 724 80 | 19,902 62 |
| | Total—Rs. | 25,839 64 | 1,639 80 | 27,479 44 |

| Service. | Treasury Money. Rs. c. | Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Minor Roads.* | | | |
| Tannyuttu to Kumulamunai ... | — | 45 0 | 45 0 |
| Mullaittivu town roads ... | — | 524 0 | 524 0 |
| Oddisuddan to Mannakandal ... | — | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Oddisuddan to Kalikkadu ... | — | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Tanduvan to Periyakulam ... | — | 6 50 | 6 50 |
| Katkulam to Periyakulam ... | — | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| Mara Ilupai to Kulankulam ... | — | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| Nedunkeni to Tannimurippu ... | — | 127 50 | 127 50 |
| Nelukkulam to Mankulam ... | — | 39 0 | 39 0 |
| Puverasanakulam to Vengalachedikulam ... | — | 31 0 | 31 0 |
| Vavuniya Circular roads ... | — | 19 50 | 19 50 |
| Piramanalankulam to Madu ... | — | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| Velikkulam to Mamadu ... | — | 100 50 | 100 50 |
| Irampaikulam to Palaimoddai ... | 21 0 | — | 21 0 |
| Mundumirippu to Palaimoddai ... | 80 0 | — | 80 0 |
| Tuderikulam to Vengalachedikulam ... | 44 50 | — | 44 50 |
| Makilamkulam to Iranai Ilupaikulam ... | 152 50 | — | 152 50 |
| Mamadu to Mara Ilupai ... | 18 0 | — | 18 0 |
| Madukande to Iratperiyakulam ... | 100 0 | — | 100 0 |
| Labour performed on minor roads ... | — | 37 50 | 37 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 416 0 | 984 50 | 1,400 50 |

*Abstract of Money spent by the Public Works Department on Principal Roads.*

| | | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna | Treasury money ... | 39,497 5 | |
| | Road Ordinance money ... | 25,614 83 | |
| | | | 65,111 88 |
| Mannar | Treasury money ... | 18,797 17 | |
| | Road Ordinance money ... | 3,589 99 | |
| | | | 22,387 16 |
| Mullaittivu | Treasury money ... | 25,839 64 | |
| | Road Ordinance money ... | 1,639 80 | |
| | | | 27,479 44 |
| | Total—Rs. | | 114,978 48 |

*Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads and Buildings.*

| | | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaffna | Treasury money ... | — | |
| | Road Ordinance money ... | 21,640 13 | |
| | | | 21,640 13 |
| Mannar | Treasury money ... | 750 0 | |
| | Road Ordinance money ... | 1,997 37 | |
| | | | 2,747 37 |
| Mullaittivu | Treasury money ... | 416 0 | |
| | Road Ordinance money ... | 984 50 | |
| | | | 1,400 50 |
| Urgent and immediate repairs, &c., to resthouses in the Province (from Road Ordinance funds) ... | | — | 4,088 86 |
| Repairs to markets (from Markets Fund) ... | | — | 676 68 |
| | Total—Rs. | | 30,553 54 |

*Abstract of Total Money spent.*

| | |
|---|---|
| By Public Works Department ... | 114.978 48 |
| By Provincial Road Committee ... | 30,553 54 |
| Total—Rs. | 145,532 2 |

9. *Resthouses.*—A sum of Rs. 4,088·86 was spent on the repair and improvement of the resthouses and madams in the Province. The verandah of Jaffna resthouse was fitted with cane tats to keep off the glare, and the roof of Point Pedro resthouse was lined throughout with the new patent ceiling tiles.

Ten gates were purchased for resthouses from the Railway Extension Department at a cost of Rs. 500.

10. *Government grant.*—The Government grant of Rs. 1,250 allowed for 1905 was apportioned to Mannar and Mullaittivu as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Mannar | 750 0 |
| Mullaittivu | 500 0 |

J. P. LEWIS,
Chairman.

## MANNAR DISTRICT.

TABLE A annexed shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in this district :—

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 24,435 | — | — | 24,037 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 6,158 | — | — | 6,343 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Re. 1·25 ... ... | 5,897 | | 95·76 | 6,027 | | 95·03 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 2·50 ... ... | 16 | | ·26 | 54 | | ·84 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 5,913 | 96·02 | | 6,081 | 95·87 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 23 | | ·38 | 25 | | ·39 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 109 | | 1·77 | 83 | | 1·31 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Fined ... ... | 10 | | ·16 | 2 | | ·03 |
| (e) Worked twenty-four days in labour centres ... ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (f) Dead ... ... | 34 | | ·55 | 64 | | 1·01 |
| (g) Double entries ... ... | 18 | | ·79 | 21 | | ·33 |
| | | 194 | 3·15 | | 195 | 3·07 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the village | 51 | | ·83 | 67 | | 1·06 |
| (b) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 51 | ·83 | | 67 | 1·06 |
| | | 6,158 | 100·00 | | 6,343 | 100·00 |

2. Table B annexed shows the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee :—

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1904 ... ... ... | — | 433 97 |
| Commutation realized in money ... ... ... | 7,673 75 | |
| Government contribution in aid of minor roads ... ... | 750 0 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 46 8 | |
| | | 8,469 83 |
| Total—Rs. | | 8,903 80 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment ... ... | 480 0 | |
| Commission to division officers ... | 1,051 22 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 157 65 | |
| | | 1,688 87 |
| *Principal Roads.* | | |
| Yakkawai to Pesalai ... | 2,756 66 | |
| Coast road to Colombo ... | 833 33 | |
| | | 3,589 99 |
| *Minor Roads.* | | |
| Town roads ... ... | 710 7 | |
| Erukkilampiddi road ... | 48 0 | |
| Well road to Toddakkadu ... | 80 0 | |
| Talvupadu road ... ... | 248 0 | |
| Karisal road ... ... | 20 0 | |
| Madu road ... ... | 207 50 | |
| Vilankuli to Manatkulam *viâ* Adampan ... ... | 80 0 | |
| Deviation road to Manatkulam *viâ* Chalampan ... | 55 0 | |
| Vellankulam to Tekilamavillu ... | 15 0 | |
| Pallamadu ... ... | 61 0 | |
| Iranai Iluppaikulam to Pali-ar ... | 157 25 | |
| Kumulankulam to Mullaittivu boundary ... ... | 50 0 | |
| Manatkulam to Arippu ... | 150 50 | |
| Vankalai to Periyapillachchipotkeni | 199 50 | |
| Chilavatturai to Kanchi-ar ... | 358 0 | |
| Chilavatturai to Kovitkulam ... | 124 87 | |
| Arippu village road ... | 50 0 | |
| Vankalai village road ... | 54 0 | |
| Jungle clearing ... ... | 38 75 | |
| Value of tools ... ... | 39 93 | |
| | | 2,747 37 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 | — | 877 57 |
| Total—Rs. | | 8,903 80 |

### PRINCIPAL ROADS.

3. (*a*) *Yakkavai to Pesalai.*—The whole length of 54¼ miles was worked on by the Public Works Department. The 12th and 19th miles on the mainland were metalled, making a continuous metalled road to the 19th milepost. The 7th mile on the island was also metalled, making a continuous metalled road to the 10th milepost. Pesalai itself, however, is situated at the 10½ milepost. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the metalled road should be extended up to this large village. The Talaimannar extension has been carried some distance farther. Rs. 18,792·40 was spent on the whole road from general revenue.

(*b*) *Coast road.*—The usual upkeep was done on this road, and Rs. 2,620·37 spent on it from general revenue. The deviation from Mantai to Iluppaikkadavai has made good progress ; two bridges and a causeway have been built this year.

### MINOR ROADS.

4. The Government contribution in aid of minor roads was this year increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750, which enabled more work to be carried out. Good work was done on the roads in Mannar town, but a large amount still requires to be done before they can be said to be in good order, especially on the Pallimunai, Talvupadu, and Seabeach roads, besides many of the roads in the outlying portions of the towns. More money than usual was assigned to the Musali division and several useful culverts repaired or inserted. Beyond this, nothing more than the usual jungle clearing and hole filling could be carried

out on most of the minor roads from lack of funds. In 1906 the District Road Committee will have the whole Road Ordinance funds at their disposal, giving them some Rs. 3,500 more to spend than heretofore. With this it is hoped to make a great improvement in many of the minor roads, particularly those which give access from neighbouring villages to the main arteries of traffic.

J. SCOTT,
Chairman.

District Road Committee,
Mannar, February 21, 1906.

## MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the years 1904 and 1905 :—

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 15,160 | — | — | 15,160 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 4,479 | — | — | 4,782 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Re. 1·25 ... ... | 4,105 | | 91·65 | 4,374 | | 91·47 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 2·50 ... ... | 47 | | 1·05 | 28 | | ·58 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... | 21 | | ·47 | 30 | | ·63 |
| (d) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 4,173 | 93·17 | | 4,432 | 92·68 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 63 | | 1·41 | 84 | | 1·76 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 70 | | 1·56 | 39 | | ·82 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... | — | | — | 2 | | ·04 |
| (d) Fined ... ... | 7 | | ·15 | 6 | | ·12 |
| (e) Double entries ... ... | 107 | | 2·39 | 153 | | 3·20 |
| (f) Dead ... ... | 22 | | ·49 | 36 | | ·75 |
| | | 269 | 6·00 | | 320 | 6·69 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the village | 37 | | ·83 | 30 | | ·63 |
| (b) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 37 | ·83 | | 30 | ·63 |

The revenue and expenditure of the Committee are shown in the following statement :—

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1904 ... ... ... | 2,300 | 73 |
| Collection in money ... ... ... ... | 5,537 | 50 |
| Collection in labour ... ... ... ... | 37 | 50 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works ... ... | 500 | 0 |
| Government grant for upkeep of relief labour roads ... ... | 550 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... | 129 | 42 |
| Total—Rs. | 9,055 | 15 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Salary of the Committee clerk ... ... ... | 360 | 0 |
| Pay of madam-keepers ... ... ... ... | 106 | 36 |
| Commission to division officers ... ... ... | 412 | 39 |
| Pay of boatmen ... ... ... ... | 221 | 25 |
| Allowance of District Road Committee storekeepers ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| Allowance of Sinhalese translator ... ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| Contribution to principal roads ... ... ... | 1,639 | 80 |
| Expenditure on minor roads ... ... ... | 1,400 | 50 |
| Value of cement pipes and charges ... ... ... | 501 | 90 |
| Pay of watering cooly ... ... ... ... | 63 | 49 |
| Commission for supervising minor road works ... ... | 123 | 30 |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... ... ... | 205 | 65 |
| Unexpended balance of Government grant remitted to the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, Jaffna ... ... ... | 98 | 90 |
| Balance on December 31 1905 ... ... ... | 3,846 | 61 |
| Total—Rs. | 9,055 | 15 |

The particulars of the expenditure on minor works are as follows :—

| | Road Ordinance Funds. Rs. c. | Government Grant. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jungle clearing on 135½ miles of minor roads ... | 235 0 | 180 0 | |
| Gravelling Kudiyiruppu and Post Office roads at Mullaittivu ... ... | 425 0 | — | |
| Repairing bridges and culverts ... ... | 163 0 | 25 0 | |
| Erecting new culverts ... ... | 76 50 | 71 0 | |
| | 899 50 | 276 0 | 1,175 50 |

Earthwork, sloping rivers, cutting side drains, and levelling :—

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nedunkeni to Tannimurippu ... ... | 85 0 | ... — | |
| Makilankulam to Iranai Ilupaikulam ... | — | ... 50 0 | |
| Palaimoddai to Mundumurippu ... | — | ... 50 0 | |
| Iratperiyakulam to Madukande ... | — | ... 40 0 | |
| | 85 0 | 140 0 | |
| | | | 225 0 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 1,400 50 |

The market account stands as follows :—

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1904 ... ... | 1,017 57 |
| Mullaittivu market rent ... ... ... | 100 |
| Tanniyuthu market rent ... ... ... | 137 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,254 57 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Paid sanitary rate for Mullattivu market ... ... | 4 50 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905... ... | 1,250 7 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,254 57 |

The Committee met twice in the year. The following composed the Committee :—

Messrs. R. A. G. Festing ; F. Booth ; K. Kapurale, Ratemahatmaya ; W. Black, District Engineer ; and A. Ariacutty, Kachcheri Mudaliyar.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Mullaittivu, January 15, 1906.

## SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for the year 1905 :—

| RECEIPTS. | | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... | — | 1,834 11 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c :— | | |
| (*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ... ... | 30,198 0 | |
| (*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ... | 27,298 0 | |
| (*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ... | 7,530 25 | |
| | | 65,026 25 |
| Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ... | — | 13,116 0 |
| Government grants in aid of minor works ... ... | — | 2,500 0 |
| Resthouse collections (*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ... | 1,470 61 | |
| (*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ... | 2,007 64 | |
| (*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ... | 1,495 48 | |
| | | 4,973 73 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee Establishment :— | | |
| (*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ... ... | 700 0 | |
| (*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ... | 585 0 | |
| (*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee ... | 315 0 | |
| | | 1,600 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... | — | 1,018 86 |
| Total—Rs. | | 90,068 95 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of— | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads ... ... ... | 48,769 75 | |
| (*b*) Resthouses ... ... ... | 13,447 72 | |
| | | 62,217 47 |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ... ... ... | — | — |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers ... ... ... | — | 5,288 31 |
| Provincial Road Committee's Establishment ... ... | — | 1,600 0 |
| Toll grants remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Galle District Road Committee ... ... | 6,450 0 | |
| (*b*) Matara District Road Committee ... ... | 6,666 0 | |
| | | 13,116 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Galle District Road Committee ... ... | — | — |
| (*b*) Matara District Road Committee ... ... | — | — |
| (*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee ... | 2,500 0 | |
| | | 2,500 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... ... | — | 166 62 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 ... ... | — | 5,180 55* |
| Total—Rs. | | 90,068 95 |

* Out of this balance a sum of Rs. 3,212·68 has been voted but not yet expended.

The resthouses throughout the Province were kept in good order and were well equipped. A statement showing the amount expended on their upkeep, equipment, and improvement, &c., during the year is subjoined :—

Expenditure incurred on Resthouses on Upkeep, Equipment, Improvement. &c., during the Year 1905.

| | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Supervision of resthouses .. .. | — | 720 0 |
| Equipment of resthouses, Galle District .. .. | 839 94 | |
| Equipment of resthouses, Matara District .. | 1,016 43 | |
| Equipment of resthouses, Hambantota District .. | 662 73 | |
| | | 2,519 10 |
| Upkeep of resthouses, Galle District .. .. | 992 61 | |
| Upkeep of resthouses, Matara District .. .. | 1,139 0 | |
| Upkeep of resthouses, Hambantota District .. | 997 37 | |
| | | 3,128 98 |
| Permanent walls, Uragaha resthouse .. .. | — | 722 70 |
| Raising garden wall, Hikkaduwa resthouse .. | — | 99 50 |
| Furnishing bedroom, Matara resthouse .. .. | — | 78 50 |
| Wire fences, Akuressa and Deniyaya resthouses .. | — | 218 55 |
| Cementing kitchen and kitchen verandah, Weligama resthouse .. .. .. .. | — | 150 0 |
| Wooden paling, Matara resthouse .. .. | — | 214 68 |
| Laying concrete in kitchen, &c., Dikwella resthouse .. | — | 110 0 |
| Improving Matara resthouse ... ... | — | 615 0 |
| Glass tiles, Akuressa, Hakmana, and Deniyaya resthouses | — | 60 0 |
| Surface drain and repairing well at Weligama resthouse .. | — | 67 20 |
| Venetian shutters for bedrooms, Ambalantota resthouse | — | 108 0 |
| Resthouse plantations, Southern Province .. | — | 253 52 |
| Cutlery from England .. .. .. .. | — | 215 52 |
| Rebuilding Deniyaya resthouse .. .. | — | 4,116 47 |
| Compensation for damage caused by the falling of a del tree at Weligama resthouse .. .. | — | 50 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 13,447 72 |

The statements of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committees, together with the reports of the Chairmen, District Road Committees, are annexed.

Provincial Road Committee,
Galle, February 16, 1906.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Chairman.

## GALLE DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1904 and 1905 :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 220,951 | — | — | 220,951 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 50,071 | — | — | 50,216 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 43,815 | | 87·50 | 44,612 | | 88·84 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 859 | | 1·71 | 643 | | 1·28 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... ... | 70 | | ·13 | 90 | | ·17 |
| (d) Laboured twelve days ... | 4 | | ·008 | — | | — |
| | | 44,748 | 89·36 | | 45,345 | 90·30 |
| 4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 1,718 | | 3·43 | 1,146 | | 2·28 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 2,544 | | 5·08 | 2,653 | | 5·28 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... ... | 49 | | ·09 | 31 | | ·06 |
| (d) Fined ... ... | 28 | | ·05 | 57 | | ·11 |
| (e) Double entries, &c. ... ... | 183 | | ·36 | 198 | | ·39 |
| (f) Dead ... ... | 193 | | ·38 | 142 | | ·28 |
| | | 4,715 | 9·41 | | 4,227 | 8·41 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the village ... | 8 | | ·01 | 15 | | ·02 |
| (b) Otherwise, not arrested ... | 600 | | 1·19 | 629 | | 1·25 |
| | | 608 | 1·21 | | 644 | 1·28 |

The receipts and expenditure of the Galle District Road Committee were as follows :—

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... | 5,386 76 |
| Commutation realized in money ... | 68,922 0 |
| Do. in labour ... | 135 0 |
| Toll grant on minor roads ... ... | 6,450 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works | — |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... | 204 43 |
| Total—Rs. | 81,098 19 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ... ... | 30,198 0 |
| Amount expended on minor works ... | 29,861 71* |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment Rs. 700 0 | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment „ 5,958 34 | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers „ 7,963 83 | |
| | 14,622 17 |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... | 1,094 96 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | 5,321 35 |
| Total—Rs. | 81,098 19 |

* Contribution in labour ; Rs. 135.

The statement of expenditure on minor works and the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads are annexed.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Chairman.

Galle, February 16, 1906.

*Annexures.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS, GALLE.

188½ miles cart road ; 18 miles bridle road ; 40 miles towpath ; 8 ferries.

THERE has been no addition to the mileage of roads.

The amount expended on the surface work is much the same as the previous year, averaging about Rs. 100 per mile, which, as I have repeatedly pointed out, is less than the Kalutara, Matara, and Hambantota Districts. The year was a fortunate one as regards floods ; usually these sweep many miles of roads time after time when all blinding goes, leaving a rough surface. In a district like this the vehicle traffic is ever on the increase as the country develops, but the Committee's funds are at a standstill ; eventually the only relief will come in the Public Works Department taking over the most important roads. During the year no road got into bad order, which is *entirely* due to the large portion of track metalling done. It was only on purely so-called gravelled (cabook earth) surfaces that any trouble existed, for no gravel can stand continuous rain and heavily loaded carts, the wheel weight being so great and the gravel after rain crushing into mud. I trust the day is not far distant when special Government votes can be secured to complete the system of track metal and gravel centre (which carries nominal traffic), as the Committee cannot be expected to upkeep and improve roads by metalling on Rs. 100 a mile. I have again to complain of the unfairness of the Forest Department, who transport between 6,000 to 7,000 tons of fuel for the Railway from Uragaha to Kosgoda station, over five miles of road. They make a handsome profit out of this business of several thousand rupees, and do not assist the District Road Committee in a cent. A toll would soon turn a profit into a loss. Besides this tonnage the local equals another 1,000 or 2,000 tons ; this means that the road carries *several times* more traffic than any mileage outside the Municipal limits of Galle. I think the Public Works Department should take over the road until the fuel operations are exhausted. There is another matter booming ahead, and that is the motor car. All who use the roads now complain of the narrow road width and curves. I do not see the necessity to widen the roads for the sake of cars, but the widening and flattening of curves is essential for those who drive and use bicycles ; the danger of these cars and motor cars are great as they become more plentiful, and as the funds of the Committee are so limited I propose to take up one or two yearly and so do the improvement gradually. The year ended by seeing the large length of roads in fairly good order.

*Bridge vote.*—There is under this head much to do with only a scanty amount of money. Two cut stone masonry abutments were built to a 25 feet span bridge on the Kottawa-Imadawa road, each abutment being 15 feet by 10 feet by 4 feet ; the work only cost Rs. 550. There are many more old abutments requiring rebuilding, and will have to be taken up on " patience " system as funds are available. The total lineal feet of bridge now in this district reaches the large figure of near 4,000 lineal feet ; the expenditure to the lay mind would not be so apparent as a professional man. I am thankful to say during the year there was not a single complaint or mishap.

*Culvert vote.*—Original culverts were built of pieces of packed stone with hardly any waterways ; in fact more water crossed the road than went under it. These dangerous traps have year by year been gradually absorbed by the later-day wedged stone culvert at virtually same cost. Twenty-eight new culverts were built for the Rs. 1,000 allowed. So well is wedging done now that a 6 feet clear waterway can be got equal to an old-day bridge. It will take many years on the Rs. 1,000 to rid the roads of this old cross drains ; some had abominable " humps "; very few are now left. When the culverts are all renewed the road surface will improve with less cross wash.

*Improvement vote.*—No money being available, nothing was done, although Rs. 1,000 has been marked if available to construct the abutments on the Kottowa-Wanduramba Village Committee road, which ultimately will be taken over by the District Road Committee, it being a connecting link of the old and new roads to Udugama ; an ordinary " bike " can be ridden over it lifting at two places. The end of 1906 should see it passable, but I am afraid not completed, unless Government come to the rescue with

another Rs. 1,000. I have here to point out that the District Road Committee gets no help whatsoever from Government, although it is on account of these roads that Crown lands sell so well, and if more help was given to open new parts of the country much more revenue could be secured by enhancing valuation of lands.

*Resthouses.*—There are now eleven resthouses, all of which are in good order, but I regret that they are very little used except Bentota and Ambalangoda. Hikkaduwa, a recently built one, nicely situated, has financially been an utter failure. I do not think Rs. 100 fees has been collected for the year; other resthouses are very little patronized.

JNO. W. ERSKINE,
Superintendent, Minor Roads.

Galle, January 25, 1906.

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Statement of Expenditure on Minor Roads in the Galle District during 1905.

| No. of Estimate. | Name of Road. | Mileage. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Section I.* | | | |
| 1. | Old street ... ... ... | ¾ ... | 50 0 | |
| 2. | Circular road... ... ... | 3½ ... | 491 83 | |
| 3. | Bentota to Uragaha, 1st section ... | 4 ... | 695 84 | |
| | | | | 1,237 67 |
| | *Section II.* | | | |
| 4. | Bentota to Uragaha, 2nd section ... | 4¾ ... | 349 20 | |
| 5. | Kosgoda to Elpitiya ... ... | 11¾ ... | 1,449 25 | |
| | | | | 1,798 45 |
| | *Section III.* | | | |
| 6. | Ambalangoda to Elpitiya ... ... | 10½ ... | 3,393 5 | |
| 7. | Randomba cross road ... ... | ¾ ... | 98 25 | |
| 8. | Elpitiya to Pitigala ... ... | 10½ ... | 791 0 | |
| 9. | Karandeniya to Batapola ... ... | 5¼ ... | 447 95 | |
| | | | | 4,730 25 |
| | *Section IV.* | | | |
| 10. | Madampe to Gonapinuwala ... ... | 8½ ... | 797 80 | |
| 11. | Halpatota to Batapola ... ... | 6 ... | 548 50 | |
| 12. | Alutwala to Ampegama ... ... | 1 ... | 97 20 | |
| 13. | Ambana road extension ... ... | 8 ... | 536 75 | |
| | | | | 1,980 25 |
| | *Section V.* | | | |
| 14. | Hirimbura to Baddegama ... ... | 9¼ ... | 1,835 88 | |
| 15. | Sandarawela to Wanduramba ... | 6¼ ... | 498 52 | |
| 16. | Ratgama to Dodangoda ... ... | 5 ... | 698 90 | |
| 17. | Wakwella to Hiniduma towpath ... | 40 ... | 733 87 | |
| 18. | Wakwella to Dodangoda Sandarawala (foot road) | 4 ... | 132 50 | |
| 18*a* | Sandarawala to Dodangoda ... ... | ... | 447 30 | |
| | | | | 4,346 97 |
| | *Section VI.* | | | |
| 19. | Uluwitike to Hapugala ... ... | 2 ... | 197 0 | |
| 20. | Kitulampitiya to Batuwantudawa ... | 1¾ ... | 95 50 | |
| 21. | Bope to Wataraka ... ... | 1¼ ... | 97 10 | |
| 22. | Municipal limits to Wakwella ... | 3¼ ... | 496 65 | |
| 23. | Gintota to Wakwella ... ... | 3¼ ... | 349 95 | |
| 24. | Kitulampitiya to Hapugala ... ... | 1¾ ... | 346 90 | |
| | | | | 1,583 10 |
| | *Section VII.* | | | |
| 25. | Municipal limits to Kurunduwatta ... | 3½ ... | 997 40 | |
| 26. | Morris road to Bataduwa ... ... | 2 ... | 246 50 | |
| 27. | Akmimana to Poddala ... ... | 4½ ... | 599 10 | |
| 28. | Akmimana to Pinnaduwa ... ... | 2 ... | 197 0 | |
| | | | | 2,040 0 |
| | *Section VIII.* | | | |
| 29. | Kottowa to Imaduwa ... ... | 8¾ ... | 1,449 5 | |
| 30. | Imaduwa to Ahangama ... ... | 7 ... | 898 43 | |
| 31. | Borale tank road ... ... | 1 ... | 99 50 | |
| | | | | 2,446 98 |
| | *Section IX.* | | | |
| 32. | Pilane to Habaraduwa ... ... | 3¾ ... | 399 27 | |
| 33. | Unawatuna to Hinatigala ... ... | 3½ ... | 399 20 | |
| 34. | Unawatuna to Talpe ... ... | 1¾ ... | 148 45 | |
| 35. | Katukurunda to Angulugaha ... | 3¾ ... | 395 95 | |
| | | | | 1,342 87 |
| | *Section X.* | | | |
| 36. | Ganegoda to Wanduramba ... ... | 5 ... | 949 50 | |
| 37. | Wanduramba to Udugama ... ... | 12 ... | 849 20 | |
| 38. | Yatalamatta to Nagoda ... ... | 3½ ... | 298 0 | |
| | | | | 2,096 70 |
| | *Section XI.* | | | |
| 39. | Udugama to Hiniduma (bridle road) ... | 10 ... | 144 0 | |
| 40. | Hiniduma to Opata ... ... | 12 ... | 834 29 | |
| 41. | Opata to Dehigaspe (bridle road) ... | 8 ... | 98 0 | |
| | | | | 1,076 29 |

| No. of Estimate. | Name of Road. | Mileage. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Ferries.* | | | |
| 42 | Madu-ganga ... ... ... | — ... | — | 275 50 |
| | Hiniduma ... ... ... | | | |
| | Kannaliya ... ... ... | | | |
| | Udugama ... ... ... | | | |
| | Mapalagama ... ... ... | | | |
| | Homedolla ... ... ... | | | |
| | Nagoda ... ... ... | | | |
| 43 | Bridges ... ... ... | — ... | — | 2,487 35 |
| 44 | Hiniduma-Opata new road extension ... | — ... | — | — |
| 45 | Tools ... ... ... | — ... | — | 749 33 |
| 46 | Construction of culverts ... ... | — ... | — | 1,000 0 |
| 48/04 | Dodangoda-Sandarawala road... ... | — ... | — | 200 0 |
| | Ferry boat for Dodangoda ... ... | — ... | — | 470 0 |
| | | | Total—Rs. | 29,861 71 |

| | Mileage. |
|---|---|
| Cart roads ... ... ... ... | 188½ |
| Bridle roads ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| Towpath ... ... ... ... | 40 |

## MATARA DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in this district in 1904 and 1905 :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 188,408 | — | — | 188,408 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 43,370 | — | — | 44,887 | — |
| 3. Effectives in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 36,886 | | 85·04 | 37,876 | | 84·38 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 498 | | 1·14 | 495 | | 1·10 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... ... | 981 | | 2·26 | 1,010 | | 2·25 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | 33 | | ·07 | 53 | | ·11 |
| | | 38,398 | 88·53 | | 39,434 | 87·85 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 1,413 | | 3·25 | 1,731 | | 3·85 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 2,060 | | 4·74 | 2,107 | | 4·69 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | 35 | | ·08 | 28 | | ·06 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 58 | | ·12 | 11 | | ·02 |
| (*e*) Double entries, &c. ... ... | 134 | | ·30 | 221 | | ·49 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 184 | | ·42 | 177 | | ·39 |
| | | 3,884 | 8·95 | | 4,275 | 9·52 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village ... | 1,073 | | 2·47 | 1,137 | | 2·53 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | 15 | | ·03 | 41 | | ·09 |
| | | 1,088 | 2·50 | | 1,178 | 2·62 |

The receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Matara, for the year 1905 are embodied in the following statement :—

| RECEIPTS. | In Money. Rs. c. | In Labour. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... | — ... | — ... | 13,948 36 |
| Commutation realized in money and labour ... | 58,405 85 ... | 1,674 62 ... | 60,080 47 |
| Toll grants on minor road ... ... | 6,666 0 | | |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... | 306 43 | | |
| | | — | 6,972 43 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 81,001 26 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended on account of principal roads and resthouses in money and labour ... | 27,298 0 ... | 207 50 ... | 27,505 50 |
| Amount expended on minor works ... | 31,868 50 ... | 1,467 12 ... | 33,335 62 |
| Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers ... ... | 13,434 79 | | |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... | 1,265 27 | | |
| | | — | 14,700 6 |
| | | | 75,541 18 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | — | — | 5,460 8 |
| | | Total—Rs. | 81,001 26 |

The following statement shows the amount expended on minor works during the year :—

| Name of Road. | Length in Miles. | In Labour. Rs. c. | In Money. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Four Gravets.* | | | | |
| Madiha road ... | 2 | — | 1,306 63 | |
| Gabadawidiya-Walgama ... | 2½ | — | 549 62 | |
| Naimana road ... | 4 | — | 628 69 | |
| | 8½ | — | 2,484 94 | |
| | | | | 2,484 94 |
| *Weligam Korale.* | | | | |
| Weligama-Telijjawila ... ... | 10 | 94 25 | 2,100 33 | |
| Borale road ... ... | 5 | 71 25 | 178 75 | |
| Henagama road ... ... | 5 | — | 357 50 | |
| Korahana road ... ... | 2½ | 40 50 | 259 29 | |
| Kola-edanda road ... ... | 1 | — | 284 68 | |
| Kotawila road ... ... | 5 | — | 309 61 | |
| | 28½ | 206 0 | 3,490 16 | |
| | | | | 3,696 16 |
| *Wellaboda Pattu.* | | | | |
| Meddewatta-Hunnadeniya ... | 9 | 133 50 | 1,081 0 | |
| Aparekka road ... ... | 6½ | 250 53 | 719 43 | |
| Dondra road ... ... | 2 | — | 232 60 | |
| Madawala road ... ... | 2 | — | 302 20 | |
| Pategama road ... ... | 1½ | — | 148 0 | |
| Gandara road ... ... | ¾ | — | 48 0 | |
| | 21¾ | 384 0 | 2,531 23 | |
| | | | | 2,915 23 |
| *Gangaboda Pattu.* | | | | |
| Tihagoda-Akuressa ... | 14½ | 265 25 | 3,199 66 | |
| Kamburupitiya-Kirinda ... | 6. | 95 25 | 538 75 | |
| Kadduwa road ... ... | 8 | 115 50 | 484 50 | |
| Kamburupitiya *vid* Ellewela to Hakmana | 8 | — | 206 0 | |
| | 36½ | 476 0 | 4,428 91 | |
| | | | | 4,904 91 |
| *Kandaboda Pattu.* | | | | |
| Hakmana-Miella ... ... | 4¾ | 22 50 | 2,456 0 | |
| Kamburupitiya-Makandura ... | 5½ | 113 12 | 333 12 | |
| Makandura-Mulatiyana ... | 3½ | 70 50 | 264 50 | |
| Denagama-Mulatiyana ... | 8 | 31 75 | 4,360 81 | |
| | 21¾ | 237 87 | 7,414 43 | |
| | | | | 7,652 30 |
| *Morawak Korale.* | | | | |
| Kotapola-Urubokka ... ... | 12 | 63 0 | 1,101 48 | |
| Old Morawak korale road ... | 12 | 66 75 | 1,806 70 | |
| Mulatiyana *via* Kudapana and Dampahala to Urubokka ... | 18 | 33 50 | 1,399 60 | |
| Beralapanatara-Deniyaya ... | 6 | — | 146 84 | |
| Hulankanda road ... ... | 4 | — | 100 0 | |
| Opata road ... ... | 4½ | — | 36 0 | |
| | 56½ | 163 25 | 4,590 62 | |
| | | | | 4,753 87 |
| Road to gravel pit, Karagoda Uyangoda | — | — | 20 0 | |
| Compensation for gravel ... | — | — | 4 16 | |
| Compensation for cocoanut trees ... | — | — | 42 0 | |
| Culverts ... ... | — | — | 773 40 | |
| Bridges ... ... | — | — | 3,915 30 | |
| Salaries of overseers ... | — | — | 1,423 37 | |
| Tools. ... ... | — | — | 749 98 | |
| | | | | 6,928 21 |
| Grand Total ... | 173½ | — | — | 33,335 62 |

The roads have been kept in excellent order on an extremely economical expenditure. The following works should be carried to completion as funds permit :—

(1) Road to Mulatiyana from Urubokka, 13 more miles have to be completed.
(2) Restoration of the old Morawak korale road as far as Binhamara.
(3) Improvement of the Denegama-Mulatiyana road.
(4) Metalling the Hakmana-Miella road.

A bridge over the Denegama spill must be constructed so soon as funds permit.

The Naimana-Aparekka road should be handed over to the Public Works Department.

I greatly regret to record the death on the 28th September of Mr. C. W. Boteju, who was for twenty-five years Head Clerk of the District Committee, which has sustained a severe loss by his demise. He was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Austin.

A report on the minor roads in Matara District by the Superintendent of Minor Roads is annexed.

Matara, February 13, 1906.

G. COOKSON,
Chairman.

*Annexure.*

REPORT ON MINOR ROADS FOR 1905.

I AM glad to be able to report that the roads have been maintained in good order during the year, with the exception of the Kamburupitiya-Makandura road, which was badly scoured by floods. At any time this is a difficult road to keep in order, being badly formed, and there being no good gravel pits from which to procure gravel.

One mile of the Urubokka-Mulatiyana road at Urubokka was formed, gravelled, and bridges and culverts put in. I regret to note that Government have only voted Rs. 2,000 for this road during 1906.

Two miles of the old Morawak korale road were re-formed and gravelled; permanent culverts were also put in. This is a great improvement, and the system adopted by the Committee of yearly re-forming and opening one to two miles of this road is an excellent one.

The Denegama-Mulatiyana road is now open to traffic, and is made much use of by the villagers. All that remains to be done now is to gravel the road; this is being done yearly, two miles being taken in hand at a time.

The first two miles of the Hakmana-Miella road were full metalled and are in very good order; metal is also being broken for another mile. By 1907 the whole of this road should be full metalled.

During the year I invested in a motor bicycle. I have now greater command over my working parties, and, with the exception of those roads in the Morawak korale, can visit any work in 2½ hours. But the motor has its dangers in the shape of the miserable cattle which the owners persist in tying on the roadside. I had one serious accident and many narrow escapes.

The old resthouse at Deniyaya was taken down and a substantial building in granite put up in its place.

A. ERSKINE,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

Matara, February 2, 1906.

## HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Hambantota District in 1904 and 1905 :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 104,863 | — | — | 104,863 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 24,236 | — | — | 25,437 | — |
| 3. Effectives in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 21,992 | | 90·75 | 22,087 | | 86·83 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 188 | | ·78 | 702 | | 2·76 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... | 232 | | ·95 | 336 | | 1·32 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | 10 | | ·04 | — | | — |
| | | 22,422 | 92·52 | | 23,125 | 90·91 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 959 | | 3·95 | 829 | | 3·25 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 504 | | 2·07 | 677 | | 2·66 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... | 10 | | ·04 | 64 | | ·26 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 33 | | ·13 | 78 | | ·30 |
| (*e*) Double entries ... ... | 77 | | ·32 | 32 | | ·12 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 96 | | ·40 | 113 | | ·45 |
| | | 1,679 | 6·91 | | 1,793 | 7·04 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village | 67 | | ·28 | 99 | | ·38 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | 68 | | ·28 | 420 | | 1·66 |
| | | 135 | ·56 | | 519 | 2·04 |

The receipts and expenditure of the Hambantota District Road Committee were as follows :—

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... ... | 1,862 | 80 |
| Commutation realized in money ... ... ... | 35,298 | 0 |
| Do. in labour ... ... ... | 504 | 0 |
| Toll grant on minor roads ... ... ... ... | 295 | 84 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works ... ... | 2,500 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... | 23 | 66 |
| Total—Rs. | 40,484 | 30 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ... ... | 7,539 | 25 |
| Amount expended on minor works ... ... ... | 20,126 | 96 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment... | 315 | 0 |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment ... ... ... | 2,714 | 2 |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers ... ... ... | 2,971 | 99 |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... ... ... | 1,938 | 56 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905... ... ... | 4,878 | 52 |
| Total—Rs. | 40,484 | 30 |

The following is a statement showing the expenditure on minor roads during 1905 :—

| Name of Road. | Length in Miles. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. |
| *West Giruwa Pattu.* | | |
| Tangalla streets ... ... ... | 2 ... | 889 75 |
| Beliatta-Katuwana ... ... ... | 19 ... | 4,431 33 |
| Beliatta-Getamanna ... ... ... | 5½ ... | 685 45 |
| Tangalla-Wiraketiya ... ... ... | 11 ... | 1,059 35 |
| Ranna-Wiraketiya ... ... ... | 10 ... | 1,246 30 |
| Walasmulla-Wiraketiya ... ... ... | 4½ ... | 597 74 |
| Dammulla-Wiraketiya ... ... ... | 6½ ... | 778 83 |
| Talahaganwaduwa-Miella ... ... ... | 2 ... | 400 0 |
| Marakolliya-Walganeliya ... ... ... | 3 ... | 311 50 |
| Upkeep of bridges and culverts... ... ... | — ... | 2,297 99 |
| Building 30 masonry culverts ... ... ... | — ... | 957 29 |
| Rolled iron beams for bridges ... ... ... | — ... | 1,495 15 |
| *East Giruwa Pattu.* | | |
| Katuwana-Hatagala ... ... ... | 23 ... | 1,777 94 |
| *Magam Pattu.* | | |
| Ambalantota-Wanduruppa ... ... ... | 1½ ... | 364 55 |
| Ambalantota-Koggalla ... ... ... | 8 ... | 199 50 |
| Sittrakala-Koggala ... ... ... | 8 ... | 200 0 |
| Hambantota streets ... ... ... | 4½ ... | 1,749 68 |
| Circular Lewaya road ... ... ... | 1¾ ... | 324 61 |
| Maba Lewaya-Migahajandura ... ... ... | 19 ... | 300 0 |
| Tissa bund road ... ... ... | 1 .... | 60 0 |
| Total ... | 130¼ | 20,126 96 |

District Road Committee's Office,
Hambantota, February 13, 1906.

J. O'K. MURTY,
Chairman.

## REPORT ON MINOR ROADS AND WORKS IN THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1905.

### ROADS.

THE roads in my charge have on the whole been kept in fair order during the year, but with the daily increasing traffic, and funds and materials at my disposal (I have already pointed out the scarcity of gravel in the district), I find it impossible to prevent their cutting up during the wet weather. This is especially the case in the low-lying ground or where the road passes through long stretches of paddy fields. I hope, however, to be able to metal the wheel tracks in the worst places in 1906.

A vote of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose for my section of the Walasmulla-Hakmana road (on which a toll has been placed), and a sum of Rs. 500 has also been voted for the same purpose on the Tangalla-Wiraketiya road. I hope that both of these places, which have hitherto been a source of constant complaint, will in future be kept in good order. A vote of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned by Government for the maintenance of the road from Beliatta to Kahawatta, 1½ mile; with this sum another half mile has been metalled in the wheel tracks on good solid foundations, making in all one mile completed, which has stood the heavy traffic in 1904 and 1905 well. If money is again voted I hope to complete this section in 1906.

### BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

Bridges and culverts have been kept in good order during the year. A vote of Rs. 960 was sanctioned for building twenty-seven new culverts to replace temporary ones, and the work was carried out during the year. A vote of Rs. 2,656·17 was also sanctioned for the purchase of rolled steel beams for bridges to replace the old wooden structures, as they became rotten and unsafe. With this sum the following bridges have been rebuilt, viz. :—

*Beliatta-Katuwana road.*

No. 40 bridge at 7th milepost, 23 ft. span: a wooden bridge on masonry abutment on one row of three piles was rebuilt with three rolled steel beams, 24 ft. by 12 in. by 6 in., and with satinwood planks, 8 ft. by 6 in. by 4 in., and wooden hand rails.

No. 50 bridge at 10¼ mile: a wooden pile bridge, masonry abutments, 46 ft. span, on one row of three piles, was rebuilt with one row of three steel piles, cross and longitudinal steel beams, and satinwood planks and hand rails. The piles were imbedded in cement concrete and further strengthened with stays of angle iron.

*Walasmulla-Hakmana road.*

Bridge No. 2, 36 ft. span, masonry abutments: a wooden bridge on one row of three piles was rebuilt with heavy steel beams, 40 ft. by 21 in. by 7½ in., with T and angle iron hand rails, and satinwood planks 8 ft. by 6 in. by 4 in., leaving at the end of the year a balance of six steel beams and 120 satinwood planks in my hands. With these, and a sum of Rs. 2,000 voted for 1906 for the purchase of rolled steel beams, I hope to complete the following bridges, which are all in a rotten condition :—

*Beliatta-Katuwana road.*

No. 74: a wooden bridge with masonry abutments, 56 ft. span, on two rows of three piles each, to be rebuilt with steel piles and beams and T and angle iron hand rails with satinwood planks 8 ft. by 6 in. by 4 in.

No. 79: a wooden bridge with no abutments, 25 ft. span, to be rebuilt with steel piles and beams and T and angle iron hand rails and satinwood planks 8 ft. by 6 in. by 4 in.

No. 80 bridge: a wooden pile bridge, with no abutments, to be rebuilt with two rows of three steel piles and steel beams, with hand rails of T and angle iron and satinwood planking 8 ft. by 6 in. by 4 in.

*Tangalla-Wiraketiya road.*

No. 11 bridge, 16 feet span, masonry abutments, is a wooden structure, to be rebuilt with steel beams and T and iron hand rails and satinwood planking 8 ft. by 6 in. by 4 in.

RESTHOUSES.

Resthouses have been kept in order during the year.

*Tangalla.*—A contract has been made for renewing the roof of the main building for the sum of Rs. 1,701, and tenders have been invited for certain additions and alterations to the house itself, but up to the end of the year no work had been done.

*Walasmulla.*—The cocoanuts planted in 1904 are coming on well, but the mangosteen plants have all died out and their places filled in with cocoanut plants. An iron gate has been fitted to the resthouse compound to replace the wooden one, which was unserviceable.

*Ranna.*—The cocoanuts planted in 1904 have not done so well as at Walasmulla, and the jak plants all died out. I think this is due partially to want of proper attention by the resthouse-keeper in not having them watered in the dry weather, and partially to cattle being allowed to trespass. The fence was kept in good order, but the gate is often left open at night and cattle get in.

*Ambalantota* was fitted with venetian shutters to all the windows at a cost of Rs. 112.

*Tissamaharama* was supplied with an iron gate to the compound at a cost of Rs. 55, including transport.

JAMES F. BRUNTON,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

Kahawatta, January 20, 1906.

# EASTERN PROVINCE.

## BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in the Batticaloa District :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 134,173 | — | — | 134,173 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 32,332 | — | — | 32,673 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 27,627 | | 85·44 | 27,567 | | 84·37 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 1,301 | | 4·02 | 1,922 | | 5·88 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... | 40 | | ·12 | 220 | | ·67 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 28,968 | 89·59 | | 29,709 | 90·92 |
| 4. Not effective, but have discharged their liabilities :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 904 | | 2·79 | 911 | | 2·78 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 1,133 | | 3·50 | 1,023 | | 3·13 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | — | | — | 15 | | ·04 |
| (*d*) Fined Rs. 10 ... ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*e*) Worked twenty-four days in labour centres ... ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*f*) Double entries ... ... | 223 | | ·68 | 144 | | ·44 |
| (*g*) Dead ... ... | 248 | | ·76 | 351 | | 1·07 |
| | | 2,508 | 7·75 | | 2, 44 | 7·48 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district ... | 856 | | — | 520 | | — |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not accounted for ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 856 | 2·64 | | 520 | 1·59 |

Compared with 1904, there is a slight falling off in the number of those who paid single rate, but this is more than compensated for by an increase of 621 in the number of those who paid double rate.

There is a slight increase in the total number of persons who paid and laboured, but considering that 1904 was a bad year I consider the results of 1905 disappointing.

Annexed is a table showing the number of men who paid and laboured during each of the last ten years :—

| Year. | No. of Men. | Year. | No. of Men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... | 24,006 | 1901 ... ... | 27,379 |
| 1897 ... ... | 24,512 | 1902 ... ... | 8,236 |
| 1898 ... ... | 24,688 | 1903 ... ... | 29,074 |
| 1899 ... ... | 25,354 | 1904 ... ... | 28,968 |
| 1900 ... ... | 26,338 | 1905 ... ... | 29,709 |

I append a statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1905 :—

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... | — | 2,166 91 |
| Commutation realized in money ... | 47,362 0 | |
| Do. in labour ... | 147 0 | |
| | | 47,509 0 |
| Resthouse collections ... | — | 1,634 82 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | — | 976 25 |
| Government contribution in aid of resthouse-keeper's salaries ... | — | 900 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 53,186 98 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals :— | | |
| In money ... ... | 20,167 50 | |
| In labour ... ... | — | |
| | | 20,167 50 |
| Repair of resthouses ... | — | 2,128 45 |
| Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ... | — | 7,854 16 |
| Amount expended on minor roads :— | | |
| In money ... ... | 13,735 85 | |
| In labour ... ... | 147 0 | |
| | | 13,882 85 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers ... | — | 3,336 50 |
| Furnishing resthouses ... | — | 610 32 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | — | 1,253 0 |
| | | 49,232 78 |
| Balance ... ... | — | 3,954 20 |
| Total—Rs. | | 53,186 98 |

An important work was commenced this year in the building of a new resthouse for Batticaloa. The old resthouse in Koddaimunai was incommodious and badly situated. It was handed over to Government to be converted into quarters for the Inspector of Police, for which purpose it is very suitable, being close to the police station and barracks. The Government paid the Committee Rs. 7,000 for the building and contributed Rs.5,000 in aid of the new building, which is being built in a convenient situation in Puliyantivu near the Kachcheri.

Some progress was made in opening a new road from Sadayantalawa to Malwatta on the road from Sammanturai to Amparai tank. The section from Malwatta to Amparai is being improved by the Irrigation Engineer, Amparai. There is an excellent road from Sadayantalawa to Chavalakadai on the lake shore, and thus there will be easy communication with Batticaloa and Kalmunai.

There are village roads on the west of the lake which it is very desirable should be taken up and improved, but want of funds has hitherto stood in the way. The Committee is burdened with the upkeep of forty minor roads and finds it hard to provide funds for new works.

Amongst other roads which should be taken up are—

(1) Kurinchamunai to Unnichchai.
(2) Connection of Unnichchai with road to Puluganawa and improvement of that road.
(3) Improvement of road from Manmunai Point to Puluganawa, with a branch to Kadukamunai tank.
(4) Improvement of the road from Chavalakadai to Mandur.

As to the road along the west shore of the lake, it would no doubt be very desirable, but the cost is prohibitive.

All the country on the west shore drains into the lake, and the road would have to be provided with a very large number of bridges and causeways.

A report from the Superintendent of Minor Roads is annexed showing in detail the work done during the year.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Chairman.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Batticaloa, 10th April, 1906.

*Annexure.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS, BATTICALOA.

THE works on minor roads during the year under review were more or less of an upkeep nature. The only two items of special works undertaken were :—

(*a*) The opening of the trace from Sadayantalawa to Malwatta, which was surveyed and levelled by me in October, 1904.
(*b*) The erection of two wooden cart bridges across the streams at Mullamunai of 65 and 55 feet spans.

Under the head of Maintenance the platforms of six small bridges were renewed, and the following sections of roads which were sandy and difficult for village cart traffic were formed and gravelled, viz. :—

| | Lines. |
|---|---|
| (1) Paddiruppu-Kurumanvelly road .. .. .. | 26 |
| (2) Paddiruppu-Nathanai road .. .. .. | 26 |
| (3) Sittandi-Muttur lake road .. .. .. | 12 |
| (4) Vandarumulai village road .. .. .. | 5 |
| (5) Talankuda to lake .. .. .. .. | 12 |

The natural surface minor roads connecting the outlying Sinhalese villages in Akkarai pattu and Sammanturai divisions, which were not repaired for some years previously, received special attention during the year and several deviations were made in the traces to avoid rough and low places.

A total length of 202 miles of minor roads were kept up and maintained in fair order during 1905 ; the mileage is the highest on record.

A.—*Maintenance of Minor Roads.*

| No. | Name of Road. | Description of Work done. | Mileage. | Amount expended. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chittandi to Muttur lake ... | Gravelling surface, side jungle clearing ... | 1½ ... | 294 50 |
| 2. | Paddiruppu to Kurumanvaly ... | Do. ... | 2½ ... | 568 50 |
| 3. | Valaieravu ferry to Urani ... | Do. ... | 2½ ... | 180 0 |
| 4. | Koduvamadu to Ulantanai ... | Jungle clearing and surface repairs ... | 1½ ... | 45 0 |
| 5. | Valaieravu causeway to Keechokalmunai | Gravelling surface and repairs to bridge ... | 1 ... | 107 50 |
| 6. | Valaieravu to Timilativu ... | Gravelling surface and jungle clearing ... | 1 ... | 114 25 |
| 7. | Vavunativu to Eachentivu ... | Jungle clearing and surface repairs ... | 1½ ... | 50 0 |
| 8. | Vavunativu to Thumpalancholai | Do. ... | 12 ... | 184 50 |
| 9. | Vavunativu to Maradipooval ... | Do. ... | 2 ... | 52 0 |
| 10. | Vavunativu to Mandur ... | Do. ... | 14 ... | 224 75 |
| 11. | Cheddipalayam to lake ... | Gravelling surface and repairs to bridge ... | 1 ... | 85 0 |
| 12. | Ampilanturai to Mavadimunmari | Jungle clearing and surface repairs ... | 5½ ... | 165 0 |
| 13. | Paddiruppu ferry to Natanai ... | Gravelling surface and general repairs ... | 3½ ... | 349 0 |
| 14. | Kurumanveli to Ondachchimadam | Jungle clearing and surface repairs ... | 3 ... | 55 0 |
| 15. | Natanai to Divulanai ... | Do. ... | 10 ... | 115 0 |
| 16. | Talankudah to lake ... | Gravelling surface, jungle clearing, &c. ... | 2 ... | 459 0 |
| 17. | Main road to Paddiruppu ferry ... | Do. ... | ½ ... | 123 50 |
| 18. | Naippaddimunai to sea *viâ* Pandiruppu ... | Do. ... | 2½ ... | 200 0 |
| 19. | Sainthamaruthu to sea ... | Do. ... | 1 ... | 130 0 |
| 20. | Nindoor to sea ... ... | Do. ... | 1½ ... | 74 50 |
| 21. | Oluville to sea ... ... | Do. ... | 1 ... | 79 25 |
| 22. | Addalachenai to sea ... | Do. ... | 1 ... | 86 50 |
| 23. | Mandur to Viramunai ... | Jungle clearing and surface repairs ... | 14 ... | 215 0 |
| 24. | Sammanturai to Nellichenai ... | Do. ... | 3 ... | 85 0 |
| 25. | Sammanturai to Veeramunai ... | Gravelling surface, &c. ... | 1 ... | 314 0 |
| 26. | Fifth milepost, South coast road, to Pulugunawa ... | Renewing platforms of bridges, surface repairs, and jungle clearing ... | 12 ... | 635 0 |
| 27. | Paddiadipuddy to Kongaspitiya ... | Side jungle clearing and surface repairs ... | 25 ... | 280 0 |
| 28. | Amparai to Navalaar ... | Do. ... | 12 ... | 150 0 |
| 29. | Mandur to Navalaar and Uranchi to Sadayantalawa ... | Do. ... | 32 ... | 250 0 |
| 30. | Pulugunawa to Unichchai ... | Side jungle surface repairs and drains ... | 7 ... | 280 0 |
| 31. | Karativu village and Temple road | Gravelling surface, &c. ... | 1½ ... | 226 50 |
| 32. | Bintenna village road ... | Clearing side jungle ... | 2½ ... | 22 50 |
| 33. | Kattankudy cross roads ... | Gravelling surface, repairing drains, &c. ... | 2½ ... | 760 0 |
| 34. | Vavunativu to Karaveddy ... | Side jungle clearing, &c. ... | 3 ... | 75 0 |
| 35. | Palugamam road ... | Gravelling surface, &c. ... | 5 ... | 294 0 |
| 36. | Eraur village road ... | Do. ... | 1½ ... | 372 0 |
| 37. | Vantarumoolai village road ... | Do. ... | ½ ... | 170 0 |
| 38. | Kaluthawalai to lake ... | Do. ... | 1 ... | 70 0 |
| 39. | Kaluvanchikudy road ... | Do. ... | 1 ... | 78 50 |
| 40. | Sammanturai-Malwatta road ... | Do. ... | 5 ... | 200 0 |
| | | | | 8,220 25 |
| | | Purchase and repair of tools ... | | 377 43 |
| | | | Total—Rs. | 8,597 68 |

B.—*Special Works.*

(1) The opening of the trace from Sadayantalawa to Malwatta, clearing jungle to a width of 35 feet, and uprooting and levelling surface to a width of 20 feet. Total distance 3½ miles; expenditure Rs. 769.

(2) Two wooden cart bridges, 65 and 55 feet spans, across streams at Mullamunai Rs. 1,300.

C.—*Ferries.*

The upkeep of six ferries (including purchase of new boats, repairs to boats, and salaries of ferrymen) cost during the year Rs. 569·17.

D.—*Resthouses.*

The resthouses in Batticaloa North, 11 in number, and two circuit bungalows, were kept up at a cost of Rs. 1,157·50. The resthouses in Batticaloa South, six in number, cost Rs. 970·95. Total expenditure Rs. 2,128·95.

In addition to Road Committee works, I was engaged during the year, as in previous years, in reporting on, with estimates, and carrying out all works for the Sanitary Board and Village Committees

and also the sinking of wells for the Government Agent. A considerable amount of useful works were carried out, as the following list will show :—

(1) *Sanitary Board.*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) *Kalmunai.* | | |
| Repairs to buildings .. .. .. | 60 | 0 |
| Building four dust bins .. .. .. | 168 | 0 |
| Cemeteries .. .. .. .. | 556 | 78 |
| Forming and gravelling seven village roads on clay bottom, total distance about 3½ miles, including cost of four culverts .. .. | 6,625 | 36 |
| Half cost of new market at Sainthamaruthu .. .. | 491 | 50 |
| | 7,901 | 64 |
| (*b*) *Sainthamaruthu.* | | |
| Cemetery .. .. .. .. | 376 | 50 |
| Repairs to village road .. .. .. | 62 | 0 |
| Half cost of new market .. .. .. | 491 | 50 |
| | 930 | 0 |
| (*c*) *Eraur.* | | |
| Gravelling and forming new village roads (20 lines) .. .. | 1,032 | 0 |
| (*d*) *Sammanturai.* | | |
| A new culvert for village road .. .. .. | 115 | 0 |

The work of the different Sanitary Inspectors was supervised by me during my monthly visits.

(2) *Village Committees.*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) *Bintenna.* | | |
| Building an ambalam and Village Tribunal Court at Maha-oya .. | 270 | 0 |
| (*b*) *Eruvil.* | | |
| Repairs to Village Tribunal Court, Paddiruppu .. .. | 12 | 0 |
| (*c*) *Karavaku.* | | |
| Six rooms, boutiques, and market shed at Nindoor .. .. | 770 | 0 |
| Repairs and additions to Village Tribunal Court, Kalmunai .. | 348 | 0 |
| (*d*) *Akkaraipattu.* | | |
| Repairs to markets .. .. .. .. | 74 | 0 |
| Repairs to Village Tribunal Court .. .. .. | 95 | 0 |
| Rebuilding well at Thandiady .. .. .. | 130 | 0 |
| (*e*) *Eraur.* | | |
| Repairs to Village Tribunal Court, Eraur .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| Repairs and improvements to Village Tribunal Court, Valaichchenai .. | 86 | 75 |
| | 1,805 | 75 |

(3) *Sinking Wells.*

| *On Government Grant.* | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) At Chalambekeni .. .. .. | 201 | 50 |
| (*b*) At Kalkudah .. .. .. .. | 205 | 75 |
| (*c*) At Sadayantalawa .. .. .. | 221 | 0 |
| (*d*) Fixing post, sweep, &c., to well at Aiyankulam .. .. | 40 | 0 |
| (*e*) Repairs to old wells .. .. .. | 53 | 50 |
| | 721 | 75 |

Batticaloa, March 27, 1906.

G. W. VALLIPURAM,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

## TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

### I.—PROCEDURE.

THERE were no arrears at the close of the year under review. The proportion written off on account of exemptions and all other deficiencies was 7·72 per cent.

2. The comparative summary which follows exhibits the procedure adopted to recover money or to enforce labour from the men liable :—

| Particulars. | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 18,010 | — | — | 18,010 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 4,117 | — | — | 4,265 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 3,796 | | 92·20 | 3,872 | | 90·78 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 29 | | ·70 | 25 | | ·59 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... ... | 63 | | 1·53 | 61 | | 1·43 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liabilities :— | | 3,888 | 94·43 | | 3,958 | 92· 8 |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 76 | | 1·85 | 74 | | 1·74 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 64 | | 1·55 | 141 | | 3·31 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | 1 | | ·2 | 3 | | ·07 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 1 | | ·2 | 2 | | ·05 |
| (*e*) Double entries ... ... | 15 | | ·36 | 17 | | ·40 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 21 | | ·51 | 22 | | ·52 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | 178 | 4·31 | | 259 | 6·09 |
| (*a*) Reported to have eft the district ... | 51 | | 1·24 | 48 | | 1·63 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | | | — | | — |
| | | 51 | 1·24 | | 48 | 1·63 |

3. A comparative statement for the last ten years of the percentages of receipts of commutation at the single rate is appended :—

| Year. | Number. | Year. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... | 83·98 | 1901 ... ... | 91·15 |
| 1897 ... ... | 86·58 | 1902 ... ... | 88·20 |
| 1898 ... ... | 88·30 | 1903 ... ... | 91·22 |
| 1899 ... ... | 87·70 | 1904 ... ... | 92·20 |
| 1900 ... ... | 88·36 | 1905 ... ... | 90·78 |

4. The amount collected in money as commutation and the value of labour exacted are shown in the following comparative statement for each of the last ten years :—

| Year. | Amount collected in Money. Rs. c. | Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 .. .. | 4,948 50 | 354 0 | 5,302 50 |
| 1897 .. .. | 5,296 50 | 267 0 | 5,563 50 |
| 1898 .. .. | 5,311 50 | 252 0 | 5,563 50 |
| 1899 .. .. | 5,295 0 | 288 0 | 5,583 0 |
| 1900 .. .. | 5,526 0 | 250 50 | 5,776 50 |
| 1901 .. .. | 5,610 0 | 241 50 | 5,851 50 |
| 1902 .. .. | 5,695 50 | 291 0 | 5,986 50 |
| 1903 .. .. | 5,631 0 | 231 0 | 5,862 0 |
| 1904 .. .. | 5,781 0 | 94 50 | 5,875 50 |
| 1905 .. .. | 5,883 0 | 91 50 | 5,974 50 |

5. On the 1st of April 998 men out of a total of 4,265 remained for disposal. Of these, 736 were dealt with in the succeeding three months, and at the end of the first half-year only 262 of the total number liable remained for disposal. During the second half-year the accounts were finally settled, with the results which have been detailed in the preceding paragraphs.

## II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The funds administered by the District Road Committee, Trincomalee, are accounted for in the following comparative statement :—

| RECEIPTS. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | PAYMENTS. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road tax collections .. | 5,791 0 | 5,883 0 | Principal roads .. .. | 1,682 0 | 1,725 0 |
| Value of labour exacted .. | 94 50 | 91 50 | Two-thirds commutation for resthouses .. .. | 840 75 | 862 25 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works .. .. | 500 0 | 1,000 0 | Establishment .. .. | 690 0 | 675 0 |
| Government grant for upkeep of Coast road .. .. | 1,202 0 | 1,202 0 | Commission to division officers | 421 61 | 448 95 |
| Government grant for Nilaveli-Kokkilai road .. .. | 4,000 0 | — | Minor roads .. .. | 1,754 86 | 1,912 61 |
| Government grant for rest-house-keeper's salaries .. | 500 0 | 500 0 | Value of labour on minor roads .. .. | 70 50 | 45 0 |
| Resthouse collections .. | 433 96 | 477 48 | Pay of ferrymen .. | 198 75 | 165 0 |
| Two-thirds commutation for resthouses .. .. | 840 75 | 862 25 | Upkeep of Coast road .. | 1,509 79 | 1,919 48 |
| Contribution from Provincial Road Committee towards repairs to resthouses .. | 1,667 0 | — | Value of labour on Coast road | 24 0 | 15 0 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 14 25 | 80 12 | Nilaveli-Kokkilai road .. | 4,000 0 | — |
| | 15,043 46 | 10,096 35 | Pay of resthouse-keepers .. | 893 82 | 890 28 |
| Balance on January 1 .. | 843 75 | 905 67 | Repairs to resthouses .. | 1,648 30 | 822 0 |
| | | | Resthouse equipments .. | 1,065 59 | 415 38 |
| | | | Miscellaneous .. .. | 181 57 | 168 46 |
| | | | | 14,981 54 | 10,064 43 |
| | | | Balance on December 31 .. | 905 67 | 937 59 |
| Total—Rs. | 15,887 21 | 11,002 2 | Total—Rs. | 15,887 21 | 11,002 2 |

7. *Receipts.*—Excluding balances and Government grants, the receipts of 1905 amounted to Rs. 7,394·35 as against Rs. 7,174·46 in 1904, showing an increase of Rs. 219·89. Details of this increase are given in the following statement :—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | 1905. Increase. Rs. c. | 1905. Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road tax .. | 5,885 50 | 5,974 50 | 89 0 | — |
| Resthouse collections .. | 1,274 71 | 1,339 73 | 65 2 | — |
| Miscellaneous .. | 14 25 | 80 12 | 65 87 | — |
| Total—Rs. | 7,174 46 | 7,394 35 | 219 89 | — |

8. *Payments.*—The expenditure was Rs. 4,917·11 less than the expenditure of the previous year. Details of this decrease are appended :—

| | 1904. | 1905. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Two-third commutation for principal roads | 2,522 75 | 2,587 25 | 64 50 | — |
| Minor roads | 1,825 36 | 1,957 61 | 132 25 | — |
| Ferries | 198 75 | 165 0 | — | 33 75 |
| Establishment | 690 0 | 675 0 | — | 15 0 |
| Commission to division officers | 421 61 | 448 95 | 27 34 | — |
| Upkeep of Coast road | 1,533 79 | 1,934 48 | 400 69 | — |
| Nilaveli-Kokkilai road | 4,000 0 | — | — | 4,000 0 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers | 893 82 | 890 28 | — | 3 54 |
| Repairs to resthouses | 1,648 30 | 822 2 | — | 826 28 |
| Resthouse equipments | 1,065 59 | 415 38 | — | 650 21 |
| Miscellaneous | 181 57 | 168 46 | — | 13 11 |
| | 14,981 54 | 10,064 43 | 624 78 | 5,541 89 |
| | | Deduct Increase | | 624 78 |
| | | Nett Decrease | | 4,917 11 |

9. The balance to the credit of the District Road Committee on 1st January, 1905, was Rs. 905·67 and at the close of the year it amounted to Rs. 937·59 as accounted for below :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Receipts of 1905 including balance of the previous year | 11,002 2 |
| Expenditure | 10,064 43 |
| Balance | 937 59 |

10. The expenditure on the minor roads of the Trincomalee District is shown in the following statement :—

| Name of Road. | Mileage. | Labour. | Money. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Tampalakam Pattu.* | | | | |
| Tampalakam road | 2½ | — | 336 97 | 336 97 |
| Kanthalai road | ½ | — | 39 32 | 39 32 |
| Kinniyai road | ¾ | 7 50 | 280 48 | 287 98 |
| *Koddiyar Pattu.* | | | | |
| Sampur road | 5 | 12 0 | 79 44 | 91 44 |
| Malligaitivu road | 2 | 13 50 | 99 18 | 112 68 |
| *Kaddukulam Pattu.* | | | | |
| Sinhalese section road, from 17th mile, Anuradhapura road, to Tiriyai | 21 | 12 0 | 558 3 | 570 3 |
| Amarivayal road | 5 | — | 49 85 | 49 85 |
| Hot wells road | ½ | — | 75 28 | 75 28 |
| Sampaltivu road | 3½ | — | 84 40 | 84 40 |

## III.—GENERAL.

11. All the roads and resthouses in charge of the Committee were kept in fair order.

12. *Constitution of Committee.*—At the close of the year the District Road Committee consisted of the following members :—

The Assistant Government Agent ;
The District Engineer ;
Mr. H. C. Toller ;
Mr. S. Visuvalingam ;
Mr. S. H. Emam.

District Road Committee's Office,
Trincomalee, February 13, 1906.

F. H. PRICE,
Chairman.

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

## KURUNEGALA.

THE annexed comparative statement shows the working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala district for the years 1904 and 1905 :—

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 240,000 | — | 240,000 | | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 70,022 | — | 73,220 | | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 68,499 | | 97·82 | 70,260 | | 95·95 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 318 | | ·43 | 276 | | ·37 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... ... | 10 | | ·01 | 9 | | ·01 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days... ... | 1 | | — | — | | — |
| | | 68,828 | 98·29 | | 70,545 | 96·34 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 1,045 | | 1·49 | 1,578 | | 2·15 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 2,003 | | 2·86 | 713 | | ·97 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | 7 | | — | 21 | | ·02 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 32 | | ·04 | 26 | | ·03 |
| (*e*) Double entries ... ... | 58 | | ·08 | 40 | | ·05 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 380 | | ·54 | 297 | | — |
| | | 3,525 | 5·03 | | 2,675 | 3·65 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |

The number in the division officers' lists have increased from 70,022 to 73,220, and the number of effectives has also increased from 68,828 to 70,545 ; 21 persons were committed to jail and 26 were fined.

*Minor Roads.*

A sum of Rs. 48,022·81 was spent on the upkeep and improvement of minor roads during the year.

A new road to connect the feeder road to Hulugalla on the Nikaweratiya-Ambanpola road was sanctioned and work has commenced.

A pipe factory was built in the town close to the lake, as it was found that a large number of cement pipe culverts could be added to the minor roads with less expense than building stone masonry culverts. This pipe factory will also serve the Gansabhawa as well as the Local Board roads.

*Improvements on Minor Roads.*

The following culverts were built on minor roads :—

*Muttetugala-Hiripitya road.*—Two 3 feet double culverts were built and two cement pipe culverts.

*Mahakeliya-Katapota road.*—Four 3 feet culverts and one 3 feet double culvert.

*Ibbagamuwa-Galatanwewa road.*—One bridge 14 feet span, two 3 feet double culverts, and six cement pipe culverts.

*Udubaddawe-Natandiya road.*—Five 2 feet culverts, one 3 feet double culvert, and two bridges 8 feet span.

*Ambanpola-Nikaweratiya.*—Rebuilt abutments of bridge and renewed platform.

*Kahawatta-Bemmullegedara.*—One 3 feet double culvert.

*Kadahapola-Rambawewa.*—One 3 feet culvert.

Iron rails were placed over six bridges in place of wooden beams.

*Earthwork in raising Embankments.*

Mahakeliya-Katupota road, 600 cubes.
Uddabaddawe-Natandiya road, 800 cubes.
Ibbagamuwa-Galatanwewa road, 150 cubes.
Kahawatta-Bemmullegedara road, 130 cubes.
Meewewa-Wilakatupota road, 100 cubes.
Mutettugala-Hiripitiya road, 75 cubes.

*Rock blasting.*

Malpitiya-Piduruwella road, 15 cubes.
Kahawatta-Bemmullegedara road, 30 cubes.

*Roads newly gravelled.*

Meewewa-Wilakatupota road, 2 miles.
Mahakeliya-Katupota road, 1 mile.
Katupota-Munamaldeniya road, 1 mile.
Kadawalagedara-Witikule road, 1 mile.
Ibbagamuwa-Galatanwewa road, 1 mile.
Kadahapola-Rambawewa road, 1 mile.

*Stone-bottoming and Metalling.*

Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road, ½ mile.
Kahawatta-Bemmullegedara road, 15 lines.

The approaches to the Dedru-oya on Mutettugala-Hiripitiya road were paved.
The toll grants are as follows :—

| | 1904. Rs. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road .. .. | 2,050 | .. 3,160 0 |
| Kadahapola-Rambawewa road .. .. | 870 | .. 765 0 |

Nothing has been done towards the Thalgodapitya-Tottewatta road, which was proclaimed as a branch road. The private contribution amounting to Rs. 216 was paid in the middle of the year, for cost of survey, but this work was not put in hand during the year.

An application from the proprietors of cocoanut estates in the Yagampattu korale in Katugampola hatpattu was received (and the application was favourably considered) to open a cart road for estate purposes on the present Gansabhawa track from Tuntota bridge on the Madampe-Kurunegala road to the Mandakondane turn leading to Henmiliagare estate in terms of Ordinance No. 12 of 1902. The length of the road is under two miles ; a detailed estimate has been called for.

A Head Overseer on Rs. 50 per mensem was appointed to help the Superintendent of Minor Roads ; also another hand as clerk and draughtsman on Rs. 50 per mensem.

The resthouses thoroughout the Province were well maintained and equipped.

The proposal to hand over the Kurunegala resthouse to Government for a post office and to build a new resthouse, for which a site was selected in the new park, I am glad to say is now settled.

The construction of the new resthouse at Narammala has been completed and the old resthouse will be handed over to the Gansabhawa, and the old Gansabhawa will be turned into a dispensary.

Land was acquired for a new resthouse at Wilakatupota and the construction of the building is now in hand. When this building is completed the old resthouse will be handed to Government for a police station.

The Hiripitiya resthouse, which is a cadjan building, requres attention next.

The travellers' bungalows at Kubukgetta, Ehetuwewa, and Kanogama are almost complete.

New parapets and paving done to wells at Polgahawela and Giriulla resthouses ; also a culvert to approach road to stables.

S. M. BURROWS,
Chairman.

Kurunegala, February 21, 1906.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, North-Western Province, for 1905.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... | — | 14,527 34 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-third commutation for principal roads and resthouses | 55,146 10 | |
| Toll grants on minor roads ... | 23,970 0 | |
| Contribution from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee Establishment ... ... | 342 0 | |
| Government grant in aid of minor works ... ... | 750 0 | |
| Resthouse collections ... | 3,915 34 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 963 11 | |
| | | 85,086 55 |
| Total—Rs. | | 99,613 89 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended on principal roads ... | 32,709 75 | |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses and bungalows ... | 25,307 90 | |
| Pay of resthouse and bungalow-keepers ... ... | 4,828 68 | |
| Pay of Establishment ... | 462 0 | |
| Toll grants remitted to District Road Committees ... | 23,970 0 | |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to District Road Committees ... | 750 0 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 88 44 | |
| | | 88,116 77 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 | — | 11,497 12 |
| Total—Rs. | | 99,613 89 |

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kurunegala, for the Year 1905.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 31, 1905 ... | — | 28,924 28 |
| Commutation realized in money and labour ... ... | 106,231 65 | |
| Unexpended balance, on account of principal roads... ... | 714 86 | |
| Government grant in aid of minor works ... ... | 225 0 | |
| Toll grant on minor roads ... | 5,970 0 | |
| Contribution from estate proprietors on account of minor roads ... ... | 75 0 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 1,538 19 | |
| | | 114,754 70 |
| Total—Rs. | | 143,678 98 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads ... | 32,709 75 | |
| Amount expended on minor roads | 48,022 81 | |
| Resthouse funds paid to Provincial Road Committee ... | 10,903 75 | |
| Salaries of Establishment ... | 9,154 93 | |
| Commission to division officers, &c. | 14,357 5 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 6,120 51 | |
| | | 121,268 80 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 | — | 22,410 18 |
| Total— Rs. | | 143,678 98 |

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the Kurunegala District during 1905.

| Name of Road. | Labour. Men. | Value. Rs. c. | In Money. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kurunegala to Nikaweratiya ... | — | — | 7,154 75 |
| Kurunegala to Beligamuwa ... | — | — | 3,700 25 |
| Kurunegala to Giriulla ... | — | — | 2,673 50 |
| Narammala to Dummalasuriya ... | — | — | 2,502 25 |
| Kurunegala to Galagedara... ... | — | — | 4,181 25 |
| Padeniya to Kala-oya ... ... | — | — | 3,564 50 |
| Polgahawela to Kurunegala ... | — | — | 3,527 50 |
| Dankotuwa to Giriulla ... ... | — | — | 2,798 50 |
| Maharagama to Polgahawela ... | — | — | 2,607 25 |
| | — | — | 32,709 75 |

Expenditure on Minor Roads in the Kurunegala District during 1905.

| Name of Road. | Labour. Men. | Value. Rs. c. | In Money. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galgomuwa to Nikawewa ... | — | — | 899 57 |
| Muttettugala to Hiripitiya ... | — | — | 3,714 67 |
| Ibbagamuwa to Galatanwewa ... | — | — | 4,324 93 |
| Rangoma to Gonagama ... | — | — | 726 50 |
| Talgodapitiya to Maduragoda ... | — | — | 788 17 |
| Maduragoda to Yatawatta ... | — | — | 319 50 |
| Mallowapitiya to Liniyawehera ... | — | — | 2,765 0 |
| Barandera to Mawatagama ... | — | — | 1,008 0 |
| Gonigoda to Dikoya ... ... | — | — | 450 0 |
| Gonigoda to Ridigama ... ... | — | — | 200 0 |
| Mawatagama to Rambukkana ... | — | — | 579 39 |
| Nambadewa to Koswatta ... ... | — | — | 1,284 59 |
| Weuda to Dikoya ... ... | — | — | 720 3 |
| Dambokka to Rambukkana ... | — | — | 1,660 3 |
| Nabirittawewa to Kumbukgete ... | — | — | 299 0 |
| Rajangane to Demalapattu ... | — | — | 636 0 |
| Galgomuwa to Siyambalawewa ... | — | — | 615 72 |
| Ambale to Mahagalkadawala ... | — | — | 394 0 |
| Nikaweratiya to Ambanpola ... | — | — | 1,146 94 |
| Nikaweratiya to Balalla ... | — | — | 359 95 |
| Kadawalagedara to Witikule ... | — | — | 1,945 30 |
| Atawarala to Madagalla ... | — | — | 251 0 |
| Udubaddawa to Nattandiya ... | — | — | 2,415 77 |
| Katupota to Mahakeliya ... | — | — | 2,600 63 |
| Moonamaldeniya to Katupota ... | — | — | 1,734 88 |
| Kadahapola to Rambawewa ... | — | — | 2,961 17 |
| Pannala to Kuliyapitiya ... | — | — | 4,365 68 |
| Kahawatta to Bemmullegedara ... | — | — | 1,903 19 |
| Potuhera to Wadakada ... ... | — | — | 666 98 |
| Malpitiya to Piduruwella ... ... | — | — | 544 82 |
| Miwewa to Wilakatupota ... | — | — | 2,503 72 |
| Hulugalla to Maho feeder road ... | — | — | 281 0 |
| Galutenwewa to Madugalla ... | — | — | 360 0 |
| Ambanpola to Ehetuwewa ... | — | — | 405 7 |
| Road along Deduru-oya channel ... | — | — | 300 0 |
| Pipe factory and cement concrete pipes for culverts ... ... | — | — | 1,256 51 |
| Acquisition of land for gravel pits ... | — | — | 73 93 |
| Cost of tools ... ... | — | — | 411 17 |
| Pattragalla estate road ... ... | — | — | 150 0 |
| | — | — | 48,022 81 |

## PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

THE usual statements (A, B, C, D, and E) showing the working of the Ordinance during the year are given below.

*Minor roads.*—The expenditure on these was unfortunately limited by the fact that it was found necessary to change the officer in charge at the beginning of the year ; the newly appointed overseer was unable to undertake works till the rains set in.

The Anamaduwa-Uswewa road was improved and the Anamaduwa-Andigama road repaired thoroughly.

The other roads were kept free from jungle and minor improvements made.

In Kalpitiya half a mile of sandy track was gravelled and consolidated, and the existing roads were kept in good condition.

The Government have given permission to this Committee to expend all the funds collected in future on minor roads and resthouses without any deduction on account of public roads, and it will therefore be possible to put all the roads in a thorough state of repair.

This will however be the work of some years, as their present state is deplorable.

F. BOWES,
Chairman.

District Road Committee's Office,
Puttalam, April 6, 1906.

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*Annexures.*

A.—Statement showing in comparison the results of the operation of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 24,897 | — | — | 24,897 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 7,116 | — | — | 7,366 | — |
| 3. Effective in this district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 6,409 | | 90·06 | 6,538 | | 88·76 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 77 | | 1·82 | 78 | | 1·05 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... | 2 | | ·02 | — | | — |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 6,488 | 91·17 | | 6,616 | 89·81 |
| 4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 185 | | 2·59 | 131 | | 1·77 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 199 | | 2·79 | 248 | | 3·36 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... ... | 1 | | ·01 | — | | — |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 8 | | ·11 | 6 | | ·08 |
| (*e*) Worked twenty-four days in labour centres ... ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*f*) Double entries ... ... | 33 | | ·46 | 83 | | 1·13 |
| (*g*) Dead ... ... | 33 | | ·46 | 58 | | ·79 |
| | | 459 | 5·94 | | 526 | 7·14 |
| 5 Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district ... | 74 | | 1·03 | 111 | | 1·50 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | 95 | | 1·33 | 113 | | 1·53 |
| | | 169 | 2·37 | | 224 | 3·03 |

B.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Puttalam, for the Year 1905.

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... ... | 4,376 51 |
| Commutation realized in money ... ... ... | 10,041 0 |
| Commutation realized in labour ... ... ... | — |
| Toll grant on minor roads ... ... ... ... | — |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works ... ... | 525 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 2,537 77 |
| Total—Rs. | 17,480 28 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payments made on account principal roads and resthouses ... ... ... ... | — ... | 3,747 46 |
| Amount expended on minor works ... ... | — ... | 3,587 11 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— ... ... ... | — | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment ... ... | 120 0 | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment ... | 1,263 0 | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers ... ... | 794 73 | |
| | | 2,177 73 |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... ... | — ... | 2,576 94 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 ... ... | — ... | 5,391 4 |
| Total—Rs. | | 17,480 28 |

C.— Comparative Statement for the last Six Years.

| | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of men as per division officers' lists ... ... ... | 6,524 | 7,024 | 7,051 | 7,086 | 7,116 | 7,366 |
| Exempted ... ... | 141 | 99 | 144 | 134 | 185 | 131 |
| Dead ... ... | 46 | 38 | 69 | 41 | 33 | 58 |
| Paid elsewhere ... ... | 196 | 140 | 227 | 273 | 232 | 331 |
| Total ineffective ... ... | 383 | 277 | 440 | 448 | 450 | 520 |
| Number liable to labour ... ... | 6,141 | 6,747 | 6,611 | 6,638 | 6,666 | 6,846 |
| Paid single rate ... ... | 5,954 | 6,587 | 6,372 | 6,360 | 6,409 | 6,538 |
| Paid double rate ... ... | 67 | 38 | 75 | 93 | 77 | 78 |
| Laboured six days ... ... | 12 | 3 | 9 | 18 | 2 | — |
| Laboured twelve days .. ... | 7 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Total labour rendered or commuted ... | 6,040 | 6,632 | 6,456 | 6,473 | 6,488 | 6,616 |
| Balance for warrants ... | 101 | 115 | 155 | 165 | 178 | 230 |
| Left the district ... ... | 28 | 68 | 113 | 87 | 74 | 111 |
| Imprisoned ... ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Fined ... ... | 12 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 6 |
| Unaccounted for ... ... | 60 | 44 | 37 | 64 | 95 | 113 |

D.—List of Minor Roads.

| Name of Road. | Mileage. |
|---|---|
| Anamaduwa-Andigama road ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| Anamaduwa-Palugaswewa road ... ... ... ... | 23 |
| Nawagattegama-Karuwalagaswewa road ... ... ... | 12 |
| Kirimetiyawa to boundary ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Andigama to Ratambala-oya ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Andigama to Madurankuli. ... ... ... ... | 13½ |
| Andigama to Kiriyankalli road ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Kottukachchiya-Kubukkadawala road ... ... ... | 7 |
| Anuradhapura-Kurunegala road ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Kanamullai to Kandatoduwa ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Approach road to Madurankuli resthouse ... ... ... | ¼ |
| Kadayamottai causeway ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Road leading to Kattakadu ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Kanamullai causeway ... ... ... ... | 1⅛ |
| Pomparippu to lakeshore ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Jaffna road to ambalam ... ... ... .... | 2 |
| Vannativillu to Karativu ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Kalpitiya town roads ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Kalpitiya to Dutch bay ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| Pomparippu to Kokkari ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Total ... | 120⅞ |

E.—Statement showing the Amounts expended on Minor Roads in the Puttalam District during 1905.

| Particulars. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Anamaduwa-Andigama road ... ... ... | 724 41 |
| Andigama-Madurankuli road ... ... ... | 429 50 |
| Andigama-Keeriyankalli road ... ... ... | 78 60 |
| Anamaduwa-Uswewa road ... ... ... ... | 452 60 |
| Kadayamottai causeway ... ... ... ... | 435 0 |
| Kalpitiya town roads ... ... ... ... | 1,130 0 |
| Uswewa-Nawagattegama road ... ... ... | 48 0 |
| Nawagattegama-Karuwalagaswewa road ... ... ... | 76 0 |
| Kanamullai causeway ... ... ... ... | 20 0 |
| Jaffna road to ambalam ... ... ... ... | 26 0 |
| Kattakadu causeway ... ... ... ... | 30 0 |
| Pomparippu to Kokkari ... ... ... ... | 6 0 |
| Anamaduwa to Palugaswewa road ... ... ... | 70 0 |
| Vannattivillu to Karativu ... ... ... ... | 49 0 |
| Pomparippu to lakeshore ... ... ... ... | 12 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 3,587 11 |

## CHILAW DISTRICT.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Road Ordinance is annexed. The number of men in division officers' lists was increased by 475 above the previous year. The percentage of the effectives was slightly higher, and the percentage of the non-effectives was lower, than in 1904. The number exempted was 289 as against 420 in 1904. These show the satisfactory results of the working of the Ordinance. Not a single person turned to labour; this is the result of the rise of wages in the district; any man working as a cooly for three or four days can earn to commute. Thirty-five men were fined as against 40 during 1904, and 6 were committed to jail. The number of non-effectives who left the district and otherwise not arrested was 554, as against 448 in 1904.

*Division officers.*—At the beginning of the year in review there were 89 division officers. Of these, 86 were village headmen appointed to collect taxes within their vasamas and 3 others were appointed to collect taxes in three palatas. Two of the latter were discontinued and their work was distributed amongst village headmen, and at the end of the year there were 119 division officers.

The roads in the district extend over 150 miles, of which about 26 miles are metalled roads and 46 miles gravel. The roads taken up for improvement (without metal or gravel) extend about 11 miles and natural roads over 70 miles.

### IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS.

*Pulichchakulam road.*—Jungle was cleared, and side drains opened to the extent of 1½ mile. 200 cubes of earthwork was done, and temporary repairs to existing bridges were executed.

*Pinkattiya-Udappuwa road.*—300 cubes of earthwork was done and existing bridges repaired. Though a sum of Rs. 1,150 was voted for gravelling, this could not have been completed owing to difference of opinion of the three Chairmen we had during the year *re* the improvement of Pulichchakulam-Udappu and Pinkattiya-Udappu roads. It was finally decided at a meeting held on 24th November, 1905, to take up Pinkattiya-Udappu road for improvement during 1906.

*Bangadeniya-Karukkupone road.*—Jungle was cleared and side drains opened to the full extent, 1⅝ mile. About 490 cart loads of sand were transported and spread on the ungravelled portion of the road, so as to help the clay being consolidated, and 33½ cubes of gravel also were transported and spread.

*Bangadeniya-Mandalane road.*—Jungle was cleared for the full extent of the road and earthwork was done on the 2nd and 3rd miles; 225 cubes of gravel were transported and spread for the first 3 miles. The estate owners contributed Rs. 1,321·36 for the improvement of the road.

*Madampe-Dankotuwa road.*—The full length of 14¼ miles of wheel tracks of this road was metalled and completed during the year.

*Kachchirawa road.*—300 cubes of earthwork was done, side drains opened, and jungle cleared for the length of 3¼ miles of this road. The repairs for the four existing wooden bridges, which were undertaken during 1904, were completed during the year. 200 cubes of gravel were transported and spread.

*Kirimetiyana-Koswatta road.*—One 3 feet culvert was built, 50 cubes of earthwork done in raising the road and approaches to the bridge over Koswatu-oya, and 150 cubes of gravel were transported and spread for the two miles.

*Kirimetiyana-Tulawela road.*—Jungle was cleared, side drains opened, hills reduced, and road formed for about 1½ mile, and a 3 feet culvert was built.

*Mawatagama-Koshena road.*—The wheel tracks were metalled for nearly half a mile. Metalling will be continued yearly till the whole road is completed.

*Morukkuliya-Etiyawela road.*—The hill was reduced, a 3 feet culvert was built, and 120 cubes of gravel transported and spread.

*Bolawatta-Dankotuwa road.*—The wheel tracks were metalled for about a mile. There is still a distance of about ⅞ mile more to be metalled, which will be carried out in 1906.

*Bolawatta-Lunuwila road.*—The wheel tracks were metalled for about 2½ miles. Metalling will be continued yearly till the whole road is completed.

*Haldanduwana-Dummaladeniya road.*—Besides the usual upkeep the hill on the 3rd mile was reduced and a 3 feet culvert built.

*Tummodara-Lunuwila road.*—Jungle was cleared, side drains opened, two 3 feet culverts were built, and 50 cubes gravel transported and spread.

*Wirahena-Mawila road.*—100 cubes of earthwork was done and a 3 feet culvert was built.

*Mahawewa-Kudawewa road.*—One 3 feet culvert was built and 50 cubes gravel transported and spread. Gravelling will be continued yearly.

*Galmuruwa-Udalawela road.*—Besides the usual upkeep, two 3 feet culverts were built and 28 cubes of gravel transported and spread. Gravelling will be continued yearly.

*Madampe-Karukkuwa road.*—The road was formed and 40 cubes of gravel transported and spread.

### BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

Besides the bridges and culverts reported above the following were constructed during the year :—

(*a*) One 3 feet culvert on Tambagalla road.
(*b*) One 6 feet bridge on Walahapitiya-Muttibendiwila road.
(*c*) One 3 feet culvert on Bolawatta-Ginoya road.

### RESTHOUSES.

Only necessary repairs to resthouses were carried out and maintained during the year. A new resthouse in place of the existing one at Haldanduwana will soon be required as the present building is old and decaying.

### GENERAL.

The general condition of most of the minor roads was good. The quality of gravel obtainable is poor, especially in Pitigal Korale North. After making due provision for the upkeep of existing gravel roads, our funds are insufficient to at once provide enough gravel for the complete improvement of other roads.

LABOUR.

The same difficulty complained of in my previous reports was experienced with regard to the procuring of labour throughout the district, especially in Pitigal Korale North.

PROGRAMME FOR 1906.

(1) Forming a section of Pulichchakulam road.
(2) Gravelling and forming a section of Pinkattiya-Udappuwa road.
(3) Forming and gravelling Bangadeniya-Karukkupone road.
(4) Forming the 4th mile and completing the gravelling of 2nd and 3rd miles of Bangadeniya Mandalana road.
(5) Forming and gravelling a section of Mahawewa-Kudawewa road.
(6) Gravelling and building bridges and culverts on Kachchirawa road.
(7) Forming and gravelling Horagolla-Talwila road.
(8) Forming and gravelling a section of Kirimetiyana-Tulawela road.
(9) Forming and gravelling a section of Tummodara-Lunuwila road.

District Road Committee's Office,
Chilaw, February 26, 1906.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Chairman.

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*Annexures.*

A.—Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Chilaw District during 1905.

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | 77,711 | | — | 74,455 | | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 19,517 | — | — | 19,992 | — |
| 3. Effective in this district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid commutation ... | 17,534 | | 89·84 | 17,986 | | 89·86 |
| (*b*) Laboured six days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*c*) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 17,534 | 89·84 | | 17,986 | 89·86 |
| 4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 420 | | 2·15 | 289 | | 1·44 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 878 | | 4·49 | 976 | | 4·88 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... | 2 | | ·01 | 6 | | ·03 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 41 | | ·21 | 35 | | ·17 |
| (*e*) Double and erroneous entries ... | 100 | | ·51 | 112 | | ·56 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 54 | | ·27 | 34 | | ·17 |
| | | 1,495 | 7·64 | | 1,452 | 7·25 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village... | 477 | | 2·44 | 107 | | ·53 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested (in jail) ... | 11 | | ·06 | 447 | | 2·23 |
| | | 488 | 2·50 | | 554 | 2·76 |

B.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Chilaw, for the Year 1905.

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 ... ... ... | 6,259 88 |
| Commutation realized in money and labour ... ... | 27,175 50 |
| Resthouse funds ... ... ... | 1,461 15 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... | 2,883 35 |
| Arrears of commutation ... ... ... | 17 90 |
| Toll grants ... ... ... ... | 18,007 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 55,805 28 |

| EXPENDITURE. | |
|---|---|
| Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ... ... ... | 8,270 25 |
| Amount expended on minor works ... ... ... | 10,076 13 |
| Amount expended on toll grant roads ... ... ... | 18,113 38 |
| Repairs to resthouses, &c. ... ... ... ... | 446 5 |
| Equipment of resthouses ... ... ... ... | 451 26 |
| Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ... | 7,275 83 |
| Remitted to Provincial Road Committe unexpended balance of resthouses | 628 85 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers ... ... ... ... | 1,206 12 |
| Remitted to Provincial Road Committee resthouse collections ... | 719 55 |
| Miscellaneous charges ... ... ... ... | 472 20 |
| | 47,659 62 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 ... | 8,145 66 |
| Total—Rs. | 55,805 28 |

C.—Statement of Amounts remitted to Public Works Department on account of Principal Roads in the Chilaw District during the Year 1905.

| Name of Road. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| 1. Toppuwa to Battulu-oya ... ... ... | 5,645 25 |
| 2. Nattandiya to Marawila ... ... ... | 625 0 |
| 3. Madampe to Dummalasuriya ... ... ... | 1,000 0 |
| 4. Chilaw to Wariyapola ... ... ... ... | 1,000 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 8,270 25 |

D.—Expenditure on Minor Roads during 1905.

| Name of Road. | Amount Spent. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Pinkattiya ... ... ... ... | 205 90 |
| Udappuwa ... ... ... ... | 66 77 |
| Bangadeniya-Karukkupone ... ... ... ... | 460 61 |
| Bangadeniya-Mandalana ... ... ... ... | 228 38 |
| Wattakkaliya ... ... ... ... | 66 22 |
| Tambagalla ... ... ... ... | 566 5 |
| Maradankulama ... ... ... ... | 147 28 |
| Pulichchakulam ... ... ... ... | 284 67 |
| Anaivilundawa ... ... ... ... | 50 0 |
| Maiyawa ... ... ... ... | 100 0 |
| Karukkuliya ... ... ... ... | 40 0 |
| Mandalana Compaspara ... ... ... ... | 50 0 |
| Vilattawa-Mandalana ... ... ... ... | 47 50 |
| Vilattawa-Panirendawa ... ... ... ... | 71 96 |
| Uraliyagara-Panirendawa ... ... ... ... | 756 77 |
| Madampe Bazaar street ... ... ... ... | 47 78 |
| Marawila Sea street ... ... ... ... | 71 28 |
| Marawila Cross road ... ... ... ... | 41 26 |
| Sirigampola-Katuneriya ... ... ... ... | 283 5 |
| Mudukatuwa-Mawila ... ... ... ... | 79 70 |
| Wirahena-Mawila ... ... ... ... | 292 60 |
| Medagoda-Dunkannawa ... ... ... ... | 45 0 |
| Dunkannawa-Hundirapola ... ... ... ... | 46 60 |
| Muttibendiwila-Compaspara ... ... ... ... | 77 8 |
| Hattiniya-Talwila ... ... ... ... | 25 30 |
| Mahawewa-Mattakkotuwa ... ... ... ... | 91 5 |
| Karukkuwa-Madampe ... ... ... ... | 237 70 |
| Horagolla-Talwila ... ... ... ... | 193 17 |
| Mellawagara ... ... ... ... | 95 60 |
| Kudiruppuwa ... ... ... ... | 54 99 |
| Galmuruwa-Udalawela ... ... ... ... | 348 92 |
| Panirendawa-Dummalasuriya ... ... ... | 146 64 |
| Dummalasuriya-Medagoda .... ... ... ... | 132 48 |
| Bolawatta-Ginoya ... ... ... | 227 27 |
| Waikkal-Nanjundankarai ... ... ... ... | 190 11 |
| Waikkal-Tambarawila ... ... ... ... | 193 90 |
| Haldanduwana-Dummaladeniya ... ... ... | 68 72 |
| Wekade-Galwake ... ... ... | 40 0 |
| Kachchirawa ... ... ... ... | 414 60 |
| Mellawa-Hundirapola ... ... ... ... | 70 0 |
| Koshena-Lihiriyagama ... ... ... ... | 50 0 |
| Nainamadama-Kolonjadiya ... ... ... | 44 76 |
| Morukkuliya-Etiyawela ... ... ... ... | 673 97 |
| Kirimetiyana-Tulawella ... ... ... ... | 467 87 |
| Sign boards ... ... ... ... | 92 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 7,986 1 |

*Miscellaneous Deposits.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mawatagama-Koshena ... ... ... ... | 122 50 |
| Pinkattiya ... ... ... ... | 6 32 |
| Bangadeniya-Mandalana ... ... ... | 1,321 36 |
| Kachchirawa bridges ... ... ... ... | 150 0 |
| Bolawatte-Lunuwila road ... ... ... ... | 489 92 |
| Total—Rs. | 2,090 10 |

*Toll Grants.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Haldanduwana-Dummaladeniya ... .. ... | 925 91 |
| Vennappuwa-Kirimetiyana ... ... ... ... | 1,663 8 |
| Bolawatta-Dankotuwa ... ... ... ... | 1,029 71 |
| Kachchirawa ... ... ... ... | 1,025 0 |
| Bolawatta-Lunuwila ... ... ... ... | 1,735 0 |
| Mawatagama-Koshena ... ... ... .. | 1,036 0 |
| Kirimetiyana-Koswatta ... ... ... ... | 815 93 |
| Mahawewa-Kudawewa road ... ... ... ... | 445 23 |
| Tummodara-Lunuwila road ... ... ... ... | 849 43 |
| Walahapitiya-Muttibendiwila road ... ... ... | 914 1 |
| Nattandiya-Dunkannawa road ... ... ... | 1,419 7 |
| Madampe-Dankotuwa road ... ... ... ... | 6,255 1 |
| Total—Rs. | 18,113 38 |

# NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE total revenue collected during the year was **Rs. 33,905·11**, made up as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| In cash ... ... ... ... ... | 31,713 | 0 |
| In labour ... ... ... ... ... | 39 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... | 2,153 | 11 |
| Total—Rs. | 33,905 | 11 |

The single commutation recoveries, excluding double commutation and miscellaneous receipts, exceeded all previous years.

The number of men remaining unaccounted for at the end of the year out of the 22,565 on the division officers' lists was 8.

The expenditure on account of establishment, commission to division officers, petty expenses, and purchase of tools was Rs. 8,776·67.

The amount expended on principal roads and resthouses was—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Anuradhapura-Siyambalagamuwa road ... ... ... | 2,600 | 0 |
| Kalaoya Galgodahena road ... ... ... | 2,620 | 0 |
| Galkulam-Rambewa road ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 0 |
| Horowapotana-Vavuniya road ... ... | 1,650 | 0 |
| Rambewa-Galkandamadu road ... ... ... | 500 | 0 |
| Mirisgonioya-Kituluttu road ... ... ... | 2,020 | 0 |
| Mirisgonioya-Galkulam road ... ... ... | 1,150 | 0 |
| Upkeep of resthouses ... ... ... ... | 1,754 | 84 |
| Total—Rs. | 13,294 | 84 |

*Upkeep of roads.*—All roads received attention and were kept in good order.

*Improvement of roads.*—The Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road was improved by raising low places, cutting side drains, forming and gravelling road surface, and the building of eleven permanent stone culverts ; the Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road by raising low places, cutting side drains, forming and gravelling roadway, and building four permanent culverts. The Galenbindunuwewa-Sipukulam road had low places raised, side drains cut, road formed, and four permanent culverts built.

*Resthouses.*—All resthouses were repaired and kept in good order. The woodwork of the Horowapotana and Habarana resthouses was painted. A well was built at the Horowapotana resthouse. Tats were provided for the Madawachchiya resthouse, and paddy grinding stones were supplied to the Mihintale, Kahatagasdigiliya, Horowapotana, and Madawachchiya resthouses.

*Other works.*—The usual upkeep and repairs were effected to the quarters occupied by the Superintendent of Minor Roads and Head Clerk of the Provincial Road Committee, and trelliswork was provided for the front verandah of the latter building.

The following sums were spent for the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads :—

| Particulars. | Amount. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Upkeep of Anuradhapura-Arippu road ... ... ... | 478 | 60 |
| Upkeep of Alankulama-Turuwila road ... ... ... | 155 | 55 |
| Upkeep of Andarawewa-Ottappuwa road ... ... ... | 128 | 50 |
| Upkeep of Eppawela-Timbiriwewa road ... ... ... | 393 | 55 |
| Upkeep of Southern minor road ... ... ... | 269 | 60 |
| Upkeep of Maradankadawela-Kunchikulam road ... ... | 111 | 50 |
| Upkeep of Tonigala road ... ... ... ... | 59 | 70 |
| Upkeep of Madatugama-Andiyagala road ... ... ... | 160 | 0 |
| Upkeep of Eastern minor road ... ... ... | 552 | 74 |
| Upkeep of Galenbindunuwewa-Sipukulam road ... ... | 216 | 25 |
| Upkeep of Alutoya-Horowapotana road ... ... ... | 491 | 61 |
| Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road ... ... | 445 | 50 |
| Upkeep of Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road ... ... | 312 | 25 |
| Upkeep of Superintendent of Minor Roads' quarters ... ... | 86 | 59 |
| Upkeep of Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ... | 93 | 74 |
| Upkeep of Alutoya-Minneriya road ... ... ... | 360 | 0 |
| Upkeep of lime and timber shed at Superintendent Minor Roads' quarters ... | 56 | 69 |
| Improving Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road ... ... | 2,987 | 74 |
| Improving Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road ... ... | 3,557 | 35 |
| Sinking a well at Horowapotana resthouse ... ... ... | 202 | 20 |
| Additions to the Provincial Road Committee Head Clerk's quarters ... | 44 | 50 |
| Improving Galenbindunuwewa-Sipukulam road ... ... | 428 | 46 |
| Repairs to Konwewa-Dachchihammillewa road ... ... | 324 | 35 |
| For work done near bridge at Kebitigollewa ... ... | 145 | 36 |
| For purchasing buckled plates for bridges ... ... ... | 442 | 76 |
| Culverts on Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road ... ... | 431 | 65 |
| Culverts on Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road ... ... ... | 1,005 | 88 |
| Total—Rs. | 13,942 | 62 |

Statement showing the comparative Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 75,438 | — | — | 75,438 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... ... | — | 21,954 | — | — | 22,565 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 20,306 | | 92·49 | 20,716 | | 91·80 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 110 | | ·50 | 213 | | ·94 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... | 26 | | ·12 | 26 | | ·11 |
| (d) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 20,442 | 93·11 | | 20,955 | 92·86 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 830 | | 3·78 | 859 | | 3·81 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 154 | | ·70 | 176 | | ·78 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... | 3 | | ·01 | — | | — |
| (d) Fined ... ... | 8 | | ·03 | 6 | | ·02 |
| (e) Worked twenty-four days at labour centres .. ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (f) Double entries, &c. ... | 80 | | ·36 | 125 | | ·55 |
| (g) Dead ... ... | 197 | | ·89 | 168 | | ·74 |
| | | 1,272 | 5·79 | | 1,334 | 5·91 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the village | 236 | | 1·07 | 268 | | 1·18 |
| (b) Otherwise, not arrested ... | 4 | | ·01 | 8 | | ·03 |
| | | 240 | 1·09 | | 276 | 1·22 |

Return of local revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee, North-Central Province, and the District Road Committee, Anuradhapura District, and not accounted for in the general revenue of the Colony for the year 1905 :—

*Provincial Road Committee, North-Central Province.*

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. .. .. | 2,941 98 |
| Amount received from the Anuradhapura District Road Committee' on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. .. .. .. | 13,294 84 |
| Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads .. | — |
| Government grant in aid of minor works (pay of resthouse-keepers) | 500 0 |
| Resthouse collections .. .. .. | 4,411 81 |
| Contribution from Anuradhapura District Road Committee on account of Provincial Road Committee Establishment .. | 2,000 66 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | — |
| Total—Rs. | 23,149 29 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of— | |
| (a) Principal roads .. .. .. | 11,540 0 |
| (b) Resthouses .. .. .. | 1,754 84 |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation .. .. .. | 1,857 25 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. .. | 1,740 0 |
| Provincial Road Committee Establishment .. .. | 2,000 66 |
| Toll grants remitted to Anuradhapura District Road Committee .. | — |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to Anuradhapura District Road Committee .. .. .. | — |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | — |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 .. .. .. | 4,256 54 |
| Total—Rs. | 23,149 29 |

*District Road Committee, Anuradhapura District.*

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. .. ... | 6,339 76 |
| Commutation realized in money ... ... | 31,713 0 |
| Do. labour .. ... | 39 0 |
| Toll grant on minor roads .. .. ... | — |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works ... | — |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... .. .. | 2,153 11 |
| Total—Rs. | 40,244 87 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses | 13,294 84 |
| Amount expended on minor works | 13,942 62 |
| Establishment and commisson to division officers :— | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee Establishment | 2,000 66 |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment | 3,136 69 |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers | 3,639 32 |
| Miscellaneous charges | 673 73 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 | 3,557 1 |
| Total—Rs. | 40,244 87 |

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, February 21, 1906.

C. D. VIGORS,
Chairman.

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## VINCE OF UVA.

### I.—PROCEDURE.

A COMPARATIVE summary is appended in the prescribed form of the procedure adopted under the Thoroughfares Ordinance to recover money or to enforce labour from the men liable. There was a slight increase in the percentage of non-effectives. Thirty men were unaccounted for at the end of the year.

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) | — | 188,964 | — | — | 188,964 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) | — | 35,134 | — | — | 33,788 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 | 30,835 | | 87·76 | 29,284 | | 86·67 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 | 479 | | 1·36 | 437 | | 1·29 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days | 130 | | ·37 | 255 | | ·75 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 31,444 | 89·49 | | 29,976 | 88·72 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted | 859 | | 2·44 | 805 | | 2·38 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere | 1,989 | | 5·66 | 2,002 | | 5·92 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail | 15 | | ·04 | 4 | | ·01 |
| (*d*) Fined | 7 | | ·02 | 9 | | ·03 |
| (*e*) Double entries | 41 | | ·12 | 30 | | ·09 |
| (*f*) Dead | 147 | | ·42 | 233 | | ·69 |
| | | 3,058 | 8·70 | | 3,083 | 9·13 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district | 632 | | — | 699 | | — |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested | — | | — | 30 | | — |
| | | 632 | 1·80 | | 729 | 2·13 |

2. The percentage of men who paid commutation at the single rate rose by 1 per cent. A comparative statement for the last ten years of the percentage of commutation at the single rate is appended :—

| Year. | Percentage. |
|---|---|
| 1896 | 86·28 |
| 1897 | 86·77 |
| 1898 | 85·95 |
| 1899 | 83·33 |
| 1900 | 83·73 |
| 1901 | 84·86 |
| 1902 | 87·69 |
| 1903 | 88·77 |
| 1904 | 87·76 |
| 1905 | 88·72 |

3. The amount collected in money as commutation and the value of labour exacted shows an increase of Rs. 426·52 on the collection of the previous year. A comparative statement for each of the last ten years is appended :—

| Year. | Amount collected in Money. Rs. c. | Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... | 42,648 75 | 553 50 | 43,202 25 |
| 1897 ... ... | 43,503 40 | 133 50 | 43,636 90 |
| 1898 ... ... | 43,218 0 | 693 0 | 43,911 0 |
| 1899 ... ... | 42,768 50 | 637 50 | 43,406 0 |
| 1900 ... ... | 42,541 50 | 502 50 | 43,044 0 |
| 1901 ... ... | 44,353 50 | 475 50 | 44,829 0 |
| 1902 ... ... | 43.778 63 | 274 50 | 44,053 13 |
| 1903 ... ... | 44.000 23 | 264 0 | 44,264 23 |
| 1904 ... ... | 45,300 8 | 150 50 | 45,450 58 |
| 1905 ... ... | 45,524 85 | 352 25 | 45,877 10 |

4. On the 1st April, 2,964 men out of a total of 33,788 remained for disposal. Of these, 1,288 were dealt with in the succeeding three months, and at the end of the first half-year 1,676 of the total number liable remained for disposal. During the second half-year all but 30 out of the total remaining were dealt with, as detailed in the preceding paragraphs.

## II.—Revenue and Expenditure.

5. The funds administered by the Provincial Committee, Uva, are accounted for in the following comparative statement :—

| Receipts. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Road tax collections of Upper Uva | 26,136 58 | 23,998 50 |
| Do. Lower Uva | 19,163 50 | 21,526 35 |
| Value of labour ... ... | 150 50 | 352 25 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works ... ... | 700 0 | 1,000 0 |
| Resthouse collections ... | 3,747 29 | 3,652 9 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 882 73 | 177 64 |
| | 50,780 60 | 50,706 83 |
| Balance on January 1 ... | 696 31 | 85 15 |
| Total—Rs. | 51,476 91 | 50,791 98 |

| Payments. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Principal roads ... | 10,607 50 | 10,580 25 |
| Value of labour on same ... | 15 50 | 41 75 |
| Minor roads, Upper Uva ... | 9,249 62 | 10,123 47 |
| Value of labour on same ... | — | — |
| Minor roads, Lower Uva ... | 4,977 57 | 5,990 25 |
| Value of labour on same ... | 135 0 | 310 50 |
| Tools purchased for District Road Committee ... ... | — | 585 39 |
| Bridges ... ... | 2,475 67 | 619 48 |
| Upkeep and repairs to resthouses | 2,683 39 | 2,587 33 |
| Buttala resthouse ... | 2,723 61 | — |
| Resthouse equipment ... | 1,112 49 | 1,841 3 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers and bungalow-keepers ... | 4,755 91 | 4,297 12 |
| New bungalows in Wellassa division | 300 0 | — |
| Salaries of Provincial Road Committee Establishment ... | 4,733 97 | 4,734 0 |
| Commission to division officers, Upper Uva ... ... | 2,304 32 | 2,479 42 |
| Commission to division officers, Lower Uva ... ... | 2,042 0 | 1,572 64 |
| Office contingencies and transport | 1,405 31 | 1,480 35 |
| Poultry for resthouses ... | — | 32 50 |
| Outstanding claims of 1904 ... | — | 1,008 97 |
| Wellassa distress... ... | — | 170 66 |
| Audit fees ... ... | — | 100 0 |
| Gratuity to retiring officers ... | 161 50 | — |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 1,708 40 | 234 76 |
| Advance recoverable ... | — | 500 0 |
| | 51,391 76 | 49,289 87 |
| Balance on December 31 ... | 85 15 | 1,502 11 |
| Total—Rs. | 51,476 91 | 50,791 98 |

6. *Receipts.*—Excluding balances and the Government grant in aid of minor works, the receipts of 1905 amounted to Rs. 49,706·83 as against Rs. 50,080·60 in 1904, showing a decrease of Rs. 373·77. Details of this decrease are given in the following statement :—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road tax ... | 45,450 58 | 45,877 10 | 426 52 | — |
| Resthouse collections ... | 3,747 29 | 3,652 9 | — | 95 20 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 882 73 | 177 64 | — | 705 9 |
| | 50,080 60 | 49,706 83 | 426 52 | 800 29 |

7 *Payments.*—The expenditure was Rs. 2,001·89 less than the expenditure of the previous year. Details of the decrease are appended :—

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Principal roads ... | 10,623 0 | 10.622 0 | — | 1 0 |
| Minor roads... ... | 14,362 19 | 16,424 22 | 2,162 3 | — |
| Bridges ... ... | 2,475 67 | 619 48 | — | 1,856 19 |
| Tools ... ... | — | 585 39 | 585 39 | — |
| Upkeep and repairs to resthouses ... ... | 2.683 39 | 2,587 33 | — | 96 6 |
| Buttala resthouse ... | 2,723 61 | — | — | 2,723 61 |
| Resthouse equipment ... | 1,112 49 | 1,841 3 | 728 54 | — |
| Pay of resthouse and bungalow-keepers ... ... | 4,755 91 | 4,297 12 | — | 458 79 |

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New bungalows in Wellassa division ... | 300 0 | — | — | 300 0 |
| Salaries of Provincial Road Committee Establishment... | 4,733 97 | 4,734 0 | 0 3 | — |
| Commission to division officers | 4,346 32 | 4,052 6 | — | 294 26 |
| Office contingencies ... | 1,405 31 | 1,480 35 | 75 4 | — |
| Poultry for resthouses ... | — | 32 50 | 32 50 | — |
| Outstanding claims of 1904 ... | — | 1,008 97 | 1,008 97 | — |
| Wellassa distress ... | — | 170 66 | 170 66 | — |
| Audit fees ... | — | 100 0 | 100 0 | — |
| Gratuity to retiring officers ... | 161 50 | — | — | 161 50 |
| Miscellaneous payments ... | 1,708 40 | 234 76 | — | 1,473 64 |
| Advance recoverable .... | — | 500 0 | 500 0 | — |
| | 51,391 76 | 49,289 87 | 5,363 16 | 7,365 5 |
| | | | Deduct Increase ... | 5,363 16 |
| | | | Nett Decrease ... | 2,001 89 |

8. The balance to the credit of the Provincial Road Committee on 1st January, 1905 was Rs. 85·15, and at the close of the year it amounted to Rs. 1,502·11 as accounted for below :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Revenue, 1905, including balance of the previous year ... ... | 50,791 98 |
| Expenditure, 1905 ... ... ... ... | 49,289 87 |
| Balance—Rs. | 1,502 11 |

9. The following are the details of the contribution to principal roads :—

| | In Money. Rs. c. | Value of Labour. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Badulla-Batticaloa road ... | 3,700 0 | 4 50 | 3,704 50 |
| Wellawaya-Tanamalwila road ... | 600 0 | — | 600 0 |
| Badulla-Taldena road ... | 650 0 | 26 75 | 676 75 |
| Badulla-Halpe road ... | 3,800 0 | — | 3,800 0 |
| Dikwella-Madulla road ... | 500 0 | 7 50 | 507 50 |
| Dikwella-Hakgala road ... | 1,080 25 | 3 0 | 1,083 25 |
| Lower Badulla road ... | 250 0 | — | 250 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 10,580 25 | 41 75 | 10,622 0 |

10. The expenditure on the minor roads of Uva is shown in the following statement :—

| No. | Name of Road. | Approximate Mileage. | D. R. C. Votes. Maintenance. Rs. c. | D. R. C. Votes. Special Grant. Rs. c. | Contribution by Estates. Rs. c. | Grand Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Haputale to Wilson's Bungalow ... ... | 16 | 450 0 | 320 0 | — | 770 0 |
| 2 | Wilson's Bungalow to Madulla road ... ... | 15 | 300 0 | — | — | 300 0 |
| 3 | Bandarawela to Welimada ... ... | 10 | 250 0 | — | — | 250 0 |
| 4 | Welimada to Amherst gap ... ... | 9 | 225 0 | 115 80 | — | 340 80 |
| 5 | Welimada to Boralanda on 1 ... ... | 8 | 400 0 | — | — | 400 0 |
| 6 | Fort McDonald to Hakgala ... ... | 8 | 160 0 | 90 0 | — | 250 0 |
| 7 | Bandarawela to Koslanda ... ... | 13 | 350 0 | 50 0 | 250 0 | 650 0 |
| 8 | Bandarawela to Dehiwinna ... ... | 10 | 250 0 | 330 0 | — | 580 0 |
| 9 | Kottagoda on 2 to Rappahannock ... ... | 4 | 40 0 | — | — | 40 0 |
| 10 | Moretota to Katugaha on 8 ... ... | 4 | 100 0 | — | — | 100 0 |
| 11 | Lunugala to Madulsima cart road ... ... | 5 | 300 0 | — | 150 0 | 450 0 |
| 12 | Yapame to Madulsima cart road ... ... | 9 | 180 0 | — | — | 180 0 |
| 13 | Lunugala to Tavalampelessa ... ... | 10 | 200 0 | — | — | 200 0 |
| 14 | Demodara to Gonakele ... ... ... | 11 | 400 0 | — | 400 0 | 800 0 |
| 15 | Badulla to Spring Valley and Hindugala ... | 14 | 600 0 | — | 450 0 | 1,050 0 |
| 16 | 15 to Weyvelheena .. ... ... | 6 | 250 0 | — | 250 0 | 500 0 |
| 17 | 14 to 15... ... ... ... | 4½ | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | 300 0 |
| 18 | 16 to 15 ... ... ... ... | 2½ | 75 0 | — | 75 0 | 150 0 |
| 19 | Badulla to Ketawala ... ... ... | 4 | 180 0 | — | 15 0 | 195 0 |
| 20 | Badulla to Angoda ... ... ... | 6 | 350 0 | — | 200 0 | 550 0 |
| 21 | 20 to Passara cart road ... ... | 1 | | | | |
| 22 | 19 to Keenakele ... ... ... | 7 | 300 0 | — | 300 0 | 600 0 |
| 23 | Kandegedara on 22 to Narangala ... ... | 2 | 80 0 | — | 80 0 | 160 0 |
| 24 | 14 to Pingarawa ... ... ... | 4 | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | 300 0 |
| 25 | Wewakele to Passara cart road ... ... | 5 | 50 0 | — | — | 50 0 |
| 26 | Naulla to Ella ... ... ... | 3 | 120 0 | — | — | 120 0 |
| 27 | Ketawala to Dehiwinna... ... ... | 7 | 200 0 | — | — | 200 0 |
| 28 | Nahavila on 15 to Pingarawa ... ... | 3 | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | 300 0 |
| 29 | Findlater-Telbedda road... ... ... | 2 | 100 0 | — | 100 0 | 200 0 |
| 30 | Tavalampelessa to Roebury ... ... | 10 | 200 0 | — | — | 200 0 |
| 31 | Taldena cart road to Keenakele ... ... | 5 | 100 0 | — | — | 100 0 |
| 32 | 31 to Maliadda ... ... ... | 10 | 150 0 | — | — | 150 0 |
| 33 | Madulsima cart road to 30 ... ... | 2 | 80 0 | — | — | 80 0 |
| 34 | Lemastota to Haputale ... ... ... | 6 | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | 300 0 |
| 35 | Poonagala to Ampitikanda on 7 ... ... | 5 | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | 300 0 |

| No. | Name of Road. | Approximate Mileage. | D. R. C. Votes. | | Contribution by Estates. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maintenance. | Special Grant. | | |
| | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 36 | Kelburne to Nikapota ... ... ... | 4 | 50 0 | — | 50 0 | 100 0 |
| 37 | Kalupahana Valley road ... ... | 3 | 60 0 | 100 0 | 60 0 | 220 0 |
| 38 | Lemastota to Meeriyabedda on 7 ... ... | 6 | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | 300 0 |
| 39 | Wellawaya cart road to Oakfield ... ... | 2 | 40 0 | — | 40 0 | 80 0 |
| 40 | Haputale to Dambatenne ... ... | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| 41 | Medagama to Nakkala ... ... ... | 11 | 165 0 | — | — | 165 0 |
| 42 | Nakkala to Kumbukkan... ... ... | 6 | 90 0 | — | — | 90 0 |
| 43 | Medagama to Alupota ... ... ... | 12 | 180 0 | — | — | 180 0 |
| 44 | Medagama to Nilgala ... ... ... | 16 | 160 0 | — | — | 160 0 |
| 45 | Nilgala to Namal-oya ... ... ... | 12 | 60 0 | — | — | 60 0 |
| 46 | Bibile to Nilgala ... ... ... | 17 | 170 0 | — | — | 170 0 |
| 47 | Lunugala to 43 *viâ* Cocowatta ... ... | 10 | 300 0 | — | — | 300 0 |
| 48 | Medagama to Dambagalla ... ... | 10 | 150 0 | — | — | 150 0 |
| 49 | Dambagalla to Kongahapitiya ... ... | 22 | 110 0 | — | — | 110 0 |
| 50 | Dambagalla to Obbekota ... ... | 4 | 80 0 | — | — | 80 0 |
| 51 | Kotabowa on 44 to Baduluwela ... ... | 10 | 100 0 | — | — | 100 0 |
| 52 | Dambagalla to Baduluwela ... ... | 10 | 150 0 | — | — | 150 0 |
| 53 | Nilgala to Baduluwela ... ... ... | 8 | 40 0 | — | — | 40 0 |
| 54 | Baduluwela to Siyambala-anduwa ... ... | 18 | 90 0 | — | — | 90 0 |
| 55 | Roebury to Bibile cart road ... ... | 7 | 300 0 | — | 300 0 | 600 0 |
| 56 | Alupota to Kataragama... ... ... | 37 | 480 0 | — | — | 480 0 |
| 57 | Kataragama to Tanamalwila ... ... | 20 | 50 0 | — | — | 50 0 |
| 58 | Wedikumbura to Muppane cart road ... ... | 4 | 60 0 | — | — | 60 0 |
| 59 | Kataragama to Elagalla... ... ... | 9 | 50 0 | — | — | 50 0 |
| 60 | Muppane to Monaragala Hill ... ... | 6 | 120 0 | — | 120 0 | 240 0 |
| 61 | Taldena to Alutnuwara ... ... ... | 20 | 650 0 | — | 650 0 | 1,300 0 |
| 62 | 61 to 64... ... ... ... | 10 | 150 0 | — | — | 150 0 |
| 63 | Alutnuwara to Wewatta... ... ... | 17 | 170 0 | — | — | 170 0 |
| 64 | Uraniya to 61 ... ... ... | 9 | 270 0 | — | — | 270 0 |
| 65 | Passara to Ulwita ... ... ... | 16 | 320 0 | — | — | 320 0 |
| 66 | Haldummulla to Hambegamuwa ... ... | 25 | 125 0 | — | — | 125 0 |
| 67 | Tanamalwila to Hambegamuwa ... ... | 22 | 330 0 | — | — | 130 0 |
| 68 | Telulla to Hambegamuwa ... ... | 13 | 65 0 | — | — | 365 0 |
| 69 | Ella to Wellawaya ... ... ... | 17 | 510 0 | — | — | 510 0 |
| 70 | Pingarawa to Dewatura... ... ... | 4 | 150 0 | — | 150 0 | 300 0 |
| 71 | Dewatura to 65 ... ... ... | 4 | 80 0 | 120 0 | — | 200 0 |
| 72 | 70 to 71... ... ... ... | — | 20 0 | — | 10 0 | 30 0 |
| 73 | Diyatalawa to Bandarawela cart road ... ... | 3 | 60 0 | 200 0 | — | 260 0 |
| 74 | Road through Spring Valley ... ... | — | 120 0 | — | 120 0 | 240 0 |
| 75 | Debedde gap to Deiyannewatta valley ... ... | — | 50 0 | — | 50 0 | 100 0 |
| 76 | Debedde gap to boundary of Stisted estate ... | — | 50 0 | — | 50 0 | 100 0 |
| 77 | Unagalla road ... ... ... | — | 40 0 | — | 40 0 | 80 0 |
| 78 | Approach road eastern side, Loggal-oya bridge ... | — | — | 500 0 | — | 500 0 |
| 79 | Dikapitiya to Lower Lygrove ... ... | — | — | 40 0 | 40 0 | 80 0 |
| 80 | Taldena cart road to Dunhida waterfalls ... | 1¼ | 50 0 | — | — | 50 0 |
| 81 | Spring Valley deviation... ... ... | — | 100 0 | — | — | 100 0 |
| 82 | Hingurukaduwa to Pelwatta ... ... ... | 7 | 200 0 | — | — | 200 0 |
| 83 | Galkandiya-Keenapattiya road ... ... | — | — | — | — | 25 0 |
| | Total ... | — | 13,905 0 | 1,890 80 | 4,850 0 | 20,645 80 |

*Note.*—Roads Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, certain lengths of Nos. 12 and 14, 74 and 77 were in charge of the Badulla Planters' Association; roads Nos. 11, 24, 25, the remaining lengths of Nos. 12 and 14 75, 76, and 78 were in charge of the Passara Planters' Association ; and roads Nos. 7, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 79, and 83 were in charge of the Haputale Planters' Association.

## III.—GENERAL.

11. *Estate roads.*—Application was made to extend the provisions of the "Estate Roads Ordinance, 1902," to the Keenakele road. The necessary Proclamation has been published and the limits of the district have been defined.

12. The amendment of "The Road Ordinance, 1861," is required so as to empower the Provincial Road Committee to exercise, when desired, the functions of a District Road Committee. The amendment would be applicable in Provinces which are not subdivided into districts, and would serve to simplify procedure; for instance, the Province of Uva consists of only one district, namely, that of Badulla, but in order to comply with the technical requirements of the Road Ordinances it has been found necessary to create two District Road Committees. These, with the Provincial Road Committee, make three Committees, the work of which could be done much better by one ; that is to say, by the Provincial Road Committee.

### *Constitution of Committee.*

13. At the close of the year the Provincial Committee was composed of the following members :—

The Government Agent
Mr. H. A. Grant, Provincial Engineer
Mr. A. C. Chamberlin.
Mr. James Duncan
Mr. J. W. Balfour Paul

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Badulla, February 1, 1906.

L. W. BOOTH,
Chairman.

# PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

## RATNAPURA DISTRICT.

### PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE statement of receipts and expenditure in the prescribed form is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. .. | — | 5,962 55 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c.— | | |
| (*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee. | 13,262 58 | |
| (*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 27,300 9 | |
| | | 40,562 67 |
| Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads .. .. .. .. | — | 3,939 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works .. | — | 325 0 |
| Resthouse collections— | | |
| (*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee. | 1,886 14 | |
| (*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 1,755 40 | |
| | | 3,641 54 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee Establishment— | | |
| (*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee. | 500 0 | |
| (*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 600 0 | |
| | | 1,100 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. | — | 3,927 55 |
| | Total—Rs. | 59,458 31 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of— | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads .. .. | 33,252 17 | |
| (*b*) Resthouses .. .. | 7,473 57 | |
| | | 40,725 74 |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation .. | — | — |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. | — | 3,476 0 |
| Provincial Road Committee's Establishment .. | — | 1,128 0 |
| Toll grants remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Ratnapura District Road Committee .. | 840 0 | |
| (*b*) Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 3,099 0 | |
| | | 3,939 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Ratnapura District Road Committee .. | 225 0 | |
| (*b*) Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 100 0 | |
| | | 325 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. | — | 2,979 44 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 .. .. | — | 6,885 13 |
| | Total—Rs. | 59,458 31 |

2. (*a*) The expenditure on resthouses, bungalows, and ambalams amounted to Rs. 7,473·57 ; Rs. 3,190·50 in the Ratnapura District and Rs. 4,022·57 in the Kegalla District.

(*b*) The Madola resthouse, situated half-way between Pelmadulla and Balangoda, did little more than serve the purpose of a circuit bungalow for the Provincial and District Engineers, and was therefore handed over to the Public Works Department on the understanding that it will be returned to the Committee should it ever be required by the public as a resthouse.

(*c*) The apportionment for resthouses for 1906 provided for considerable improvements to the Pelmadulla resthouse, as it was expected that Pelmadulla would soon become an important planting centre, particularly of the new rubber industry.

3. (*a*) An application was made by Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. for the grant of a moiety of the cost of construction of a road opened by them from Malwala ferry to Alupola factory, and also for a contribution towards the maintenance of that road. Government declined to grant both these requests, the latter on the ground that a bridge over the Malwala river had been estimated for and was under consideration with the estimates of expenditure for 1906.

(*b*) The Ellearawa-Pinnewala road, towards which Government contributes two-fifths of the cost of improvement and upkeep, was carried forward to a further distance of one and a half mile.

4. A grant of Rs. 650, which Government had for many years been making to the Committee in aid of minor works, was withdrawn on the ground that the funds in our hands was sufficiently large for the purpose.

5. The accommodation in the office having become inadequate a vote of Rs. 1,000 was passed by the Committee in connection with a proposal to extend certain other buildings on the same premises. The matter is still under consideration.

## District Road Committee.

6. The statement of receipts and expenditure in the prescribed form, and a comparative statement of road tax collections for the past three years, are annexed:—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Ratnapura, for the Year 1905.

| Revenue. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 | — | 20,765 65 |
| Commutation realized in money | — | 37,274 50 |
| Commutation realized in labour | — | 71 50 |
| Toll grant on minor roads | — | 840 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works | — | 225 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | — | 80 90 |
| Total—Rs. | | 59,257 55 |
| **Payments.** | | |
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses | — | 13,276 8 |
| Amount expended on minor works | — | 14,222 22 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers— | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment | 500 0 | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment | 2,463 0 | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers | 4,369 11 | |
| | | 7,332 11 |
| Miscellaneous charges | — | 1,969 66 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 | — | 22,457 48 |
| Total—Rs. | | 59,257 55 |

Comparative Statement of Road Tax Collections for the Years 1903, 1904, and 1905, in the Ratnapura District.

| | 1903. | | Percentage on B. | 1904. | | Percentage on B | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) | — | 102,695 | — | — | 104,702 | — | — | 106.218 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) | — | 28,185 | — | — | 28,323 | — | — | 28,335 | — |
| 3. Effective in the district:— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1 | 25,350 | | 89·94 | 25,730 | | 90·84 | 25,719 | | 90·76 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 | 185 | | ·65 | 156 | | ·55 | 162 | | ·57 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days | 57 | | ·02 | 53 | | ·18 | 37 | | ·13 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days | — | | — | — | | — | 8 | | ·2 |
| 4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability— | | 25,592 | 90·80 | | 25,939 | 91·58 | | 25,926 | 91·49 |
| (*a*) Exemptions | 1,493 | | 5·29 | 1,295 | | 4·57 | 1,292 | | 4·55 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere | 833 | | 2·95 | 759 | | 2·67 | 707 | | 2·49 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail | 9 | | ·03 | 12 | | ·42 | 4 | | ·01 |
| (*d*) Fined | 1 | | — | 1 | | — | — | | — |
| (*e*) Double entries | 24 | | ·08 | 30 | | ·10 | 36 | | ·12 |
| (*f*) Dead | 74 | | ·26 | 105 | | ·37 | 156 | | ·55 |
| 5. Non-effective:— | | 2,434 | 8·63 | | 2,202 | 7·77 | | 2,195 | 7·74 |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district | 159 | | ·56 | 182 | | ·64 | 214 | | ·75 |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested | — | | — | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 159 | ·56 | | 182 | ·64 | | 214 | ·75 |

7. The amounts collected in money and labour during the last ten years are shown in the following statement:—

| Years. | Amount collected in Money. Rs. c. | Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 | 31,787 50 | 245 0 | 32,032 50 |
| 1897 | 32,573 0 | 135 50 | 32,708 50 |
| 1898 | 33,609 0 | 134 0 | 33,743 0 |
| 1899 | 34,660 50 | 90 50 | 34,751 50 |
| 1900 | 35,622 50 | 48 50 | 35,671 0 |
| 1901 | 36,093 50 | 70 50 | 36,164 0 |
| 1902 | 36,194 0 | 46 50 | 36,240 50 |
| 1903 | 36,773 0 | 78 0 | 36,851 0 |
| 1904 | 37,262 0 | 68 50 | 37,330 50 |
| 1905 | 37,274 50 | 71 50 | 37,346 0 |

8. The following statement shows the number of men liable and how they were accounted for in the last ten years :—

| | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of men on lists ... ... | 24,429 | 24,785 | 25,557 | 26,233 | 26,755 | 27,575 | 27,470 | 28,185 | 28,323 | 28,335 |
| Paid single ... ... | 21,730 | 22,399 | 23,054 | 23,848 | 24,638 | 24,910 | 25,133 | 25,350 | 25,730 | 25,719 |
| Percentage ... ... | 88·99 | 90·37 | 90·20 | 90·99 | 92·08 | 90·37 | 91·49 | 89·94 | 90·84 | 90·73 |
| Paid double ... ... | 223 | 179 | 203 | 173 | 137 | 162 | 99 | 186 | 156 | 162 |
| Percentage ... ... | ·91 | ·72 | ·79 | ·65 | ·51 | ·58 | ·36 | ·73 | ·55 | ·57 |
| Worked six days ... ... | 187 | 96 | 95 | 71 | 36 | 53 | 38 | 57 | 53 | 37 |
| Percentage ... ... | ·76 | ·03 | ·03 | ·27 | ·13 | ·19 | ·13 | ·23 | ·18 | ·13 |
| Worked twelve days ... ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Percentage ... ... | ·01 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ·02 |
| Fined and committed ... ... | 56 | 34 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 34 | 26 | 10 | 13 | 4 |
| Percentage ... ... | ·22 | ·13 | ·11 | ·11 | ·10 | ·12 | ·09 | ·03 | ·04 | ·01 |
| Total deficiencies ... ... | 2,228 | 2,076 | 2,174 | 2,111 | 1,914 | 2,415 | 2,174 | 2,584 | 2,371 | 2,405 |
| Percentage ... ... | 9·12 | 8·15 | 8·50 | 8·50 | 7·15 | 8·75 | 7·91 | 10·19 | 8·37 | 8·48 |

9. The annexed list shows the expenditure on the upkeep and improvement of minor roads :—

| | Name of Road. | Mileage. | Upkeep. Rs. c. | Improvements. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Iron bridge to Helaudakade .. .. | ¾ | — | — | |
| 2 | Malwala to Gilimale .. .. | 3½ | 21 0 | 200 0 | |
| 3 | Gilimale (Illukwatta) to Eratne .. | 8 | 50 0 | 110 0 | |
| 4 | Talawitiya to Kuruganmodara .. | 8 | 160 0 | 1,397 0 | |
| 5 | Hunugewatta to Panawala .. .. | 3 | 60 0 | — | |
| 6 | Minnana to Labugama .. .. | 6 | 120 0 | — | |
| 7 | Karandana to Mapote .. .. | 7 | 140 0 | — | |
| 8 | Kuruwita to Eratne .. .. | 12 | 300 0 | — | |
| 9 | Malwala ferry to Wewelwatta . .. | 13 | — | 400 0 | |
| 10 | Marapona to Madalagama .. .. | 16 | 320 0 | 417 20 | |
| 11 | Kahawatta to Hunuwala .. .. | 4½ | 90 0 | — | |
| 12 | Demuwatta ferry to Wewelkandura .. | 15 | 525 0 | 350 0 | |
| 13 | Idangoda to Galature and Hingalagoda estates. | 3½ | 100 0 | — | |
| 14 | Karawita to Dunukeiyagala .. .. | 20 | 300 0 | — | |
| 15 | Kalawana to Depedene .. .. | 22 | 330 0 | 361 0 | |
| 16 | Idangoda to Kukulegama .. .. | 22 | 330 0 | 936 0 | |
| 17 | Rakwana resthouse to Court-house .. | ¼ | 20 0 | — | |
| 18 | Rakwana to Depedene .. .. | 7¾ | 210 0 | 16 0 | |
| 19 | Rakwana to Bulutota .. .. | 4 | 200 0 | — | |
| 20 | Barra to Elchico .. .. | 6 | 350 0 | 18 55 | |
| 21 | Rakwana to Godakawela .. .. | 5¼ | 200 0 | 90 0 | |
| 22 | Pallewela to Medagan-oya .. .. | 5 | 150 0 | — | |
| 23 | Madalagama to Petit's bridge . .. | 10 | 200 0 | — | |
| 24 | Aigburth to Illubekanda .. .. | 6 | 100 0 | — | |
| 25 | Eveporuwa to Embilipitiya .. .. | 16 | 480 0 | 135 0 | |
| 26 | Panamure to Wellawa .. .. .. | 8 | 253 0 | — | |
| 27 | Panamure to Walalgoda .. .. .. | 2¼ | 70 0 | — | |
| 28 | Pannilkanda towards Viharahena (Uduwaka road) .. .. .. | 2⅝ | 40 0 | — | |
| 29 | Balangoda to Damahana .. .. | 5½ | 300 0 | 905 0 | |
| 30 | Damahana to Medagan-oya .. .. | 8½ | 200 0 | 200 0 | |
| 31 | Balangoda town roads .. .. .. | 1½ | 200 0 | — | |
| 32 | Tumbagoda to Weliharanawa . .. | 1 | 15 0 | — | |
| 33 | Lankaboorana to Kaltota .. .. | 16 | 100 0 | 325 0 | |
| 34 | Chetnole to Agar's Land .. .. | 7 | — | — | |
| 35 | Pinnewala to Bogawantalawa (Olugantota road) | 7 | 350 0 | — | |
| 36 | Imbulpe to Maratenne .. .. .. | 9 | 120 0 | — | |
| 37 | Bolihul-oya to Horton Plains .. .. | 11 | 200 0 | — | |
| 38 | Main road near 87th mile to Denagam-oya bridge | 1½ | — | — | |
| | Total .. | 305⅜ | 6,604 0 | 5,860 75 | 12,464 75 |

In addition a sum of Rs. 266·67 was paid to the Kalutara District Road Committee as one-third of the cost of construction of a wire bridge at Atweltota near about the Kukul korale boundary. A wire footbridge was erected over the Karandanamaha-ela at a cost of Rs. 140·80 after a design by Mr. Saxton.

10. The report of the Chairman of the District Road Committee, Kegalla, is annexed.

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Ratnapura, May 3, 1906.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

## KEGALLA DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances :—

| | 1903. | | Per-centage on B. | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... | — | 186,255 | — | — | 186,255 | — | — | 186,255 | — |
| 2. Number on lists (B) ... | — | 40,049 | — | — | 40,633 | — | — | 40,998 | — |
| 3. Effectives in the district :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Re. 1·50 ... | 36,266 | | 90·55 | 36,299 | | 89·35 | 36,759 | | 89·67 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 3 ... | 352 | | ·88 | 518 | | 1·27 | 363 | | ·90 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... | 21 | | ·05 | 39 | | ·09 | 35 | | ·08 |
| (d) Laboured twelve days ... | 2 | | ·04 | 8 | | ·01 | 1 | | — |
| 4. Non-effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:— | | 36,641 | 91·52 | | 36,864 | 90·72 | | 37,158 | 90·65 |
| (a) Exempted ... | 1,313 | | 3·30 | 1,334 | | 3·28 | 1,431 | | 3·49 |
| (b) Laboured and paid elsewhere | 1,476 | | 3·85 | 1,795 | | 4·43 | 1,779 | | 4·34 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... | 8 | | ·01 | 3 | | ·01 | 8 | | ·02 |
| (d) Fined ... | 19 | | ·04 | 21 | | ·05 | 10 | | ·02 |
| (e) Double and erroneous entries | 21 | | ·05 | 25 | | ·06 | 23 | | ·05 |
| (f) Dead ... | 86 | | ·02 | 91 | | ·22 | 91 | | ·22 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | 2.923 | 7·27 | | 3,269 | 8·05 | | 3,342 | 8·14 |
| (a) Reported to have left the district ... | 485 | | 1·21 | 500 | | 1·23 | 498 | | 1·21 |
| (b) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | | — | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 485 | 1·21 | | 500 | 1·23 | | 498 | 1·21 |

2. The amounts collected in money and labour during the last ten years are shown in the annexed statement :—

| Year. | Amount collected in Money. Rs. c. | Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 ... ... | 49,345 50 | 262 50 | 49,608 0 |
| 1897 ... ... | 51,568 50 | 99 0 | 51,667 50 |
| 1898 ... ... | 52,275 0 | 126 0 | 52,401 0 |
| 1899 ... ... | 52,851 0 | 70 50 | 52,921 50 |
| 1900 ... ... | 53,106 0 | 19 50 | 53,125 50 |
| 1901 ... ... | 53,230 50 | 39 50 | 53,270 0 |
| 1902 ... ... | 54,432 0 | 61 50 | 54,493 50 |
| 1903 ... ... | 55,455 0 | 37 50 | 55,492 50 |
| 1904 ... ... | 56,002 50 | 82 50 | 56,085 0 |
| 1905 ... ... | 56,227 50 | 55 50 | 56,283 0 |

3. The expenditure on minor roads was as follows :—

| Name of Road. | Length as Cart Road. | Length as Bridle Path. | Toll Grant. | Private Contributions. | District Road Committee Funds, including Labour. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Karandupone-Rambukkana road ... | 5¾ | — | 697 73 | — | 980 61 | |
| Rambukkana-Katupitiya road ... | 6 | — | — | — | 548 66 | |
| Kansalagamuwa-Dunukewatta road ... | 3¼ | — | — | — | 233 50 | |
| Mawanella-Alpitiya road ... | 6 | — | — | — | 626 41 | |
| Alupota-Hingula road ... ... | 2 | 1½ | — | — | 390 2 | |
| Galagedara road ... ... | ½ | — | — | — | 107 0 | |
| Utuwankanda-Ussapitiya road ... | 4½ | — | — | — | 197 60 | |
| Kegalla-Andiramada road ... | 1¼ | 3 | — | — | 184 12 | |
| Ussapitiya-Hettimulla road ... | — | 6 | — | — | 61 50 | |
| Werallapota-Dombemada road ... | 1 | 3 | — | — | 345 0 | |
| Gordon's bridge-Talagollaoya road ... | — | 4½ | — | — | 100 0 | |
| Weligamuwa-Hewadiwala road ... | — | 2½ | — | — | 97 31 | |
| Hatgampola-Hettimulla road ... | 8½ | — | — | — | 1,791 54 | |
| Ranwala road ... ... | ½ | — | — | — | 24 87 | |
| Aranayaka-Ahupinela road ... | — | 2½ | — | — | 115 0 | |
| Aranayaka-Kellie road ... ... | — | 8 | — | — | 200 0 | |
| Kehelwatta-Morontota road ... | — | 1¼ | — | — | 47 50 | |
| Meepitiya-Paragammana road ... | — | 3¼ | — | — | 126 90 | |
| Golahela-Walagama road ... | — | 2⅜ | — | — | 98 92 | |
| Udambe-Pussella road ... ... | — | 2¾ | — | — | 75 2 | |
| Undugoda-Bulatkohupitiya road ... | — | 4 | — | — | 100 0 | |
| Circular road ... ... | 2½ | — | — | — | 175 55 | |
| Pitihuma-Raddaloya road ... | — | ½ | — | — | 24 50 | |
| North Circular road ... ... | — | 2 | — | — | 42 0 | |
| Bukenda-Damblagolla road ... | — | 2 | — | — | 50 0 | |
| Arandara-Ritigahaoya road ... | 10 | — | 951 50 | — | 2,993 19 | |
| Carried over ... | | | 1.649 23 | | 9,737 22 | |

| Name of Road. | Length as Cart Road. | Length as Bridle Path. | Toll Grant. | Private Contributions. | District Road Committee Funds, including Labour. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Brought forward ... | | | 1,649 23 | | 9,737 22 | |
| Warakapola-Ruanwella road ... | 14 | — | 524 29 | — | 2,228 48 | |
| Nelundeniya-Alawwa road ... | — | 3 | — | — | 72 50 | |
| Yattogoda-Yatattawala road ... | 2 | 5⅛ | — | — | 294 77 | |
| Nelundeniya-Dedigama road ... | 1 | 1⅜ | — | — | 629 80 | |
| Galigamuwa-Arandara road ... | 4 | — | 670 85 | — | 288 15 | |
| Algoda-Woodend road ... ... | 2½ | — | — | — | 435 0 | |
| Woodend-Panawala road... ... | — | 3¼ | — | — | 130 0 | |
| Habbellawaka-Mahaoya road ... | — | 4⅜ | — | — | 100 0 | |
| Kiriwanaketiya-Eratna road ... | — | 13 | — | — | 321 20 | |
| Talduwa-Mapitigama road ... | — | 4½ | 81 22 | 137 43 | 543 36 | |
| Mapitigama-Moraliya road ... | — | 1⅛ | — | — | 152 0 | |
| Nawata-Polatagama road ... | — | 1 | — | — | 50 0 | |
| Dehiowita-Mahaoya road... ... | 2 | — | — | — | 300 0 | |
| Rambukpitiya-Kandaloya road ... | — | 4 | — | — | 75 0 | |
| Clunes road ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | 300 0 | |
| Polatagama-Punugala road .. | — | 4 | — | — | 400 0 | |
| Wire bridge at Weoya estate ... | — | — | — | — | 25 0 | |
| Punugala-Amanawala road ... | — | 5 | — | — | 300 0 | |
| Halgolla-Bibilioya road .. ... | — | 5 | — | — | 50 0 | |
| Kiriporuwa estate road ... ... | — | ½ | — | — | 25 0 | |
| Mapitigama-Ruanwella road ... | — | 3 | — | — | 75 0 | |
| Kellie-Havilland road ... ... | — | 6 | — | 9 75 | 192 57 | |
| We-oya bridge at Kelani... ... | — | — | — | — | 25 0 | |
| Meanagalla-Havilland ... ... | — | 6 | — | — | 50 0 | |
| Wire bridge across Kelani ... | — | — | — | — | 300 0 | |
| Clenella factory to Undugoda ... | — | 2 | — | — | 40 0 | |
| Clearing Anguruwella-oya ... | — | — | — | — | 30 0 | |
| Amount spent in purchasing tools from Government grant in aid of minor works ... ... | — | — | — | — | 100 24 | |
| Amount spent in purchasing tools from District Road Committee Funds ... | — | — | — | — | 452 46 | |
| Total ... | — | — | 2,925 59 | 147 18 | 17,722 75 | 20,795 52 |

4. The resthouse account is given below :—

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Resthouses in the Kegalla District during the Year 1905.

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount received from Provincial Road Committee on account of equipment .. .. | 666 0 | |
| Amount received on account of upkeep and improvement .. .. .. | 3,356 57 | |
| Amount received on account of upkeep and pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. .. | 1,650 0 | |
| | | 5,672 57 |
| Resthouse collections during the year 1905 .. | — | 1,755 40 |
| Amount received on account of lost and broken articles | — | 112 98 |
| | Total—Rs. | 7,540 95 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount spent on account of equipment, rattaning, and transport .. .. .. | 724 48 | |
| Amount spent on account of upkeep and improvement | 3,085 12 | |
| | | 3,809 60 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. | — | 1,650 0 |
| Resthouse collections remitted to Provincial Road Committee .. .. .. | — | 1,755 40 |
| Amount remitted to Provincial Road Committee on account of lost and broken articles .. | 112 98 | |
| Unexpended amount remitted to Provincial Road Committee .. .. .. | 212 97 | |
| | | 325 95 |
| | Total—Rs. | 7,540 95 |

5. A statement of revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kegalla, for the year 1905 is annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kegalla, for the Year 1905.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. .. | — | 3,617 77 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. | — | 56,272 50 |
| Commutation realized in labour .. .. | — | 55 50 |
| Toll grant on minor roads .. .. | — | 3,099 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. | — | 100 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. | — | 690 27 |
| Total—Rs. | | 63,835 4 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. .. .. | — | 27,300 9 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. .. | — | 20,795 52 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers— | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment.. .. | 600 0 | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment | 3,818 76 | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers .. | 6,591 47 | |
| | | 11,010 23 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. | — | 1,720 28 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905 .. .. | — | 3,008 92 |
| Total—Rs. | | 63,835 4 |

6. The bridge on the 4th mile, Hatgampola-Hettimulla road, was lengthened and furnished with new iron joists and abutments at a cost of Rs. 972·18. This was the only new work undertaken in the year.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

District Road Committee's Office,
Kegalla, February 27, 1906.

# REPORTS

ON THE

# WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARDS IN 1905.

## WESTERN PROVINCE.

### KALUTARA.

THE following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board for 1904 and 1905 :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31 ... | 2,971 49 | 8,967 8 | Establishment ... | 2,229 0 | 2,394 0 |
| Taxes ... ... | 6,017 74 | 6,096 32 | Office Contingencies ... | 157 54 | 90 63 |
| Licenses ... ... | 13,105 91 | 6,591 1 | Revenue Services ... | 776 15 | 774 8 |
| Fines ... ... | 148 60 | 240 65 | Police Charges ... | 70 19 | 98 20 |
| Rents ... ... | 742 25 | 800 75 | Sanitary Charges ... | 3,649 11 | 3,339 24 |
| Slaughter-house ... | 657 75 | 534 75 | Do. (Plague) ... | 110 0 | 171 34 |
| Sundries ... ... | 351 75 | 415 51 | Public Works ... | 5,890 23 | 6,170 18 |
| Cemeteries ... ... | 144 0 | 193 0 | Lighting ... ... | 1,500 0 | 3,545 72 |
| | | | Miscellaneous ... | 310 19 | 300 56 |
| | | | Cemeteries ... ... | 480 0 | 480 0 |
| | | | Balance on December 31 ... | 8,967 8 | 6,474 72 |
| Total—Rs. | 24,139 49 | 23,838 67 | Total—Rs. | 24,139 49 | 17,363 95 |

The revenue of the year under review shows a decrease as compared with last year, which is due to the fact that from the beginning of the year only the revenue derived from the licensing of carts which are within the Local Board limits was credited to the Board.

*Public health.*—The health of the town was well maintained. The town was free from infectious or epidemic diseases during the year.

*Scavenging.*—The scavenging and the latrine conservancy of the town were carried out satisfactorily by the contractor.

*Public works.*—The roads were repaired and kept in order during the year.

*Lighting.*—The lighting of the town was also done on contract. The Board has ordered twenty new lamps, and they will be fixed in most important parts of the thoroughfares.

*Cemeteries.*—Two bungalows to give shelter to those attending funerals were erected at the two cemeteries at a cost of Rs. 490. This was a much-felt want, as those who happened to visit the cemeteries for burials are exposed to rain during bad weather.

*Meetings.*—During the year five meetings of the Board were held. At the biennial election held on the 6th December, 1905, the same members were re-elected for 1906 and 1907.

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 11,314 | — | — | 11,314 | — |
| 2. Number in list (B) ... ... | — | 3,266 | — | — | 3,204 | — |
| 3. Effectives in the district :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid at Re. 1·50 ... | 2,428 | | 74·34 | 2,507 | | 78·24 |
| (*b*) Paid at Rs. 3 ... | 19 | | ·58 | 40 | | 1·25 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... | 3 | | ·09 | 3 | | ·09 |
| Total ... | | 2,450 | 75·01 | | 2,550 | 79·58 |
| 4. Non-effectives in the district, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 75 | | 2·29 | 82 | | 2·55 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 621 | | 18·98 | 456 | | 14·23 |
| (*c*) Fined ... ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Double entries ... | 76 | | 2·32 | 58 | | 1·81 |
| (*e*) Dead ... ... | 14 | | ·42 | 11 | | ·36 |
| (*f*) Committed ... ... | 1 | | ·03 | — | | — |
| Tota ... | | 787 | 24·09 | | 607 | 18·94 |
| 5. Non effectives :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the village | 29 | | ·88 | 47 | | — |
| (*b*) Otherwise, not arrested ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| Total ... | | 29 | ·88 | | 47 | 1·46 |

Local Board Office,
Kalutara, March 15, 1906.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

22(1)06

## NEGOMBO.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1 ... | 1,673 80 | 8,074 17 |
| Taxes ... ... | 12,774 25 | 12,707 25 |
| Licenses ... ... | 12,728 15 | 3,220 59 |
| Fines ... ... | 929 50 | 183 50 |
| Sundries ... ... | 612 53 | 3,996 54 |
| Rents ... ... | 1,117 10 | 1,365 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 29,835 33 | 29,547 5 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries ... ... | 3,531 55 | 3,049 92 |
| Office Contingencies ... | 839 50 | 762 10 |
| Revenue Services ... | 1,129 90 | 1,619 51 |
| Police Charges ... | 54 25 | 72 95 |
| Sanitary Charges ... | 4,463 63 | 4,336 57 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund... | 946 65 | 1,810 0 |
| Plague Account ... | 130 8 | 130 8 |
| Public Works ... | 7,078 91 | 13,557 84 |
| Lighting Charges ... | 2,185 30 | 1,890 94 |
| Audit Charges ... | 231 77 | — |
| Miscellaneous ... | 1,169 62 | 2,209 74 |
| Balance on December 31 ... | 8,074 17 | 107 40 |
| Total—Rs. | 29,835 33 | 29,547 5 |

The total revenue of the Board for the year 1905 amounted to Rs. 21,472·88, showing a falling off of Rs. 6,688·65, which is chiefly due to less stamp duty received under the head "Licenses," and to the proceeds of sale of the opium licenses for 1905 having been recovered in advance in 1904, and no recoveries were made in 1905 with respect to sales for 1906.

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 29,439·65, being Rs. 7,678·49 more than in 1904. Public works cost Rs. 13,557·84, which includes a sum of Rs. 5,885·86 expended in the construction of a new meat market at Kamachchoda. The market was occupied by the butchers in September, 1905, and the Board expects a return of about 10 per cent. on the money spent on the structure. The upkeep of roads absorbed Rs. 5,474·44, which is higher than the expenditure under the same head in 1904. For the first time since its inception the Board had the roads in town maintained by contract, but the system was more expensive and not very satisfactory. In 1906 the work is to be done departmentally. The piles of the Munnakkara bridge were enclosed in cement mortar at a cost of Rs. 346·30. This will give the bridge a new lease of life.

The scavenging of the town and the upkeep of latrines were performed to the satisfaction of the Board by the contractors.

The assessment tax imposed by the Board for the year under review was not recovered.

The limits of the Board were considerably curtailed by Proclamation dated the 26th day of July, 1905.

As regards epidemics, there was only one case of smallpox in town. The patient is said to have contracted the disease in Colombo. The usual precautionary measures were adopted.

The usual statement is annexed :—

| | | 1905. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | One-fifth number of inhabitants of town by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ... | 3,964 | 3,964 |
| 2. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns ... | 6,246 | 6,071 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 ... ... ... | 157·56 | 153·15 |
| 4. | Number of persons exempted from labour in year ... | 149 | 165 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 to 2 ... ... ... | 2·38 | 2·71 |
| 6. | Number of persons borne on division officers' lists less exemptions—2 less 4 ... ... | 6,097 | 5,906 |
| 7. | Percentage of 6 to 1 ... ... ... | 153·80 | 143·99 |
| 8. | i. Paid commutation ... ... ... | 5,544 | 5,235 |
| | ii. Performed labour ... ... ... | 24 | 28 |
| | iii. Fined ... ... ... | 2 | 24 |
| | iv. Imprisoned ... ... ... | 1 | 2 |
| | v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability ... ... | 5,571 | 5,289 |
| 9. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being 8 (v.) to 6 ... ... | 91·37 | 89·55 |
| 10. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being 8 (v.) to 1 ... | 140·39 | 133·42 |
| 11. | Accounted for as dead, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ... | 149 | 128 |
| 12. | Unaccounted for on last day of year ... ... | 377 | 489 |

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under Loan Account, 1905.

| RECEIPTS. | PAYMENTS. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Nil. | Interest and Sinking Fund ... | 1,810 10 |
| Amount originally borrowed for the construction of the Munnakkara bridge ... | | 12,000 0 |
| Amount paid ... ... ... ... | | 6,759 90 |
| | Balance still due ... | 5,240 10 |

Local Board Office,
Negombo, July 6, 1906.

A. SENEVIRATNE,
Chairman.

## MINUWANGODA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1 ... | 5,851 23 | 6,304 14 | Establishment ... | 298 0 | 465 0 |
| Taxes ... ... | 873 69 | 669 36 | Office Contingencies ... | 29 30 | 77 5 |
| Licenses ... ... | 4,000 65 | 3,098 97 | Sanitary Charges ... | 653 50 | 822 50 |
| Rents ... ... | 240 0 | 245 0 | Public Works ... | 2,397 74 | 2,381 84 |
| Sundries ... ... | 300 8 | 236 49 | Lighting ... | 295 38 | 423 50 |
| | | | Revenue Charges ... | 49 40 | — |
| | | | Audit Charges ... | 14 65 | — |
| | | | Drainage ... ... | 1,050 0 | 2,358 20 |
| | | | Miscellaneous ... | 173 54 | 122 59 |
| | | | Balance on December 31 ... | 6,304 14 | 3,903 28 |
| Total—Rs. | 11,265 65 | 10,553 96 | Total—Rs. | 11,265 65 | 10,553 96 |

*Revenue.*—The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,249·82. There was a balance of Rs. 6,304·14 brought forward from 1904, making a total of Rs. 10,553·96.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,650·68, and a sum of Rs. 6,304·14 remained in hand on 31st December, 1905. Deducting from both years the balance carried forward, it shows a decrease of Rs. 1,164·60. It is due to the withdrawal of the refund of stamp duty paid on cart licenses of carts registered outside the Local Board limits.

*Public works.*—The principal works carried out during the year were—

(1) Four new street lamps were purchased from Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., and erected on approved sites, at a cost of Rs. 474·87.

(2) Construction of a new meat market at a cost of Rs. 1,205.

(3) Construction of new drains (1,500 feet) along the Minuwangoda-Negombo road and the Negombo-Veyangoda road at a cost of Rs. 2,358.

*Public health.*—The health of the town during the year has been good, there being no disease of any infectious or epidemic nature.

*Scavenging.*—The work was done satisfactorily under contract. The cemented drains were flushed daily.

*Lighting.*—The lighting of the town was done on contract, and was satisfactory.

*Roads.*—The roads and bridges were maintained in good order.

*Public buildings.*—It is suggested to convert the old meat market into three respectable-looking boutiques, and estimates with plans have been called for.

*Meetings.*—Seven ordinary meetings of the Board were held during the year.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 580 | — | — | 580 | — |
| 2. Number on list (B) ... ... | — | 207 | — | — | 264 | — |
| 3. Effective within Local Board :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 196 | | — | 249 | | 94·31 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 1 | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Non-effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :— | — | 197 | 95·17 | | 249 | 94·31 |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | — | 5 | 2·41 | 5 | | 1·89 |
| (*b*) Paid elsewhere ... ... | — | 5 | 2·41 | 7 | | 2·65 |
| (*c*) Dead ... ... | — | — | — | 1 | | ·37 |
| (*d*) Fined ... | — | — | — | 1 | | ·37 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the District ... | — | — | — | 1 | | ·37 |

Local Board Office,
Minuwangoda, May 8, 1906.

WALTER DIAS,
Chairman.

# CENTRAL PROVINCE.

## MATALE.

THE following comparative statement exhibits the revenue and expenditure for 1904 and 1905 :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes ... ... | 4,820 37 | 4,848 2 | Establishment ... ... | 1,770 0 | 1,890 0 |
| Licenses ... ... | 6,515 75 | 3,242 85 | Office Contingencies ... | 93 36 | 107 50 |
| Fines ... ... | 249 75 | 296 5 | Revenue Services ... | 409 6 | 374 56 |
| Rents ... ... | 1,845 15 | 3,388 10 | Police Charges... ... | 65 38 | 61 8 |
| Sundries ... ... | 2,759 34 | 254 82 | Sanitary Charges ... | 2,645 66 | 2,860 62 |
| | 16,190 36 | 12,029 84 | Public Works ... ... | 4,521 91 | 11,219 69 |
| | | | Lighting Charges ... | 637 55 | 748 0 |
| Government contributions for drains ... ... | — | 2,500 0 | Audit Charges ... ... | 102 48 | 101 55 |
| | | | Miscellaneous ... ... | 1,462 65 | 205 6 |
| | | | | 11,708 5 | 17,568 6 |
| Balance of previous year ... | 2,777 36 | 7,259 67 | Balance at end of year ... | 7,259 67 | 4,221 45 |
| Total—Rs. | 18,967 72 | 21,789 51 | Total—Rs. | 18,967 72 | 21,789 51 |

1. It will be noticed from the above statement that the actual revenue of the Board for 1905, as compared with that for 1904, shows a decrease of Rs. 4,160·52, which appears under the heads "Licenses" and "Sundries." This decrease was however only apparent, as the amount under "Licenses" for 1904 includes the refund of stamp duties on carts for the two years 1903 and 1904, and the amount for cart licenses for 1905 has not been recovered as yet. As regards "Sundries," some of the items of revenue under this heading were transferred to "Rents" from 1905. The amount for 1904 also includes a refund of Rs. 1,313·51. When these differences are adjusted the revenue for the two years is—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue for 1904 ... ... | 16,190 36 | Revenue for 1905 ... ... | 12,029 84 |
| Deduct cart licenses for 1904 ... | 1,725 20 | Add cart licenses for 1904 ... | 1,725 20 |
| | 14,465 16 | | |
| Deduct refund ... ... | 1,313 51 | | |
| Total—Rs. | 13,151 65 | Total—Rs. | 13,755 4 |

2. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town was satisfactory. There were a few cases of chickenpox and measles at intervals during the year. The scavenging of the town and the conservancy of the public latrines were satisfactorily performed. The conservancy of the old immigration cooly latrine near the railway station, now used by third class passengers, hitherto maintained by the Railway, has been handed over to the Board, the Railway paying the cost. A new night soil cart was obtained from Bombay.

3. *Street lighting.*—The street lighting was increased by two additional lamp-posts, erected one at the turn to Reservoir road and the other in Trincomalee street between Mandandawela and Rattota turn.

4. *Water supply.*—The question of an improved water supply received a good deal of the attention of the Board. It has been finally resolved as a preliminary to construct a new reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity, and Government have been asked for the services of an expert officer to determine the site and estimate the probable cost. The acquisition of a few acres of paddy land below the present reservoir has been taken in hand.

5. *Fountain.*—The fountain in the town, which stood as a memorial of the late Sir W. H. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, was removed in connection with the improvements at the police station and re-erected on a site near the Police Court.

6. *Carriage stand.*—A temporary carriage stand was erected near the railway station.

7. *Roads.*—The Harasgama road was put into good order, and the Hulangamuwa road below the temple improved with a retaining wall and an iron railing where it was unsafe. A piece of land was acquired for a roadway to connect the Reservoir road with the Wiltshire road.

8. *Drains.*—The most important work undertaken during the year was the construction of the new drains in the town. One section between the Station road and Rose street was completed, and the improvement is very effective.

9. *Governor's visit.*—His Excellency Sir H. Blake paid his first official visit to Matale on the 4th July, when an address was presented by the Local Board, in which the chief want of the town—an improved water supply—was brought to the notice of His Excellency.

10. *Members.*—At the biennial election of Unofficial Members held in December the sitting members, Messrs. D. Joseph, F. A. Prins, and M. Keppitipola, were returned. Dr. G. Van Rooyen, who was a member of the Board since 1900, was transferred to Colombo and Dr. L. Brohier appointed in his place.

Local Board Office,
Matale, January 29, 1906.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

## GAMPOLA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1 ... | 2,955 91 | 2,900 35 |
| Licenses ... ... | 3,677 6 | 2,018 88 |
| Fines ... ... | 67 0 | 68 50 |
| Rents ... ... | 3,104 67 | 2,783 50 |
| Taxes ... ... | 4,704 48 | 5,173 31 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 107 94 | 111 22 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,617 6 | 13,055 96 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment ... | 1,475 0 | 1,567 30 |
| Revenue Charges ... | 474 51 | 464 94 |
| Office Contingencies ... | 147 66 | 145 31 |
| Police Charges ... | 1,390 43 | 1,118 61 |
| Sanitary Charges ... | 2,492 10 | 2,412 89 |
| Public Works ... | 1,344 82 | 2,550 31 |
| Interest, &c., on Loans ... | 4,293 40 | 3,111 99 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 98 59 | 90 68 |
| | 11,716 51 | 11,462 3 |
| Balance ... | 2,900 55 | 1,593 93 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,617 6 | 13,055 96 |

The Loan account stands as follows :—

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Loan on account of markets ... | 6,200 0 |
| Loan on account of waterworks ... | 25,000 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 31,200 0 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended ... ... | 6,200 0 |
| Do. ... ... | 23,747 21 |
| Balance on 31st December on account loan for waterworks ... ... | 1,252 79 |
| Total—Rs. | 31,200 0 |

Statement of debt due by the Board :—

| Date of Loan. | Amount. Rs. c. | For what purpose. | Amount repaid. Rs. c. | Balance. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 2, 1901 ... | 6,200 0 | ... Construction of markets ... | 6,468 16 ... | 24,731 84 |
| January 25, 1904 | 25,000 0 | ... Construction of waterworks ... | | |
| | | Total Debt on December 31—Rs. | | 24,731 84 |

On 1st January, 1905, the Local Board had a balance of Rs. 2,900·55 to its credit. The revenue for 1905 amounted to Rs. 10,155·41 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,462·03, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,593·93 available for 1906.

*Licenses.*—The amount realized by the sale of the opium license, Rs. 1,200, was credited to the funds of the Board during 1904, and the difference between the two years is thus accounted for. The opium license for 1906 was sold in December, 1905, and realized Rs. 2,660.

*Rents.*—The total under this head is less than that of the past year owing to two stalls of the meat market being untenanted during the year.

The lease of the fish and vegetable markets for the year under review fetched Rs. 810, being Rs. 35 in excess of the amount of the previous year.

*Taxes.*—The increase under this head is due to the recovery of a 2 per cent. water-rate on the assessed annual value of all buildings, lands, and tenements within the area supplied from 1st July, 1905.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,462·03.

*Public works.*—No new works were undertaken during the year with the exception of the water-works. A sum of Rs. 687 was contributed by the Board, being half cost of culvert constructed by the Public Works Department across the Government cart road at Kirapone to divert the silt washed down.

*Waterworks.*—The new water supply to the town, commenced in November, 1904, was completed in June, 1905. A reservoir with a capacity of 14,000 gallons has been constructed at Sinhapitiya and connected with the Mount Temple reservoir with a 3-inch main. The town now has 20 street fountains as against 6, and the supply throughout the day is abundant.

Sir William Gregory's fountain, removed from the junction of Kandy and Pussellawa road in 1901, has been re-erected near the Police Court, and is a great convenience to villagers attending the same.

The Mount Temple reservoir was repaired, and a zinc roofing was put on it.

*Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town on contract has been performed satisfactorily. Save for some cases of chickenpox, the health of the town was good.

*Roads.*—The town roads were maintained in good order throughout the year.

*Meetings.*—During the year eight meetings of the Board were held.

*General.*—The sitting members, Messrs. E. G. Jonklaas, D. S. de Simon, and R. W. Ranesinghe, were re-elected on 15th December, 1905, for 1906 and 1907.

The Board has decided to construct a cart road through Illawatura village within Local Board limits, and to acquire Megulawatta as a public recreation ground in 1906.

A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

| | | 1905. | | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | One-fifth number of inhabitants of town by last Census ... | 730 | ... | 730 |
| 2. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns ... | 1,436 | ... | 1,409 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 ... ... ... | 196·71 | ... | 193·01 |
| 4. | Number of persons exempted from labour in year ... | 27 | ... | 28 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 to 2 ... ... ... | 1·88 | ... | 1·98 |
| 6. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions ... ... ... | 1,409 | ... | 1,381 |
| 7. | Percentage of 6 to 1 ... ... ... | 193·1 | ... | 189·7 |
| 8. | i. Paid commutation ... ... ... | 1,203 | ... | 1,110 |
| | ii. Performed labour ... ... ... | — | ... | — |
| | iii. Fined ... ... ... ... | 8 | ... | 5 |
| | iv. Imprisoned ... ... ... | — | ... | — |
| | v. Total number of persons who discharged their liability... | 1,211 | ... | 1,115 |
| 9. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable ... ... ... ... | 85·94 | ... | 80·74 |
| 10. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants ... ... ... | 165·89 | ... | 152·73 |
| 11. | Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ... ... ... | 187 | ... | 252 |
| 12. | Unaccounted for on last day of the year ... ... | 11 | ... | 14 |

Local Board Office,
Gampola, March 31, 1906.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

## NAWALAPITIYA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for 1904 and 1905 is given below :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Licenses ... ... | 3,979 35 | 1,483 80 |
| Fines ... ... | 29 0 | 23 0 |
| Rents ... ... | 2,291 75 | 2,676 75 |
| Taxes ... ... | 4,316 89 | 4,284 59 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 702 52 | 1,113 24 |
| | 11,319 51 | 9,581 38 |
| Balance on January 1 ... | 2,917 93 | 2,031 97 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,237 44 | 11,613 35 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment ... | 1,767 50 | 1,709 0 |
| Revenue Services ... | 362 15 | 381 39 |
| Office Contingencies ... | 381 1 | 406 51 |
| Police Charges ... | 965 71 | 574 9 |
| Sanitary Charges ... | 3,171 30 | 2,106 72 |
| Public Works ... | 3,166 38 | 3,301 69 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 2,391 42 | 2,095 53 |
| | 12,205 47 | 10,574 93 |
| Balance on December 31 ... | 2,031 97 | 1,038 42 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,237 44 | 11,613 35 |

*Revenue.*

*Licenses.*—The decrease under this head is due to the opium license for 1906 (although sold in 1905) not being credited during the year 1905.

*Rents.*—The small increase under this head is due to part of the Local Board building having been given out on rent, and recovery of rent from occupant of the verandahs between fish and mutton markets.

*Miscellaneous.*—The increase under this head is made up by the refund of unexpended balance on account of cemetery wire fence, Rs. 492·59, also by proceeds of the sale of manure and the refund of unexpended balance on account of slaughter-house improvements.

*Expenditure.*

*Office contingencies.*—The small increase of expenditure is due to the repairs of the Local Board building recently purchased for the Board.

*Public works.*—(1) A verandah between the mutton and fish markets was constructed at a cost of Rs. 354·69.

(2) A sum of Rs. 190 was expended on repairs of the concrete drain at Ambegamuwa road.

(3) Two new culverts in Bailey road were constructed at a cost of Rs. 33·75.

(4) The cemetery-keeper's house and road to cemetery were repaired at a small cost of Rs. 51·08.

(5) Drains round slaughter-house were constructed at a cost of Rs. 149·98.

(6) A separate market with two stalls for sale of mutton was constructed at a cost of Rs. 863·74; they are rented out at Rs. 15 each per month.

(7) Enamelled iron street labels were purchased and affixed at a cost of Rs. 139·18.

(8) The building and premises rented by the Board as office was purchased by the Board for Rs. 3,000, out of which Rs. 1,500 was paid to the owner, Girihagama Kumari Hami, and the remainder will be paid in 1906. The extent thus acquired is 2 roods and 10 perches; the property is a valuable asset.

*Police charges.*—There are now fifteen street lamps in the town.

*Waterworks.*—The supply of water during the year was abundant, and the water is of excellent quality.

*Markets.*—The four meat and two mutton stalls were rented out at Rs. 15 each.

*Rent.*—Part of the Local Board building is now rented out at Rs. 15 per month.

*Scavenging.*—The work was done so unsatisfactorily by the contractor that the scavenging was taken over, and is now being carried out by the Board.

*Burials.*—The total number of Christian, Buddhist, and Hindu burials in the General Cemetery during the year was 56.

*Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory during the year.

*General.*—During the year six ordinary meetings of the Board were convened. The District Engineer, Mr. H. Bucknall, left for England on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. E. G. Eves, District Engineer. Mr. L. S. Fonseka resigned his membership. At the biennial meeting of electors held on the 22nd December, 1905, the following gentlemen were elected for 1906–1907, viz., Messrs. John Aymer, I. A. F. Attepattu, and D. A. Samuel.

The working of the Road Ordinance is shown in the return annexed :—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

| | | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, inclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ... ... ... | 651 | 651 |
| 2. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns ... | 1,252 | 1,200 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 ... ... ... | 192·31 | 184·33 |
| 4. | Number of persons exempted from labour in year ... | 5 | 10 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 to 2 ... ... ... | ·39 | ·83 |
| 6. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4 ... ... ... | 1,247 | 1,190 |
| 7. | Percentage of 6 to 1 ... ... ... | 191·55 | 182·79 |
| 8. | i. Paid commutation ... ... ... | 1,031 | 1,025 |
| | ii. Performed labour ... ... ... | — | — |
| | iii. Fined ... ... ... | — | — |
| | iv. Imprisoned ... ... ... | — | — |
| | v. Total of i., ii., iii., and iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability ... ... | 1,031 | 1,025 |
| 9. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ... ... | 82·67 | 86·13 |
| 10. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ... ... | 158·36 | 157·45 |
| 11. | Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ... ... ... | 56 | 41 |
| 12. | Accounted for as absent in India and elsewhere ... | 120 | 76 |
| 13. | Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ... ... | 40 | 48 |

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Local Board, Nawalapitiya, for 1905.

| ASSETS. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1905 | — | 1,038 42 |
| *Taxes.* | | |
| Assessment ... ... | 160 14 | |
| Vehicles and animals ... | 6 50 | |
| Water-rate ... ... | 212 59 | |
| Dogs ... ... | 6 40 | |
| | | 385 63 |
| *Rents.* | | |
| Cemetery fees for December, 1905 ... ... | — | 3 50 |
| | Total—Rs. | 1,427 55 |

| LIABILITIES. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Office Contingencies.* | | |
| Rail fare on stationery, &c. ... | — | 2 88 |
| *Revenue Services.* | | |
| Commission on slaughter-house fees ... ... | 1 72 | |
| Batta, &c., to peon ... | 1 10 | |
| Postage ... ... | 0 50 | |
| | | 3 32 |
| | | 6 20 |
| Balance ... ... | — | 1,421 35 |
| | Total—Rs. | 1,427 55 |

Statement of Loans on account of Water and Drain Works, Local Board, Nawalapitiya, during the Year 1905.

| Date borrowed. | For what object. | Amount. Rs. c. | Amount repaid. Rs. c. | Balance. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February 10, 1899<br>June 15, 1900 | Waterworks<br>Drain works | 13,400 0<br>10,000 0 | 7,581 30 | 15,818 70 |

Local Board Office,
Nawalapitiya, March 31, 1906.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

## HATTON-DIKOYA.

THE following comparative statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Hatton-Dikoya for 1904 and 1905 :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licenses | 3,583 25 | 2,344 96 | Establishment | 1,124 50 | 1,537 0 |
| Fines | 199 50 | 137 50 | Revenue Charges | 1,421 16 | 1,103 23 |
| Rents | 2,149 96 | 2,231 50 | Office Contingencies | 228 49 | 201 26 |
| Taxes | 5,208 70 | 5,528 85 | Police Charges | 1,567 10 | 1,438 51 |
| Miscellaneous | 486 35 | 686 44 | Sanitary Charges | 4,231 86 | 3,842 2 |
| Refund of advance on account (Public Works) Hatton markets | 2,000 0 | — | Public Works | 950 16 | 957 5 |
| | | | Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans | 2,450 0 | 1,544 99 |
| | | | Miscellaneous | 164 33 | 139 34 |
| | | | Loan account | — | 1,589 51 |
| | 13,627 76 | 10,929 25 | | 12,137 54 | 12,352 91 |
| Balance on December 31 | 673 31 | 3,148 60 | Balance on December 31 | 2,163 53 | 1,724 94 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,301 7 | 14,077 85 | Total—Rs. | 14,301 7 | 14,077 85 |

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Local Board of Hatton-Dikoya during 1905.

| ASSETS. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. | LIABILITIES. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1905 | 1,724 94 | | Revenue charges | 14 85 | |
| Assessment arrears, 1905 | 804 44 | | Police charges | 82 86 | |
| Taxes on vehicles | — | | Sanitary charges | 315 0 | |
| Animals, &c. | 52 50 | | Miscellaneous | 8 50 | |
| | | 2,581 88 | | | 421 1 |
| | | | Balance | | 2,160 87 |
| Total—Rs. | | 2,581 88 | | Total—Rs. | 2,581 88 |

Statement showing the Loan Debt of the Board.

| RECEIPTS. | Amount Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Original loan for construction of drains | 6,500 0 | Amount repaid | 3,334 25 |
| Original loan for construction of Hatton markets | 11,500 0 | Amount payable | 14,665 75 |
| Total—Rs. | 18,000 0 | Total—Rs. | 18,000 0 |

The total revenue of the Board for 1905 amounted to Rs. 10,929·25. There was a balance of Rs. 3,148·60 brought forward from 1904, making a total of Rs. 14,077·85.

*Revenue.*

*Licenses.*—The decrease under this head is due to the amount realized from the sale of the opium license for 1905 having been credited in November, 1904.

*Rents.*—The increase of Rs. 81·54 is due to higher rent recovered for the fish stalls, Hatton.

*Taxes.*—The increase under this head is due to recoveries of arrears on assessment tax for 1904, collected in 1905.

*Miscellaneous.*—The increase under this head is due to refund of Rs. 216 overpaid to Hatton bank for cement.

*Expenditure.*

*Police and lighting charges.*—Four additional new street lamps have been erected during the year. There are now twenty-nine lamps lighted within the limits of the Local Board of Hatton-Dikoya.

*Public works.*—The cross road between the main and the new approach roads at Hatton was constructed at a cost of Rs. 263·10. Enamelled assessment numbers were purchased at a cost of Rs. 250 for Hatton and Dikoya.

It is proposed to build an office and storeroom for the Board in 1906.

*Water supply.*—The scheme for supply of water to Hatton and Dikoya is under consideration of the Director of Public Works.

A kitchen and bathroom were provided at the house of the cemetery-keeper at Kudu-oya at a cost of Rs. 215.

*Kudu-oya General Cemetery.*—The Buddhists of Hatton and Dikoya have purchased the portion within the cemetery allotted to them.

*Hatton Market loan.*—An iron screen was erected between the beef and mutton markets, Hatton, at a cost of Rs. 215.

New cement concrete drains have been constructed at Hatton and Dikoya during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,474·51.

The scavenging and latrine conservancy of the town of Hatton and Dikoya were carried out satisfactorily by the contractor during the year.

The public health of the town was satisfactory.

*Meetings.*—Six ordinary meetings of the Board were held during the year. Of the unofficial members, Messrs. J. Grieve and T. L. Villiers having left the district were succeeded by Messrs. H. T. Armitage and M. R. Fernando. The biennial meeting for the election of three unofficial members to serve on the Board for 1906–1907 was held on 23rd December, 1905. Messrs. W. H. Graham, H. T. Armitage, and T. C. Van Rooyen were recommended for appointment by His Excellency the Governor under power of section 15 (1) of the Ordinance No. 13 of 1898.

*Thoroughfares Ordinances.*—A statement is annexed showing the return of collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884 :—

| | | 1905. | 1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers | 523 | 523 |
| 2. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns | 1,287 | 1,323 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 | 246·08 | 252·96 |
| 4. | Number of persons exempted from labour in year | 12 | 13 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 to 2 | ·93 | ·98 |
| 6. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4 | 1,275 | 1,310 |
| 7. | Percentage of 6 to 1 | 243·78 | 250·48 |
| 8. | i. Paid commutation | 1,165 | 1,159 |
| | ii. Performed labour | — | — |
| | iii. Fined | 4 | 4 |
| | iv. Imprisoned | 1 | — |
| | v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability | 1,170 | 1,163 |
| 9. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 | 91·76 | 88·77 |
| 10. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 | 223·70 | 222·37 |
| 11. | Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries | 44 | 35 |
| 12. | Unaccounted for on last day of quarter | 61 | 112 |

Local Board Office,
Hatton, April 2, 1906.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

## BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA.

THE revenue and expenditure of the Board since its establishment has been as follows :—

| | Revenue (including Balance brought forward). Rs. | Expenditure. Rs. | | Revenue (including Balance brought forward). Rs. | Expenditure. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | 20,543 | 19,125 | 1902 | 30,956 | 30,736 |
| 1898 | 22,486 | 20,472 | 1903 | 34,984 | 34,490 |
| 1899 | 26,267 | 21,012 | 1904 | 35,848 | 35,617 |
| 1900 | 33,363 | 26,914 | 1905 | 41,204 | 40,429 |
| 1901 | 34,260 | 33,897 | | | |

The items of revenue are—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Assessment | 12,353 53 |
| Water-rate | 8,074 76 |
| Road tax | 2,761 65 |
| Taxes on vehicles, &c., and dogs | 910 50 |
| Licenses | 6,432 15 |
| Rents | 6,431 31 |
| Fines | 1,182 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,827 29 |
| Total—Rs. | 40,973 19 |

The money was spent as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Public Works (roads, buildings, waterworks, park, &c.) | 8,031 80 |
| Sanitation | 7,211 55 |
| Street lighting | 2,912 25 |
| Establishment | 2,722 50 |
| Interest and sinking fund on loans | 10,671 42 |
| Revenue charges | 3,025 79 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,254 66 |
| Town Hall and Assembly Rooms | 4,599 59 |
| Total—Rs. | 40,429 56 |

The Board was somewhat embarrassed for want of funds owing to a balance of Rs. 3,746·29, in completion of the amount due for constructing the Town Hall, having to be met out of the year's revenue. Consequently no new works could be undertaken.

The numbers of the Board were increased by three members.

*Sanitation.*—The new infectious diseases wards at the hospital were completed.

The year was an abnormally unhealthy one throughout the Island, and Nuwara Eliya did not escape illness altogether, although there was not anything in the nature of an epidemic.

The cleanliness of the town was carefully looked to and house-to-house health inspections made. It is worthy of record that not a single case of serious illness occurred among the inmates of the Board's model dwellings. I trust that the extension of the model dwellings system will be kept in mind.

The park has proved a popular play ground, and is fully justifying the money spent on it. The filling up of the swamp by the railway station proceeded steadily. Progress is necessarily slow, but the work when complete will be a great improvement. New market by-laws were introduced, giving the Board increased powers with regard to the sale of fruits and vegetables. Increased powers with regard to dairies are desirable.

Board of Improvement Office,
Nuwara Eliya, May 31, 1906.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

*Annexures.*

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1904 and 1905.

REVENUE.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward ... | 520 25 | 231 37 |
| *Taxes.* | | |
| Assessment ... ... | 9,528 29 | 10,667 78 |
| Water ... ... | 5,867 9 | 6,695 51 |
| Commutation ... ... | 2,630 89 | 2,761 65 |
| Vehicles, animals, &c. ... | 541 25 | 545 75 |
| Dogs ... ... | 273 0 | 364 75 |
| Government contribution in lieu of local rates... ... | 3,065 0 | 3,065 0 |
| *Licenses.* | | |
| Refund of stamp duty on licenses | 3,051 16 | 3,947 72 |
| Opium ... ... | 150 0 | 450 0 |
| Slaughter-house... ... | 1,302 0 | 1,309 25 |
| Grazing ... ... | 523 15 | 518 21 |
| Sand ... ... | 65 88 | 85 97 |
| Fishing ... ... | 40 0 | 86 0 |
| Shooting ... ... | 26 0 | 35 0 |
| *Fines.* | | |
| By Police Magistrate ... | 453 15 | 1,084 50 |
| Cattle trespass ... ... | 23 50 | 39 50 |
| Commutation tax defaulters ... | 10 0 | 58 0 |
| *Rents.* | | |
| Board room ... ... | 110 0 | 90 0 |
| Chairs ... ... | 114 12 | 86 50 |
| Land ... ... | 629 0 | 456 0 |
| Hearse ... ... | 15 0 | 12 50 |
| House ... ... | 104 0 | 146 0 |
| Streams ... ... | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| Model dwellings No. 1 ... | 1,142 0 | 1,110 0 |
| Do. No. 2 ... | 573 0 | 769 0 |
| Water ... ... | 222 66 | 449 56 |
| Market ... ... | 1,650 0 | 1,452 25 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | |
| Sundries ... ... | 570 93 | 729 43 |
| Cemeteries ... ... | 114 0 | 130 50 |
| Private scavengers' fees ... | 1,455 25 | 1,438 50 |
| Sale of night soil buckets ... | 12 0 | 1 50 |
| Sewage farm ... ... | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| Town Hall and Assembly Rooms | 500 0 | 909 50 |
| Waterworks connections to private properties ... | 476 35 | 487 36 |
| United Club ... | — | 900 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 35,848 92 | 41,204 56 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment ... ... | 2,937 50 | 2,722 50 |
| Office Contingencies ... | 244 58 | 332 14 |
| Revenue Charges ... | 555 8 | 3,025 79 |
| Sanitary Charges ... | 5,564 5 | 6,611 55 |
| Allowance to the Medical Officer | 600 0 | 600 0 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ... ... | 9,623 52 | 10,671 42 |
| *Public Works.* | | |
| Carriage roads ... ... | 1,551 77 | 1,787 12 |
| Bridle roads ... ... | 1,388 36 | 896 24 |
| Bridges, culverts, and side drains | 753 28 | 370 0 |
| Esplanade improvements ... | 20 0 | 27 50 |
| Painting roofs ... ... | 102 52 | 85 88 |
| Cemeteries ... ... | 481 57 | 173 25 |
| Stores ... ... | 268 24 | 344 0 |
| Planting, &c. ... ... | 377 10 | 220 45 |
| Street names ... ... | 94 72 | 7 24 |
| Sewage farm ... ... | 25 60 | 146 0 |
| Repairs to buildings ... | 289 47 | 15 50 |
| Market ... ... | 522 27 | 248 34 |
| Waterworks ... ... | 1,463 37 | 1,342 24 |
| Maintenance of boats and sluices and raising the level of the lake | 22 0 | — |
| Painting lamp-posts, fountains, &c. ... | 167 12 | 11 50 |
| Clearing streams ... | 6 75 | — |
| Upkeep of the town clock ... | 181 0 | 100 0 |
| Widening New Bazaar road ... | 214 75 | — |
| Park ... ... | 1,377 41 | 954 37 |
| Forest road *vid* Moon Plains ... | — | 80 0 |
| Model dwellings No. 1 ... | 350 90 | 305 29 |
| Do. No. 2 ... | 429 0 | 12 0 |
| Seats on road to Pedro ... | 28 0 | — |
| Carriage allowance to the District Engineer ... ... | 600 0 | 600 0 |
| Street lighting ... ... | 2,490 41 | 2,912 25 |
| New street lamps ... | 450 18 | 85 3 |
| Bathing places ... ... | 5 0 | — |
| Fencing the reservoir ... | — | 133 43 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | |
| Other items ... ... | 622 3 | 571 85 |
| Repairs to Infectious Disease Hospital ... ... | 119 25 | — |
| Purchase of night soil buckets ... | 9 0 | — |
| Slaughter-house... ... | 302 0 | 286 52 |
| Law expenses ... ... | 51 15 | 64 15 |
| Town Hall and Assembly Rooms | 535 92 | 4,449 62 |
| Electric lighting ... | 98 50 | — |
| Waterworks connections to private properties ... | 694 18 | 86 42 |
| United Club ... ... | — | 149 97 |
| | 35,617 55 | 40,429 56 |
| Balance on December 31 ... | 231 37 | 775 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 35,848 92 | 41,204 56 |

## Loan Accounts.

*Slaughter House Extension.*

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. | 511 21 | Expended during the year .. | 75 10 |
| | | Balance .. .. | 436 11 |
| Total—Rs. | 511 21 | Total—Rs. | 511 21 |

*Loan for the Construction of a Town Hall and Assembly Rooms.*

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. | 190 72 | Expended during the year .. .. | 4,190 72 |
| Received during the year .. | 4,000 0 | Balance .. .. | — |
| Total—Rs. | 4,190 72 | Total—Rs. | 4,190 72 |

Government Grant for Improvements to Nuwara Eliya.

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 .. | 125 0 | Drainage of the Park .. .. | — |
| | | Balance .. .. | 125 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 125 0 | Total—Rs. | 125 0 |

## Balances.

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1905, on account general revenue and expenditure as per statement .. .. .. | 775 0 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905, on account slaughter-house extension .. | 436 11 |
| Balance on December 31, 1905, on account Government grant for improvements to Nuwara Eliya .. .. .. | 125 0 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,336 11 |

## Statement of Debt due by the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya.

| Date of Loan. | Amount. Rs. c. | For what Purpose. | Amount repaid. Rs. c. | Balance. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August 11, 1894 ... | 14,000 0 ... | Construction of a public market ... | | |
| September 23, 1896 ... | 6,000 0 ... | Do. ... | | |
| November 17, 1897 ... | 78,061 13 ... | Construction of waterworks ... ... | | |
| April 14, 1898 ... | 9,000 0 ... | Construction of reading room and library ... | | |
| January 23, 1901 ... | 10,000 0 ... | Acquisition of land for the improvement of Victoria Park ... ... | 19,862 17 | 151,081 52* |
| October 21, 1902 ... | 13,882 56 ... | Construction of model dwellings No. 2 and extension of waterworks ... ... | | |
| February 11, 1904 ... | 36,000 0 ... | Construction of a Town Hall and Assembly Rooms | | |
| February 22, 1905 ... | 4,000 0 ... | Do. do. ... | | |
| November 20, 1901 ... | 3,000 0 ... | Completion of model dwellings No. 1 ... | 1,200 0 | 1,800 0 |
| | | Total debt due by the Board of Improvement on December 31, 1905—Rs. | | 152,881 52 |

* These loans have been consolidated.

## Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Year ended December 31, 1905.

| | | Current Year. | Preceding Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ... ... ... ... | 831 ... | 831 |
| 2. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns ... | 1,687 ... | 1,554 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 ... ... ... | 203 ... | 187·01 |
| 4. | Number of persons exempted from labour in year ... | 7 ... | 33 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 to 2 ... ... ... | 41 ... | 2·12 |
| 6. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4 ... ... | 1,680 ... | 1,521 |
| 7. | Percentage of 6 to 1 ... ... ... | 202·16 ... | 183·03 |
| 8. | i. Paid commutation ... ... ... | 1,345 ... | 1,282 |
| | ii. Performed labour ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| | iii. Fined ... ... ... | 4 ... | 1 |
| | iv. Imprisoned ... ... ... | — ... | — |
| | v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability ... ... | 1,349 ... | 1,283 |
| 9. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ... ... | 80·29 ... | 84·35 |
| 10. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ... | 162·33 ... | 154·39 |
| 11. | Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ... ... | 235 ... | 133 |
| 12. | Unaccounted for on last day of year ... ... | 96 ... | 105 |

# SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

## MATARA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Amount. Rs. c. | 1905. Amount. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Amount. Rs. c. | 1905. Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes ... ... | 7,473 61 | 7,525 58 | Establishment ... .... | 2,040 0 | 2,089 2 |
| Licenses ... ... | 9,707 1 | 2,338 90 | Office Contingencies ... | 198 18 | 216 3 |
| Fines ... ... | 401 44 | 409 52 | Revenue Services ... | 636 64 | 580 99 |
| Rents ... ... | 3,614 2 | 3,426 50 | Police Charges... ... | 95 96 | 106 86 |
| Sundries ... ... | 2,111 25 | 4,867 40 | Sanitary Charges ... | 3,927 3 | 11,520 47 |
| | | | Public Works ... ... | 6,740 59 | 6,913 51 |
| | 23,307 33 | 18,567 90 | Law Expenses... ... | 21 50 | — |
| | | | Lighting ... ... | 2,960 14 | 3,021 69 |
| | | | Audit Charges... ... | 157 50 | 159 50 |
| | | | Sundries ... ... | 267 53 | 494 96 |
| | | | | 17,045 7 | 25,103 3 |
| Balance on January 1 ... | 9,673 8 | 15,935 34 | Balance on December 31 ... | 15,935 34 | 9,400 21 |
| Total—Rs. | 32,980 41 | 34,503 24 | Total—Rs. | 32,980 41 | 34,503 24 |

*Revenue.*—The nett revenue of the Board for the year 1905 amounted to Rs. 18,567·90 as against Rs. 23,307·33 collected in 1904, showing a deficit of Rs. 4,739·43, which is under the head "Licenses" and is due to the following causes :—(*a*) In 1904 and previous years the amount realized by the sale of the opium license was credited in a lump sum to the funds of the Board in the year on which it was sold ; but as the present conditions under which the sale is held require the licensee to pay the amount in twelve monthly instalments during the year for which the rent is sold, the amount realized by the sale of the license for 1906, viz., Rs. 7,550, has not been brought to account yet. (*b*) A refund of stamp duty on vehicles licensed outside Local Board limits, amounting to Rs. 3,998·31, which had accumulated since the 2nd quarter of 1902 was obtained in 1904. This sum considerably increased the receipts under "Licenses" that year.

*Expenditure.*—The increase of Rs. 8,057·96 in the expenditure in 1905 is in a great measure due to the outbreak of smallpox.

*Official members.*—The only change in the *personnel* of the Board during the year was the transfer of Dr. Margenout, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, to Deniyaya in July last, and the appointment of Dr. A. E. Weinman, Medical Officer of that station, as his successor, who in turn was succeeded by Dr. W. Wijesekera.

*Meetings.*—The biennial election of unofficial members for 1906 and 1907 was held on the 9th December, 1905, when the sitting members were returned unopposed.

*Public works.*—The following works were undertaken and carried out during the year :—

(1) The construction of three masonry culverts on the old road to Galle in connection with the Kadewidiya drainage scheme, and the acquisition of 2·37 perches of land for cutting an outlet to the Nilwala-ganga over the land Kandaboda Pattu Walawawatta at Kadewidiya at a total cost of Rs. 550·73.
(2) Construction of a public urinal at the Kachcheri garden. Cost, Rs. 193·26.
(3) Construction of two new ferry boats and providing a platform and two benches at a total cost of Rs. 355.
(4) Construction of a public carriage stand at Kotuwegoda at a cost of Rs. 899·38.
(5) Purchase of a latrine cart from Messrs. Brown & Co. for Rs. 199·50.
(6) Construction of four scavenging carts for the removal of street sweepings and rubbish at a cost of Rs. 294. These were built on a plan similar to those used by the Galle Municipality, and are a decided improvement on the unsightly carts that were in use all these years.

An attempt was made to raise grass by seed on the Kotuwegoda esplanade and a small quantity was purchased and a trial made, but owing to the sandy soil the experiment failed. Much attention is paid to the weeding and levelling of this esplanade in order to improve its appearance.

Preliminary steps were taken to construct rubble masonry drains at Kadewidiya at a cost of Rs. 7,314, to serve as an outlet to the rain water which accumulates in this locality during the monsoon rains, and the contract for the execution of the work was about to be signed when a serious outbreak of smallpox necessitated the postponement of the work. It will however be undertaken in 1906.

*Health.*—Chickenpox and measles prevailed to a great extent during the earlier part of the year and was followed by an outbreak of smallpox of a virulent type which was introduced by a man of Cochin who had contracted the disease at Marichchukkaddi. The patient was in concealment at a sherbet shop at Kotuwegoda, one of the most thickly populated divisions of the Local Board, and in close proximity to the Fort and all public offices. The case was discovered on the 12th June and was in a highly infectious stage, being fourteen days old. Prompt measures were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease by removing the patient and the contact to the smallpox hospital and segregation camp at Brown's Hill. The infection had already caught on, and cases occurred daily in this locality, especially amongst the Moorish community, whose peculiar habits and mode of living enabled them to conceal cases. House-to-house inspection was vigorously carried on daily and several concealed cases were detected. Special Medical Officers, including a lady doctor, were appointed to cope with the disease, but it was not until nearly five months had passed and several fallen victims that the outbreak was

got under. The total number of cases admitted to the smallpox hospital was 69; of these 17 proved fatal. All expenses in connection with the cases that occurred within Local Board limits were borne by the Board, the total cost of which amounted to Rs. 6,994·09. Besides Kotuwegoda, a few cases broke out at Kadewidiya and Uyanwatta, two divisions on the opposite bank of the river.

Steps have been taken to acquire 4 acres of land at Rassandeniya, a village about two and a half miles from town on the Tangalla road, for the purpose of erecting a permanent infectious diseases hospital and a segregation camp.

*Roads.*—The twelve miles of road within the limits of the Local Board were maintained in a fairly good condition during the year. Some roads were metalled while the rest were gravelled as circumstances demanded. As much difficulty was experienced in getting contractors to supply gravel and metal at the proper season, it has been decided that the Board's Inspector should carry out this work.

*Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town was carried out satisfactorily during the year. All sweepings and rubbish from the streets and private residences were carted away for burial outside the Fort. The clearing of drains received attention. The public latrines were regularly cleansed.

*Lighting.*—The lighting of the town was carried out as usual. The number of lamps lit daily were 94, including those of the markets. The cost of upkeep and lighting was Rs. 3,021·69, as against Rs. 2,960·14 in 1904.

*Cattle disease.*—There was an outbreak of cattle disease, which was diagnosed as septicæmia, among the cattle of a large oil mill owner at Kadewidiya. Thirteen cases were reported, of which 8 proved fatal. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon was informed of the outbreak. The Stock Inspector visited the place and took the necessary steps to check the spread of the disease. As a precautionary measure the Local Board limits were proclaimed an infected area.

*Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—The usual comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1904 and 1905 is appended :—

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 2,369 | — | — | 2,369 | — |
| 2. Number in List (B) ... ... | — | 3,128 | — | — | 3,250 | — |
| 3. Effective in the town :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 ... ... | 2,448 | | 78·26 | 2,530 | | 77·84 |
| (*b*) Paid Rs. 3 ... ... | 42 | | 1·34 | 53 | | 1·63 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... | 131 | | 4·18 | 134 | | 4·12 |
| (*d*) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | 1 | | ·03 |
| 4. Non-effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :— | | 2,621 | 83·79 | | 2,718 | 83·63 |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 82 | | 2·62 | 109 | | 3·35 |
| (*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 164 | | 5·24 | 186 | | 5·72 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... | 1 | | ·03 | — | | — |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 9 | | ·28 | 1 | | ·03 |
| (*e*) Double entries ... | 101 | | 3·22 | 75 | | 2·307 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 14 | | ·44 | 7 | | ·21 |
| (*g*) Erroneous entries ... | 14 | | ·44 | 11 | | ·33 |
| (*h*) In jail ... ... | — | | — | 2 | | ·06 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | 385 | 12·308 | | 391 | 12·03 |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district ... | 122 | | 3·9002 | 141 | | 4·33 |
| | | 122 | | | 141 | |

Local Board Office,
Matara, March 6, 1905.

G. COOKSON,
Chairman.

# EASTERN PROVINCE.

## BATTICALOA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure in 1904 and 1905 is appended :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes ... ... | 6,469 39 | 5,244 22 |
| Licenses ... ... | 4,305 41 | 2,139 24 |
| Fines ... ... | 25 5 | 59 12 |
| Rents ... ... | 3,302 3 | 3,748 24 |
| Sundries ... ... | 901 12 | 2,277 83 |
| | 15,003 0 | 13,468 65 |
| Balance on January 1 ... | 2,528 49 | 2,878 82 |
| Total—Rs. | 17,531 49 | 16,347 47 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment ... | 2,238 0 | 2,357 99 |
| Office Contingencies ... | 147 91 | 150 94 |
| Revenue Services ... | 988 60 | 579 92 |
| Sanitary Charges ... | 4,493 26 | 4,241 5 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans ... ... | 869 0 | 1,008 32 |
| Public Works ... | 4,165 58 | 4,661 23 |
| Law Expenses ... | 33 0 | — |
| Lighting ... ... | 1,163 80 | 812 73 |
| Cost of Audit ... | 161 60 | 134 37 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 391 92 | 1,975 13 |
| | 14,652 67 | 15,741 68 |
| Balance on December 31 ... | 2,878 82 | 605 79 |
| Total—Rs. | 17,531 49 | 16,347 47 |

The revenue, which last year showed a decrease of Rs. 603, showed in 1905 a further decrease of Rs. 1,534, the principal cause being the withdrawal by Government of a portion of the fees for cart and other licenses. In previous years the Local Board received the fees for all such licenses issued at the local Kachcheri, but now only fees on carts, &c., owned by residents within Local Board limits are allowed. Hence a falling off of Rs. 2,166 under the head "Licenses". There was also a considerable falling off of Road Ordinance receipts, which will be explained below.

Under expenditure it is to be noted that the head "Miscellaneous" includes Rs. 1,500 remitted to the Government Factory for the purchase of a ferry boat which will be paid for next year from the ferry rent for 1906, which has been sold for Rs. 2,000.

The annexed table shows the indebtedness of the Board :—

Statement of Debts.

| Name of Body. | Debt. | To whom due. | Rate of Interest. | When incurred and for what cause. | Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made. | Amount of Original Debt. | Amount repaid. | Balance due on December 31, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Local Board of Health and Improvement, Batticaloa | 12,615 18 | The Government of Ceylon | 3½ per cent. | September 8, 1891, and February 9, 1892, for constructing markets | General Revenue, under "The Local Boards' Ordinances, 1898 and 1901" | 20,000 | 7,384 82 | 12,615 18 |
| Do. | 1,500 0 | do. | 4 per cent. | December 21, 1905, for purchasing a ferry boat | do. | 1,500 | — | 1,500 |
| Total—Rs. | 14,115·18 | — | — | — | — | 21,500 | 7,384 82 | 14,115 18 |

*Public health.*—The town was fairly healthy during the year. Except a few cases of measles, there was no infectious disease. The scavenging of the town was carried out as usual, and the sanitary condition may be considered fair.

Tax was recovered on 100 dogs, and 220 vagrant dogs were destroyed.

*Public works.*—Want of funds curtailed operations seriously, and but little was done in the way of new works. A new road was opened through the Moorish quarters of Puliyantivu at a cost of Rs. 929·76. A road was opened from Pioneer road to Lake road through Uppodai at a cost of Rs. 334·36, and a portion of the road to Amirtakali cemetery was gravelled.

*Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884 for the years 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| | | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | One-fifth number of inhabitants of Town by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ... | 1,995·04 | 1,995·04 |
| 2. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns ... | 2,641 | 2,254 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 ... ... ... | 132·38 | 112·98 |
| 4. | Number of persons exempted from labour in year ... | 47 | 35 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 to 2 ... ... ... | 1·78 | 1·55 |
| 6. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4 ... ... | 2,594 | 2,219 |
| 7. | Percentage of 6 to 1 ... ... ... | 130·52 | 111·22 |
| 8. | i. Paid commutation... ... ... | 2,365 | 1,800 |
| | ii. Performed labour ... ... ... | 15 | 139 |
| | iii. Fined ... ... ... | — | 1 |
| | iv. Imprisoned ... ... ... | 1 | — |
| | v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability ... ... | 2,381 | 1,940 |
| 9. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ... ... | 91·78 | 87·42 |
| 10. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ... | 119·35 | 97·25 |
| 11. | Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ... ... | 213 | 254 |
| 12. | Unaccounted for on last day of the year ... | — | 25 |

This is very unsatisfactory. There are 387 fewer names on the division officers' returns, a falling off of 565 in those who paid the tax, and of 441 in those who discharged their liability. This is due to various causes. Many persons left the town on account of the scarcity prevalent in 1904, and went elsewhere to earn their living. Many persons who formerly paid the Local Board have this year paid in their proper villages to the District Road Committee. This is due to greater vigilance on the part of the police headmen, who were in 1905 for the first time entrusted with the recovery of the road tax. The Koddaimunai Udaiyar explains that in 1904 there was an unusual number of Sinhalese carters and fishermen in the town who paid their road tax to the Local Board.

E. F. HOPKINS,
Chairman.

Local Board Office,
Batticaloa, February 10, 1906.

## TRINCOMALEE.

### I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of 1905 amounted to Rs. 15,823·03, being Rs. 48·54 more than the revenue of the previous year, which was Rs. 15,774·49.

2. A comparative statement in detail is appended :—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1905. Amount. | 1905. Total. | 1904. Amount. | 1904. Total. | 1905. Increase. | 1905. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Taxes.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Commutation tax | 4,287 0 | | 4,405 50 | | — | 118 50 |
| Assessment tax | 2,230 83 | | 2,192 18 | | 38 65 | — |
| Dog tax | 60 0 | | 73 0 | | — | 13 0 |
| | | 6,577 83 | | 6,670 68 | | |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | | |
| Boats | 133 95 | | 151 5 | | — | 17 10 |
| Butchers | 46 56 | | 35 39 | | 11 17 | — |
| Carriages | 28 50 | | 99 75 | | — | 71 25 |
| Carts | 547 20 | | 1,409 80 | | — | 862 60 |
| Guns | 37 77 | | 33 74 | | 4 3 | — |
| Liquor | 375 25 | | 375 25 | | — | — |
| Notaries and Proctors | 128 25 | | 114 0 | | 14 25 | — |
| Opium | 1,332 95 | | — | | 1,332 95 | — |
| Explosives | 5 70 | | 15 67 | | — | 9 97 |
| Petroleum | 50 0 | | 15 0 | | 35 0 | — |
| Manufactories | 38 0 | | — | | 38 0 | — |
| | | 2,724 13 | | 2,249 65 | | |
| *Fines.* | | | | | | |
| Police Court | 140 25 | | 439 0 | | — | 298 75 |
| Road defaulters | 50 0 | | 50 0 | | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | 268 22 | | 29 25 | | 238 97 | — |
| | | 458 47 | | 518 25 | | |
| *Rents.* | | | | | | |
| Pasture | 1,289 35 | | 1,359 22 | | — | 69 87 |
| Small Bazaar market | 893 87 | | 975 48 | | — | 81 61 |
| Big Bazaar market | 425 47 | | 308 43 | | 117 4 | — |
| Gala | 200 47 | | 157 25 | | 43 22 | — |
| Market boutiques | 158 2 | | — | | 158 2 | — |
| Lands and houses | 145 54 | | 151 40 | | — | 5 86 |
| Arrears | 1,113 44 | | 1,657 24 | | — | 543 80 |
| Cemetery fees | 12 0 | | — | | 12 0 | — |
| Slaughter-house fees | 391 80 | | 484 33 | | — | 92 53 |
| Meat market | 20 22 | | — | | 20 22 | — |
| | | 4,650 18 | | 5,093 35 | | |
| *Sundries.* | | | | | | |
| Contribution of the Wesleyan Mission towards the cost of constructing a drain along the Mission compound | — | | 500 0 | | — | 500 0 |
| Refund of advances | 60 0 | | 290 0 | | — | 230 0 |
| Security for contracts | — | | 275 0 | | — | 275 0 |
| Boutique license fees | 116 0 | | — | | 116 0 | — |
| Amount seized by Court from pay of scavenging cart contractor | 500 17 | | — | | 500 17 | — |
| For conservancy of court-house latrine | 60 0 | | 60 0 | | — | — |
| Proceeds sale of fish market site | 250 0 | | — | | 250 0 | — |
| Proceeds sale of old market and gala buildings | 30 0 | | — | | 30 0 | — |
| Security for boutique rents | 288 0 | | — | | 288 0 | — |
| Contribution towards cost of repairs to a market well | 20 0 | | — | | 20 0 | — |
| Petty and incidental collections | 88 25 | | 117 56 | | — | 29 31 |
| | | 1,412 42 | | 1,242 56 | | |
| Total—Rs. | — | 15,823 3 | — | 15,774 49 | 3,267 69 | 3,219 15 |
| | | | Deduct Decrease | | 3,219 15 | |
| | | | Nett Increase | | 48 54 | |

3. The total ordinary expenditure of the year was Rs. 17,556·13 (exclusive of the market loan expenditure of Rs. 10,154·53), being Rs. 2,401 more than in 1904. A comparative statement in detail is appended :—

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1905. Amount. Rs. c. | 1905. Total. Rs. c. | 1904. Amount. Rs. c. | 1904. Total. Rs. c. | 1905. Increase. Rs. c. | 1905. Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Establishment.* | | | | | | |
| Pay of Secretary and clerk | 1,020 0 | | 1,020 0 | | — | — |
| Inspector's salary and horse allowance | 1,290 0 | | 1,290 0 | | — | — |
| Pay of messengers | 192 0 | | 192 0 | | — | — |
| | | 2,502 0 | | 2,502 0 | | |
| *Office Contigencies.* | | | | | | |
| Stationary, printed forms, and furniture | 179 35 | | 157 83 | | 21 52 | — |
| | | 179 35 | | 157 83 | | |
| *Revenue Services.* | | | | | | |
| Commission to division officers | 407 61 | | 420 28 | | — | 12 67 |
| Commission to assessment tax collector | 166 77 | | 163 14 | | 3 63 | — |
| Commission to dog tax collector | 6 0 | | 7 30 | | — | 1 30 |
| Tin labels for carts and carriages | 1 25 | | 67 52 | | — | 66 27 |
| Assessment tax on Local Board buildings | 80 25 | | 76 9 | | 4 16 | — |
| Pay of market-keeper and watcher | 180 0 | | 150 0 | | 30 0 | — |
| | | 841 88 | | 884 33 | | |
| *Police Charges.* | | | | | | |
| Seizing and destroying dogs | 103 11 | | 96 20 | | 6 91 | — |
| | | 103 11 | | 96 20 | | |
| *Sanitary Charges.* | | | | | | |
| Scavenging charges | 2,868 82 | | 2,878 69 | | — | 9 87 |
| Conservancy of latrines | 217 6 | | 330 0 | | — | 112 94 |
| Pay of Infectious Diseases Hospital watcher | 120 0 | | 120 0 | | — | — |
| Pay of cemetery-keeper | 90 0 | | 90 0 | | — | — |
| Plague precautions | — | | 25 59 | | — | 25 59 |
| Smallpox charges | 469 21 | | — | | 469 21 | — |
| | | 3,765 9 | | 3,444 28 | | |
| *Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans.* | | | | | | |
| Market loan | 1,053 74 | | 540 0 | | 513 74 | — |
| Drainage and road loan | 189 21 | | 156 60 | | 32 61 | — |
| Fishers' quarter improvements loan | 191 1 | | 159 0 | | 32 1 | — |
| | | 1,433 96 | | 855 60 | | |
| *Law Expenses.* | | | | | | |
| Judicial stamps | 87 75 | | 44 0 | | 43 75 | — |
| | | 87 75 | | 44 0 | | |
| *Public Works.* | | | | | | |
| Repair and upkeep of roads and drains | 1,367 13 | | 1,030 21 | | 336 92 | — |
| Clearing culverts | — | | 14 69 | | — | 14 69 |
| Purchase of tools and their repairs | 49 42 | | 165 53 | | — | 116 11 |
| Repairs to buildings | 137 52 | | 322 39 | | — | 184 87 |
| Esplanade improvements | 370 0 | | 509 32 | | — | 139 32 |
| Esplanade seats | — | | 91 80 | | — | 91 80 |
| Cementing wholesale fish market | 126 26 | | — | | 126 26 | — |
| Building drain along Wesleyan Mission compound | — | | 1,998 4 | | — | 1,998 4 |
| Cost of two Century street lamps | — | | 178 70 | | — | 178 70 |
| Construction of drain at Big Bazaar | — | | 50 0 | | — | 50 0 |
| Repairs to masonry drains | — | | 292 75 | | — | 292 75 |
| Permanent tats to Inner Harbour market | 532 0 | | — | | 532 0 | — |
| Town map | 151 55 | | — | | 151 55 | — |
| Survey of encroachments on roads | 39 90 | | — | | 39 90 | — |
| Construction of market drain | 1,004 6 | | — | | 1,004 6 | — |
| Construction of permanent gala | 1,660 0 | | — | | 1,660 0 | — |

| Heads of Revenue. | 1905. Amount. Rs. c. | 1905. Total. Rs. c. | 1904. Amount. Rs. c. | 1904. Total. Rs. c. | 1905. Increase. Rs. c. | 1905. Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erection of Horbury latrine at the Dutch Bay beach | 274 0 | | — | | 274 0 | — |
| Erection of a century lamp | 18 78 | | — | | 18 78 | — |
| | | 5,730 62 | | 4,653 43 | | |
| *Lighting.* | | | | | | |
| Cost of lighting streets | 1,847 4 | | 1,749 17 | | 97 87 | — |
| | | 1,847 4 | | 1,749 17 | | |
| Contribution towards cost of audit | 165 8 | | 166 20 | | — | 1 12 |
| | | 165 8 | | 166 20 | | |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | |
| Inspector's uniform allowance | 20 0 | | 20 0 | | — | — |
| Refund of lease of market site | — | | 75 0 | | — | 75 0 |
| Refund of security | 207 0 | | 275 0 | | — | 68 0 |
| Half fines in market cases paid to renters | 100 80 | | 43 0 | | 57 80 | — |
| Advance for works | — | | 30 0 | | — | 30 0 |
| Refund of amount seized from scavenging cart contractor's pay by order of court | 389 59 | | — | | 389 59 | — |
| Filing papers | 18 0 | | 18 0 | | — | — |
| Postage stamps | 20 0 | | 20 0 | | — | — |
| Repairs to public wells | 14 90 | | 17 87 | | — | 2 97 |
| Half boutique license fees paid to renters | 73 25 | | — | | 73 25 | — |
| Advertising charges | 25 79 | | 24 10 | | 1 69 | — |
| Refund of commutation tax | 4 50 | | 12 0 | | — | 7 50 |
| Refund of Police court fines | — | | 30 0 | | — | 30 0 |
| Petty expenses | 26 42 | | 37 12 | | — | 10 70 |
| | | 900 25 | | 602 9 | | |
| Total—Rs. | 17,556 13 | | 15,155 13 | | 5,921 21 | 3,520 21 |
| | | | Deduct Decrease | 3,520 21 | | |
| | | | Nett Increase | 2,401 0 | | |

4. The following is a statement of the expenditure under the loan raised for the construction of the Central market :—

| Receipts. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. | Expenditure. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1905 | — | 10,154 53 | Construction of the central market | 9,264 47 | |
| | | | Latrine | 269 0 | |
| | | | Shutters, mutton and game markets | 160 0 | |
| | | | Wall, vegetable market | 165 12 | |
| | | | On account of drain round the market | 295 94 | |
| | | | | | 10,154 53 |
| | | | Balance on December 31, 1905 | — | — |
| Total—Rs. | — | 10,154 53 | Total—Rs. | — | 10,154 53 |

5. The balance to the credit of the Local Board on 1st January, 1905, was Rs. 1,851·71, and at the close of the year it was reduced to Rs. 118·61. The difference between these two sums, namely, Rs. 1,733·10, is accounted for as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Expenditure of 1905 | 17,556 13 |
| Revenue of 1905 | 15,823 3 |
| Difference—Rs. | 1,733 10 |

6. The local debt is Rs. 15,785·29 as under :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Total amount borrowed | 18,000 0 |
| Amount repaid | 2,214 71 |
| Outstanding—Rs. | 15,785 29 |

7. The receipts under loans during 1905 were nil. The repayments amounted to Rs. 1,433·96, as follows:—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on drainage and roads loan .. .. | 191 | 1 |
| Fishers' quarter improvements loan .. .. .. | 189 | 21 |
| Market loan .. .. .. .. | 1,053 | 74 |
| Total—Rs. | 1,433 | 96 |

8. Particulars of the various loans are given in the appended statement:—

| Object of Loan. | Date. | Amount of Original Loan. Rs. | c. | Interest Per cent. | Sinking Fund Per cent. | Paid. Rs. | c. | Balance. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town drainage .. Roads in Moors' quarter .. | 1894 | 3,000 | 0 | 3½ | 2 | 715 | 53½ | 2,284 | 46½ |
| Improvements, Fishers' quarter .. | 1895 | 3,000 | 0 | 3½ | 2 | 654 | 70½ | 2,345 | 29½ |
| Public Market .. .. | 1904 | 12,000 | 0 | 3½ | 5* | 844 | 47 | 11,155 | 53 |
| Total—Rs. | | 18,000 | 0 | — | — | 2,214 | 71 | 15,785 | 29 |

* Reduced in 1905 to 2 per cent

## II.—LEGISLATION.

9. The following additional regulations made under section 23 of "The Butchers' Ordinance, 1893," were published in the month of September:—

7. All cattle intended for slaughter shall be produced at the police station not less than twenty-four hours before slaughter in order to be inspected by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

8. The Assistant Colonial Surgeon shall pass for slaughter only such animals as are fit, and reject such as are in his opinion unfit for slaughter.

9. No rejected animal shall be slaughtered unless on a subsequent inspection by the Medical Officer it is passed as fit for slaughter, which inspection shall be at least thirty days after rejection.

## III.—WORKS.

10. The roads, drains, and buildings in charge of the Board were kept in good order throughout the year at a cost of Rs. 1,504·65. A sum of Rs. 360 was paid to the Military Department for the upkeep of the two esplanades in terms of an agreement entered into between that Department and the Board, the latter having the right of leasing the pasturage on these esplanades, which are within the War Department reserve.

11. A new central market was built for the sale of fish, fruit, and vegetables, meat, and sundry articles. The work reflects credit on the District Engineer (Mr. W. B. Gregson), who designed and executed it. The cost was Rs. 13,000, which was met by a Government loan of Rs. 12,000 to the Local Board. The new market was opened on the 1st September. A strike among the fishermen followed. They resented being compelled to leave the place previously used by them as a market, and for about ten days no fish was offered for sale. But the movement collapsed, and by the third week in September the fishermen had settled down in the new market.

12. The old vegetable market at Back Bay was converted into a wholesale fish market. Certain improvements were effected to the vegetable market at the Inner Harbour at a cost of Rs. 532; and a sum of Rs. 1,660 was spent on a "gala" for carts.

13. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 3,765, and the scavenging of the town was satisfactorily performed. The contract system was discontinued, except in respect of the supply of carts and bulls, and the work was done departmentally.

14. A scheme for the surface drainage of the town of Trincomalee is a matter for the early consideration of the Board.

## IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

15. Smallpox broke out in the town of Trincomalee in November, and on the last day of the year there were still eight cases under treatment. Particulars are given in the following statement:—

| No. of Case. | Date of Attack. | Nationality. | Sex. | Age. | Recovered. | Died. | Under Treatment on December 31. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nov. 7 | Tamil | M | 30 | 1 | — | — |
| 2 | Nov. 11 | do. | M | 35 | 1 | — | — |
| 3 | Do. | Moor | M | 30 | 1 | — | — |
| 4 | Do. | do. | M | 40 | 1 | — | — |
| 5 | Do. | do. | M | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 6 | Do. | do. | F | 35 | 1 | — | — |
| 7 | Do. | do. | M | 25 | 1 | — | — |
| 8 | Do. | do. | F | 17 | 1 | — | — |
| 9 | Do. | do. | F | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 10 | Nov. 15 | Tamil | F | 50 | 1 | — | — |
| 11 | Nov. 16 | do. | M | 33 | 1 | — | — |
| 12 | Nov. 19 | do. | F | 28 | 1 | — | — |
| 13 | Do. | do. | F | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 14 | Nov. 21 | do. | F | 50 | — | 1 | — |
| 15 | Nov. 22 | Moor | M | 30 | 1 | — | — |
| 16 | Do. | Tamil | M | 50 | — | 1 | — |
| 17 | Do. | do. | M | 40 | 1 | — | — |
| 18 | Do. | do. | M | 11 | 1 | — | — |

| No. of Case. | Date of Attack. | Nationality. | Sex. | Age. | Recovered. | Died. | Under Treatment on December 31. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Nov. 25 | Tamil | M | 14 | 1 | — | — |
| 20 | Nov. 26 | do. | F | 21 | 1 | — | — |
| 21 | Dec. 11 | do. | M | 41 | 1 | — | — |
| 22 | Dec. 12 | do. | F | 40 | — | — | 1 |
| 23 | Do. | do. | M | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 24 | Dec. 17 | do. | F | 12 | — | — | 1 |
| 25 | Dec. 18 | do. | M | 40 | — | — | 1 |
| 26 | Do. | do. | M | 40 | — | — | 1 |
| 27 | Dec. 20 | do. | F | 20 | — | — | 1 |
| 28 | Dec. 22 | do. | F | 30 | — | — | 1 |
| 29 | Dec. 24 | do. | M | 45 | — | — | 1 |
| 30 | Do. | do. | M | 23 | — | 1 | — |
| Total 30 | | | | | 19 | 3 | 8 |

16. The usual measures of segregation and disinfection were adopted, in addition to which a systematic house-to-house inspection was undertaken. At the close of the year the Sanitary Inspectors had visited 3,612 houses.

17. There were 383 births and 424 deaths registered during the year, against 389 births and 399 deaths in the previous year. The birth-rate was 32·2 per 1,000 as against 32·7 per 1,000 in 1904, while the death-rate was 35·6 per 1,000 in comparison with 33·05 per 1,000 in the previous year.

18. The following table gives the chief causes of death in 1905 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debility | 79 | Tubercular phthisis | 2 |
| Dysentery | 35 | Other diseases | 236 |
| Pneumonia | 35 | | |
| Diarrhœa | 34 | Total | 424 |
| Infantile convulsions | 3 | | |

19. The relative mortality during the different months is shown below :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 44 | September | 23 |
| February | 37 | October | 24 |
| March | 34 | November | 25 |
| April | 44 | December | 36 |
| May | 52 | | |
| June | 39 | Total | 424 |
| July | 34 | | |
| August | 32 | | |

20. The following table gives the rainfall during the different months :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 2·25 | September | 3·56 |
| February | ·93 | October | 3·90 |
| March | — | November | 15·52 |
| April | 9·25 | December | 6·12 |
| May | 1·26 | | |
| June | ·11 | Total | 48·57 |
| July | 2·03 | | |
| August | 3·64 | | |

## V.—GENERAL.

21. *Road tax.*—The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the year under review, in comparison with 1904, is shown in the annexed return :—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers | 2,043 | 2,043 |
| 2. Number of names borne on division officers' returns | 3,391 | 3,353 |
| 3. Percentage of 2 to 1 | 165·98 | 164·12 |
| 4. Number of persons exempted from labour in year | 36 | 29 |
| 5. Percentage of 4 to 2 | 1·06 | ·86 |
| 6. Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4 | 3,355 | 3,324 |
| 7. Percentage 6 to 1 | 164·22 | 162·70 |
| 8. i. Paid commutation | 2,856 | 2,808 |
| ii. Performed labour | 1 | 2 |
| iii. Fined | 5 | 6 |
| iv. Imprisoned | 1 | — |
| v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability | 2,863 | 2,816 |
| 9. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 v. to 6 | 85·34 | 84·72 |
| 10. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 v. to 1 | 140·14 | 137·84 |
| 11. Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries | 360 | 393 |
| 12. Unaccounted for on last day of quarter | 132 | 115 |

NOTE.—The 115 persons "unaccounted for" were not to be found, 1 having left Ceylon and 114 having left the Province.

22. *Dogs.*—The action taken under "The Dog Registration Ordinance, 1901," is disclosed in the following comparative statement :—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Number of dogs licensed | 73 | 60 |
| (2) Receipts | Rs. 73 | Rs. 60 |
| (3) Number of dogs seized | 171 | 171 |
| (4) Number of dogs destroyed | 167 | 171 |

23. *Constitution of Board.*—The Board consisted of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent ; Mr. W. B. Gregson, District Engineer ; Dr. A. Kalenberg, Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon ; Mr. J. R. Canagaratna ; Mr. M. M. Subramaniam ; and Mr. J. W. de Jong. There were 11 meetings.

F. H. PRICE,
Chairman.

Local Board Office,
Trincomalee, February 10, 1906.

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

## KURUNEGALA.

ANNEXED is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the last two years :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1 | 15,313 37 | 11,960 75 |
| Taxes | 7,788 7 | 8,305 70 |
| Licenses | 8,555 38 | 9,011 1 |
| Fines | 1,306 50 | 1,031 50 |
| Rents | 437 0 | 2,039 16 |
| Sundries | 4,914 62 | 4,600 8 |
| Total—Rs. | 38,314 94 | 36,948 20 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment | 2,913 0 | 3,138 0 |
| Office Contingencies | 146 77 | 212 34 |
| Revenue Services | 877 33 | 735 52 |
| Police Charges | 219 30 | 254 70 |
| Sanitary Charges | 6,999 51 | 7,598 66 |
| Law Expenses | 21 50 | — |
| Public Works | 12,756 9 | 14,886 97 |
| Lighting | 2,117 76 | 2,521 33 |
| Contribution towards audit | 250 93 | 217 0 |
| Refunds | 52 0 | — |
| | 26,354 19 | 29,565 30 |
| Balance | 11,960 75 | 7,382 90 |
| Total—Rs. | 38,314 94 | 36,948 20 |

*Local debt.*—The annexed statement shows the indebtedness of the Board :—

| Name of Body. | Debt. | To whom due. | Rate of Interest. | When incurred, and for what cause. | Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made. | Amount of Original Debt. | Amount repaid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Board of Health, and Improvement, Kurunegala | Rs. 20,000 | The Government of Ceylon | 4 per cent. | December 1, 1903, for the construction of public markets and drainage of the town, &c. | General Revenue : under Ordinances Nos. 13 of 1898 and 2 of 1901 | Rs. 20,000 | Rs. c. 2,716 68 |

*Markets and recreation grounds.*—Three permanent buildings were erected for markets, viz., one building for beef, one for mutton and fish, and the other for vegetables and fruits ; these buildings were completed and open to public from 1st July. As additional accommodation was necessary another building was erected for vegetables.

The recreation grounds next to the markets are nearing completion, thanks to the loan of a party of prisoners by Government for work in the new park. A large number of plants of various kinds were got from the Royal Botanic Gardens and planted in the park. Roads have been opened throughout it and gravelled. It is also provided with tennis courts, cricket and croquet grounds, &c. ; a tennis and cricket pavilion is now in course of construction.

*Esplanade.*—The wooden fence round the esplanade, which was rotten and falling to pieces, was replaced by a wire fence.

*Drainage.*—Drains were built on the following roads :—

*Cement Concrete Drains.*

| | Ft. |
|---|---|
| Colombo road | 172 |
| Square lane | 50 |
| Negombo road | 1,510 |
| Esplanade street | 1,137 |
| Saunders street | 148 |
| Puttalam road | 210 |
| Morris street | 551 |

*Stone Drains.*

| | Ft. |
|---|---|
| Puttalam road to channel | 228 |
| Parade street to Chetty lane | 200 |
| *Concrete Bottom to Drains.* | |
| Chetty lane | 238 |
| Puttalam road | 179 |
| *Stone Bottoming.* | |
| Puttalam road | 632 |

*Lighting.*—The lighting of the town was carried out as usual; 12 new lamps were added to the number; all lamps and posts were painted.

*Roads.*—The town roads were maintained in good order throughout the year. The Bazaar street has at last been handed over to the Public Works Department. A piece of land at the junction of Puttalam road with the Negombo road is to be acquired to widen the road at that spot. It is also proposed to open a new road from the Rajapihilla road through the village Habage to join the Circular road, and so open up a suburb which is a noted resort of doubtful characters.

*Lake.*—A considerable quantity of peat was cut and removed during the year out of the sum of Rs. 1,000 placed at the disposal of the Board.

New covers of wire netting were made and fixed over the Rajapihilla well and cistern.

*General Cemetery.*—An additional cooly was allowed, after the extension of the cemetery, to keep the grounds free from weeds. Three graves in the old Military Cemetery were restored; the cost of restoration of two was paid for by Government and one by the Local Board. A house was built next to the General Cemetery for its keeper. The newly opened section of the General Cemetery was planted up with shade trees.

*Local Board buildings.*—All the buildings in charge of the Local Board were maintained and kept in order. The new cattle and dog pound at Wilgoda was completed, a gravel road to it laid down, and shade trees planted.

*Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town was carried out satisfactorily. The scavenging carts, seven in number, were all overhauled and renewed. A Horbury's latrine was constructed near the railway. A contribution towards this was made by the Railway authorities. Another was built near the new markets.

Five private latrines on the pit system were filled in and converted into dry-earth latrines; four cadjan huts were pulled down; twenty-two existing buildings improved; thirteen new tiled buildings were erected; four swamps were filled in; two new wells were sunk; fifteen wells were improved by building parapets and paving round them; three old wells were filled.

*Local Board meetings.*—Seven meetings of the Board were held during the year. At the election of unofficial members held in December the same members were re-elected.

*Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—The usual comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is appended. The number in the division rolls has increased from 2,272 to 2,300, and the number who commuted have also increased from 2,027 to 2,187; thirteen persons were fined and two committed to jail.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 6,000 | | — | 6,000 | — |
| 2. Number on list (B) ... ... | — | 2,272 | — | — | 2,300 | — |
| 3. Effective in town:— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid single rate ... ... | 2,005 | | 88·20 | 2,147 | | 93·34 |
| (b) Paid double rate ... ... | 22 | | ·96 | 40 | | 1·73 |
| (c) Worked ... ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Non-effective within the Local Board, but have discharged their liabilities:— | | 2,027 | 89·21 | | 2,187 | 95·08 |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 31 | | 1·36 | 37 | | 1·60 |
| (b) Paid elsewhere ... ... | 46 | | 2·02 | 17 | | ·73 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... ... | 3 | | — | 2 | | ·08 |
| (d) Fined ... ... | 12 | | ·52 | 13 | | ·56 |
| (e) Double entry ... ... | 35 | | 1·54 | 13 | | ·56 |
| (f) Dead ... ... | 9 | | — | 2 | | ·08 |
| 5. Non-effective:— | | 136 | 5·98 | | 84 | 3·65 |
| (a) Reported to have left the town ... | 109 | | 4·79 | 29 | | 1·26 |
| (b) Otherwise not accounted for ... | — | | — | — | | — |

Local Board Office,
Kurunegala, February 20, 1906.

S. M. BURROWS,
Chairman.

## PUTTALAM.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board is given herein below:—

| Revenue. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes ... ... | 4,994 16 | 4,768 20 |
| Licenses ... ... | 8,737 42 | 4,688 17 |
| Fines ... ... | 289 35 | 671 75 |
| Rents ... ... | 2,665 39 | 2,785 24 |
| Sundries ... ... | 689 34 | 716 26 |
| | 17,375 66 | 13,629 62 |
| Balance on January 1 ... | 2,795 65 | 6,589 62 |
| Total—Rs. | 20,171 31 | 20,219 24 |

| Expenditure. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment ... | 2,159 88 | 2,159 88 |
| Office Contingencies ... | 279 19 | 310 32 |
| Revenue Services ... | 759 28 | 703 27 |
| Police Charges ... | 33 36 | 13 61 |
| Sanitary Charges ... | 3,951 19 | 3,787 90 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund ... | 329 87 | 476 90 |
| Public Works ... | 3,665 32 | 2,703 50 |
| Lighting ... ... | 1,702 68 | 1,547 8 |
| Contribution towards cost of audit of accounts ... | 117 1 | — |
| Miscellaneous ... | 583 91 | 158 5 |
| | 13,581 69 | 11,860 51 |
| Balance on December 31... | 6,589 62 | 8,358 73 |
| Total—Rs. | 20,171 31 | 20,219 24 |

The decrease in revenue is only apparent, last year's collections under the head "Licenses" having been exceptionally increased by the refund from the Treasury of stamp duty of two years.

At the close of 1905 the debt account of the Board was as follows :—

| Name of Body. | Debt. | To whom due. | Rate of Interest. | When incurred, and for what cause. | Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment by which it is made. | Amount of Original Debt. | Amount paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | | | Rs. | Rs. c. |
| Local Board of Health and Improvement Puttalam | 7,000 | The Government of Ceylon | 3½ per cent. | August 5, 1892: for improvement to water-works and the erection of the Infectious Diseases Hospital | General Revenue, under Ordinances Nos. 13 of 1898 and 2 of 1901 | 7,000 | 1,914 3 |

The various Municipal institutions continue to yield an increased revenue.

A statement of revenue and expenditure is given below :—

| Years. | Green Market. | | Fish Market. | | Gala. | | Meat Market. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1897 ... | 480 0 | 20 0 | 1,070 0 | 20 0 | 159 0 | 30 0 | — | — |
| 1898 ... | 460 0 | — | 799 99 | — | 230 0 | 132 55 | — | — |
| 1899 ... | 555 0 | 38 40 | 905 0 | — | 197 50 | 50 16 | — | — |
| 1900 ... | 561 0 | 24 42 | 950 0 | — | 250 0 | 88 85 | — | — |
| 1901 ... | 645 0 | 28 70 | 1,055 0 | — | 295 0 | 131 0 | — | — |
| 1902 ... | 735 0 | 27 47 | 1,085 0 | 15 81 | 415 0 | 12 0 | — | — |
| 1903 ... | 895 0 | 6 12 | 1,105 0 | — | 450 0 | 59 70 | — | 960 0 |
| 1904 ... | 930 0 | 15 0 | 1,265 0 | — | 555 0 | 1,175 92 | 33 37 | — |
| 1905 ... | 1,007 23 | 11 46 | 1,291 70 | 11 52 | 452 80 | 60 95 | 33 51 | 3 42 |

The opium rent has again risen and is Rs. 3,506, an increase of Rs. 1,200 on that of last year.

*Vital statistics.*—The health of the town was less satisfactory than in 1904 and the deaths again largely exceeded the births—deaths 369, births 210.

*Scavenging and sanitation.*—The scavenging was satisfactory. Two new Horbury latrines were erected. The filling of swamps and low places was continued, and insanitary cadjan buildings pulled down to be replaced by permanent structures.

*Lighting.*—Four new street lamps were erected. In order to prevent the use of inferior oil by the contractor the Board has procured and stored oil which is issued to the contractor at cost price.

*Roads.*—Most of the Local Board roads were gravelled during the year, and steps were taken to remove encroachments in some places. Every road in the town has been encroached upon, and this can only be gradually remedied.

*Works.*—The abandoned tank Kanganykulam, which forms an insanitary pool in the centre of the town, was partially filled with earth and rubbish.

The moat of the old Fort, in which water used to stagnate, was filled sufficiently to cause the water to flow into the outlet drain, which was also cleared and deepened.

A building to be used as a library and Local Board room, which is to be erected from the proceeds of a collection made in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1897 and from Local Board funds, was commenced and materials for fencing this and the recreation grounds purchased.

*Proposed works.*—A loan of Rs. 20,000 has been granted by Government for the construction of drains in the Bazaar, the restoration of the Jubilee wells, and the repair of the Nedunkulam bund. The filling of Kanganykulam will be continued and a road constructed through the more congested portion of the town.

*Other improvements.*—In order to provide for the extension of the town small building lots are being surveyed along the Gala road and will be leased by the Board.

Several shade trees planted by the roadside have died and been cut down. Only few of the cuttings planted in 1905 have thriven. It will be necessary to establish a nursery for shade trees in 1906.

*Dogs.*—Thirty stray dogs were destroyed and 94 were licensed.

*Thoroughfares.*—From the statement it will be seen that an increased number of persons discharged their liability, although the percentage on an increased roll is not so favourable as in 1904.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

| | 1904. | | Percentage on B. | 1905. | | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 5,035 | — | — | 5,035 | — |
| 2. Number on list (B) ... ... | — | 1,385 | — | — | 1,532 | — |
| 3. Effectives in the town :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid at single rate ... ... | 1,246 | | 89·96 | 1,358 | | 88·64 |
| (b) Paid at double rate ... ... | 19 | | 1·37 | 13 | | ·84 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 1,265 | 91·33 | | 1,371 | 89·49 |
| 4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 8 | | ·57 | 10 | | ·65 |
| (b) Paid elsewhere ... ... | 14 | | 1·01 | 24 | | 1·56 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Fined ... ... | 2 | | ·14 | 2 | | ·13 |
| (e) Worked twenty-four days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (f) Double entries ... ... | 13 | | ·94 | 28 | | 1·82 |
| (g) Dead ... ... | 5 | | ·36 | 9 | | ·58 |
| | | 42 | 3·03 | | 73 | 4·76 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the district ... | 75 | | 5·41 | 82 | | 5·35 |
| (b) Otherwise not accounted for ... | 3 | | ·22 | 6 | | ·39 |
| | | 78 | 5·63 | | 88 | 5·74 |

Local Board Office,
Puttalam, March 30, 1906.

F. BOWES,
Chairman.

## CHILAW.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board for 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes ... ... | 4,126 15 | 4,735 23 | Establishment ... | 1,949 98 | 2,199 92 |
| Licenses ... ... | 9,464 98 | 3,387 54 | Office Contingencies ... | 386 55 | 163 22 |
| Fines ... ... | 193 0 | 44 0 | Revenue Services ... | 332 21 | 632 87 |
| Rents ... ... | 1,066 17 | 1,122 91 | Police Charges ... | 175 78 | 50 70 |
| Sundries ... ... | 2,509 69 | 2,862 13 | Sanitary Charges ... | 4,929 46 | 2,430 89 |
| | 17,359 99 | 12,151 81 | Law Expenses ... | 72 70 | 93 87 |
| | | | Public Works ... | 3,665 61 | 5,206 35 |
| | | | Lighting ... ... | 1,108 35 | 992 7 |
| | | | Audit ... ... | 204 37 | 162 48 |
| | | | Miscellaneous ... | 2,636 32 | 103 66 |
| | | | Loan ... ... | 1,290 0 | 1,948 97 |
| | | | Advances ... ... | — | 415 0 |
| | | | | 16,751 33 | 14,400 0 |
| Balance ... | 15,110 6 | 15,718 72 | Balance... ... | 15,718 72 | 13,470 53 |
| Total—Rs. | 32,470 5 | 27,870 53 | Total—Rs. | 32,470 5 | 27,870 53 |

The large balance of Rs. 15,718·72 on the 1st January, 1905, includes the amount Rs. 10,000 voted for a general cemetery and the balance of Rs. 1,500 out of Rs. 2,500, money voted for purchase of 100 yards rails and tip waggons in 1904.

Assessment tax was raised from 3 to 5 per cent., which brings an additional income of Rs. 1,200 a year. This was done because the Government deprived (by Ordinance No. 9 of 1901) the Board of a source of income which the Board enjoyed ever since its establishment, *i.e.*, the sums paid as stamp duties for carts, &c., registered at the Kachcheri, which cut short the revenue of the Board by Rs. 7,000, as will be seen from the above statement (item 2, "Licenses").

Rs. 1,793 under the head "Public Works" was deposited in the District Court for acquisition of land (originally selected); the same was refunded and included in item Rs. 2,862·13 under head "Sundries" after the case was withdrawn.

The Board makes a levy of 25 cents for each boat that unloads and 25 cents for each boat that loads goods at the Local Board landing stage, and 5 cents for each cart per diem or 1 cent per trip. The rent of this was sold in 1905 for nine months for Rs. 130.

*Reclamation.*

About three-fourths of the 5½ acres of the mangrove swamp on the west of the lake was filled up with sea sand. In order to complete the work of reclamation at a cheaper rate, the Board has obtained 10 prisoners from Government, and they are doing the work with 440 yards of Caillet's mono-rails with 4 trucks at a cost of Rs. 25 per mensem paid to two extra guards to look after the prisoners. There is a great deal more to be done in the way of reclamation by filling up the mangrove swamp that extends along the western margin of the lake.

The tavern was built in the market reclamation ground at a cost of Rs. 1,178·25 by the renter in February, 1905, and was accepted by the Board. A sum of Rs. 15 is deducted monthly from the amount as rent due to the Local Board, and at the expiry of his present rent the Board will pay to the renter the balance due of the amount.

*Sanitation.*

The town was satisfactorily scavenged by a staff consisting of three carts, seven sweepers, and three latrine coolies at a cost of Rs. 190 per month.

There are a very large number of *patahas* (stagnant pools) in the tobacco galas, which cover a large area of the town. The medical authorities report to say that these *patahas* are partly the cause of fever in the town. The Board passed a by-law making it obligatory on owners of such *patahas* to

fill them up when not actually in use for tobacco cultivation. The law was not sanctioned as it was held it would impose very serious hardship on the cultivators if they had to close and reopen the wells every year or else give up the cultivation of tobacco altogether.

*Public Health.*

The health of the town has been good throughout the year, except for fever. There were 153 births and 182 deaths. There was no epidemic save for a few cases of chickenpox and measles. The rainfall for the year was 58·12.

*Lighting.*

Thirty-two lamps in the town were lighted on dark nights at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per year on contract. The lamp-posts were painted once in the year.

*Cemetery.*

As the original site near the 49th milepost, Colombo road, was found unsuitable by the Government Agent, the block No. 11,645 of 6 acres of Crown land a mile and a half south of the jail on the sand bank was selected. The road which is proposed to be constructed to the cemetery will open up 100 acres of Crown land in its immediate neighbourhood, and it is expected that in the course of a few years a new suburb will spring up in this the healthiest part of the town. In view of the fact that this road will probably enable Government to sell much Crown land in its neighbourhood at greatly enhanced prices, Government has promised a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of construction, and has also given the land free.

To make certain that there is no danger of the new cemetery contaminating the well near the resthouse, an experiment was made with fluorescein at the proposed site on the advice of the Public Analyst and found that it does not contaminate the well water.

An estimate was prepared for building a wall to the cemetery when block 11,641 was selected, *i.e.*, one mile from the jail. The site now selected is block 11,645 in preliminary plan 2,554, one and a half mile from the jail—of a larger area and far more difficult to approach from the lagoon—and therefore the amount Rs. 10,000 plus the Rs. 1,500 contributed by Government is insufficient for the work.

*Roads.*

Four miles of roads were kept up in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,722·40.

*Venemous Snakes.*

Venomous snakes, including 28 polangas, 4 cobras, 10 mapilas, and 2 karawalas were brought to the Local Board Office in the course of the year, and Rs. 27·75 were paid in rewards.

*Markets and Public Latrines.*

These were maintained by the Board in good order and whitewashed twice in the year.

*Loan.*

A statement is annexed showing the indebtedness of the Board on account of the loan obtained in 1901 for market reclamation work :—

| Receipts. | Amount. Rs. c. | Expenditure. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount borrowed ... | 15,000 0 | Amount repaid ... | 3,480 40 |
| | | Amount payable ... | 11,519 60 |
| Total—Rs. | 15,000 0 | Total—Rs. | 15,000 0 |

The payment of the interest of the loan was reduced to 3½ per cent. from 4 per cent. by the Secretary of State as per Colonial Secretary's letter No. 9 of 13th November, 1905, and the amount has to be paid half-yearly instead of yearly, as originally agreed by the Board. The further loan of Rs. 8,000 applied for by the Board for building a row of ten boutiques in the market reclamation was not sanctioned by Government.

*Thoroughfares Ordinance.*

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is appended :—

| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 4,243 | — | — | 4,214 | — |
| 2. Number on list (B) ... ... | — | 1,376 | — | — | 1,573 | — |
| 3. Effective in town :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid single rate ... ... | 1,203 | | 87·42 | 1,303 | | 82·83 |
| (*b*) Paid double rate... ... | 3 | | ·21 | 17 | | 1·08 |
| (*c*) Worked ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 1,206 | 87·63 | | 1,320 | 83·91 |
| 4. Not-effective within the Local Board, but have discharged their liabilities :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... ... | 16 | | 1·16 | 26 | | 1·65 |
| (*b*) Paid elsewhere ... ... | 81 | | 5·88 | 120 | | 7·62 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... | — | | — | 1 | | ·006 |
| (*d*) Fined ... ... | 7 | | ·50 | 1 | | ·006 |
| (*e*) Double entry ... ... | 10 | | ·72 | 5 | | ·03 |
| (*f*) Dead ... ... | 4 | | ·28 | 4 | | ·25 |
| | | 118 | 8·54 | | 157 | 9·98 |
| 5. Not-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) In jail ... ... | 1 | | ·07 | 1 | | ·006 |
| (*b*) Reported to have left the town ... | 26 | | 1·89 | 52 | | 3·305 |
| (*c*) Otherwise not arrested ... | 25 | | 1·81 | 43 | | 2·73 |
| | | 52 | 3·77 | | 96 | 6·102 |

*General.*

*Governor's visit.*—An address was read by the Board under the Local Board arch erected for the purpose at the Post Office junction on 21st February, 1905. The address dealt with the following points :—

(1) A welcome to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake.
(2) The loss the Board has sustained by deprivation of cart licenses, and a request that if the source of revenue cannot be restored, some other means be found for augmenting the Board's finances.
(3) Loan of Rs. 8,000 for markets.
(4) Question of an iron bridge.
(5) Another and a longer visit shortly.

Twelve meetings of the Board were held during the year 1905.

*Programme for* 1906.

*Work Extraordinary* :—(1) Construction of the cemetery wall and road, (2) reclaiming the marshy land bordering the Chilaw lake to the west.

Local Board Office,
Chilaw, March 19, 1906.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Chairman.

# NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

## ANURADHAPURA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Anuradhapura for 1904 and 1905 is subjoined :—

| REVENUE. | 1904. Amount. Rs. c. | 1905. Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1 | 1,927 99 | 4,423 84 |
| Taxes | 4,822 19 | 5,318 57 |
| Licenses | 4,905 43 | 747 65 |
| Fines | 14 50 | 105 7 |
| Rents | 4,028 88 | 7,309 79 |
| Sundries | 1,434 15 | 1,195 63 |
| Total—Rs. | 17,133 14 | 19,100 55 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Amount. Rs. c. | 1905. Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment | 1,277 17 | 1,276 45 |
| Office Contingencies | 189 96 | 183 16 |
| Revenue Services | 176 55 | 1,083 51 |
| Police Charges | 72 79 | 74 67 |
| Sanitary Charges | 5,588 53 | 5,643 65 |
| Public Works | 2,851 45 | 4,076 48 |
| Lighting | 572 55 | 542 16 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,387 46 | 1,244 67 |
| Petty Expenses | 304 44 | 297 79 |
| Audit Charges | — | 295 95 |
| Value of Tools | 159 90 | — |
| Police Rates | 128 50 | — |
| | 12,709 30 | 14,718 49 |
| Balance on December 31 | 4,423 84 | 4,382 6 |
| Total—Rs. | 17,133 14 | 19,100 55 |

The revenue for 1905, exclusive of the balance brought forward, some of which was appropriated for expenditure, shows an apparent falling off of Rs. 528·44. There was however no real decrease, as a sum of Rs. 1,432·12, refund by Treasurer on account of stamp duties for licenses taken out in 1905, was received too late to be credited to that year. The opium license realized more than double that of 1904, owing to the fact that a Colombo renter appeared on the scene, but he did not find the business profitable and handed the rent over to others.

*Expenditure.*

The expenditure shows an increase of about Rs. 2,000, chiefly on public works. A good deal more was voted, but unfortunately not expended. A sum of Rs. 987·44 on account of metalling the Ottuppallam and Bread streets had to be brought forward for 1906. The commission due to the road tax collector for 1904 was paid in 1905, as also the audit charges for both 1904 and 1905.

*Sanitation.*

The health of the town was satisfactory ; there were no epidemics of any kind. The rainfall was short, and the cold nights of the north-east monsoon were fewer, which probably led to a decrease of the number of fever cases. The scavenging has been satisfactorily done and the drainage also improved where possible.

*Bakeries.*

There are three bakeries regularly visited by the Inspector. They are all maintained in a satisfactory manner.

*Markets.*

The exposure of unwholesome articles at the market for sale has been checked as far as possible. Due attention was also given to the testing and stamping of all weights and measures.

*Public Works.*

The metalling of Ottuppallam and Bread streets, sanctioned in 1904, could not be taken in hand till late in the year, when it was given on contract to be completed in 1906. It has now been completed. Two of the cross roads branching from the Ayton road were track metalled during the year. The upkeep of the other roads also has received considerable attention. Efforts are being made to improve the roads as far as funds admit by using only best screened gravel. The track metalling of the road from the post office to the Archæological Commissioner's bungalow is under consideration.

*Latrine Conservancy.*

The public and private latrines are all maintained in good order. As pilgrims now arrive by rail every month, it is considered desirable to replace the present temporary latrines by permanent Horbury latrines.

*Burial Grounds and Cemeteries.*

A burial ground for the Bulankulama family and a cremation ground near Thuparama for priests were established during the year.

The issue of licenses for seizing stray cattle has had a salutary effect, and the cattle were taken much better care of.

The Board held ten meetings during the year. The members were :—

*Official.*—Mr. C. D. Vigors, Chairman ; Mr. W. C. Price, Provincial Engineer, from January to 10th July ; Mr. B. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, from 21st July ; Dr. E. de Kretser, from January to September ; Dr. A. B. Santiago from October.

*Unofficial.*—Mr. S. Sampander, Crown Proctor ; Mr. S. D. Krisnaratna, Proctor ; Mr. S. M. Cader Mohideen.

A statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Town of Anuradhapura during 1904 and 1905.

| | 1904. | Percentage on B. | 1905. | Percentage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... | 4,175 | — | 4,175 | — |
| 2. Number on list (B) ... | 2,230 | — | 2,121 | — |
| 3. Effective in the town :— | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid at single rate ... | 1,603 | 71·88 | 1,638 | 77·2 |
| (*b*) Paid at double rate ... | 56 | 2·51 | 78 | 3·67 |
| (*c*) Laboured six days ... | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | |
| (*a*) Exempted ... | 35 | 1·56 | 35 | 1·65 |
| (*b*) Paid elsewhere ... | 168 | 7·53 | 72 | 3·39 |
| (*c*) Committed to jail ... | — | — | — | — |
| (*d*) Fined ... | 4 | ·18 | 3 | ·14 |
| (*e*) Worked twenty-four days | — | — | — | — |
| (*f*) Double entries ... | 6 | ·26 | 16 | ·75 |
| (*g*) Dead ... | 3 | .13 | 9 | ·42 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | |
| (*a*) Reported to have left the district ... | 355 | 15·91 | 270 | 12·73 |
| (*b*) Otherwise not accounted for ... | — | — | — | — |

Anuradhapura, April 26, 1906.

C. D. VIGORS,
Chairman.

# PROVINCE OF UVA.

## BADULLA.

### I.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

THE revenue of 1905 amounted to Rs. 15,283·02, being Rs. 839·47 more than the revenue of the previous year.

2. A comparative statement in detail is appended :—

Receipts, 1904 and 1905.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1904. Amount. | 1904. Total. | 1905. Amount. | 1905. Total. | 1905. Increase. | 1905. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Taxes.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. |
| Assessment tax ... | 3,432 51½ | | 3,819 35 | | 386 83½ | — |
| Government contribution in lieu of assessment tax ... | 328 0 | | 328 0 | | — | — |
| Water-rate ... ... | 1,736 6½ | | 1,660 59 | | — | 75 47½ |
| Service water-rate ... | — | | 168 76 | | 168 76 | — |
| Government compensation in lieu of water-rate ... | 268 20 | | 268 20 | | — | — |
| Commutation tax ... | 2,243 60 | | 2,333 50 | | 89 90 | — |
| Tax on vehicles ... | 77 50 | | 63 0 | | — | 14 50 |
| Tax on horses and ponies ... | 23 0 | | 24 50 | | 1 50 | — |
| Tax on bullocks ... | 34 89 | | 29 63 | | — | 5 26 |
| Tax on dogs ... ... | 176 20 | | 131 0 | | — | 45 20 |
| | | 8,319 97 | | 8,826 53 | | |

| | 1904. Amount. | 1904. Total. | 1905. Amount. | 1905. Total. | 1905. Increase. | 1905. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Licenses.* | | | | | | |
| Refund of stamp duty ... | 2,354 35 | | 1,408 14 | | — ... | 946 21 |
| Opium license ... | — | | 2,154 39 | | 2,154 39 ... | — |
| Petroleum licenses ... | 32 50 | | 59 50 | | 27 0 ... | — |
| Slaughter-house fees ... | 654 20 | | 710 10 | | 55 90 ... | — |
| Grazing fees ... ... | 117 50 | | 74 6 | | — ... | 43 44 |
| Vegetable and fish licenses ... | 125 60 | | 103 60 | | — ... | 22 0 |
| | | 3,284 15 | | 4,509 79 | | |
| *Fines.* | | | | | | |
| Fines on stray cattle ... | 205 25 | | 229 50 | | 24 25 | — |
| Police Court fines ... | 89 50 | | 28 75 | | — ... | 60 |
| | | 294 75 | | 258 25 | | |
| *Rents.* | | | | | | |
| Town Hall ... ... | 165 0 | | 155 0 | | — ... | 10 0 |
| Market ... ... | 551 0 | | 534 0 | | — ... | 17 0 |
| Grandstand and racecourse ... | 200 0 | | 200 0 | | — ... | — |
| Fruit trees ... ... | 50 0 | | 48 0 | | — ... | 2 0 |
| Rent of Petroleum Depot ground | — | | 120 0 | | 120 0 ... | — |
| Rent of Botanical Garden House | — | | 134 84 | | 134 84 ... | — |
| | | 966 0 | | 1,191 84 | | |
| *Sundries.* | | | | | | |
| Sale of dog collars ... | 9 99 | | 3 33 | | — ... | 6 66 |
| Sale of grazing tickets ... | 7 92 | | 4 56 | | — ... | 3 36 |
| Refund of cost of conservancy of latrines ... | 296 0 | | 270 0 | | — ... | 26 0 |
| Redemption of stray dogs ... | 15 24 | | 3 75 | | — ... | 11 49 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... | 83 53 | | 132 47 | | 48 94 ... | — |
| Cemetery fees ... | 118 0 | | 82 50 | | — ... | 35 50 |
| Refund by Government on account of stamp duty on district cart licenses ... | — | 530 68 1,048 0 | | 496 61 — | ... | 1048 0 |
| Total—Rs. | | 14,443 55 | | 15,283 2 | 3,212 31½ | 2,372 84½ |
| Deduct Decrease ... | | | | | | 2,372 84½ |
| Nett Increase ... | | | | | | 839 47 |

3. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 13,482·57, being Rs. 2,676·73 less than the expenditure of 1904. The following statement gives particulars under the various heads for both years :—

Payments, 1904 and 1905.

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1904. Amount. | 1904. Total. | 1905. Amount. | 1905. Total. | 1905. Increase. | 1905. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Establishment.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Salaries of staff ... | 1,645 0 | | 1,824 0 | | 179 0 ... | — |
| Pay of watcher of Local Board store ... | 40 0 | | — | | — ... | 40 0 |
| Pay of cemetery coolies ... | 220 0 | | 240 0 | | 20 0 ... | — |
| Pay of coolies ... | — | | — | | — ... | — |
| Pay of coolies, Botanical Garden | — | | 193 21 | | 193 21 ... | — |
| | | 1,905 0 | | 2,257 21 | | |
| *Office Contingencies.* | | | | | | |
| Stationery and printed forms ... | 134 83 | | 125 51 | | — ... | 9 32 |
| Cost of printing and binding ... | 30 63 | | 28 53 | | — ... | 2 10 |
| Postage stamps ... | 6 50 | | 1 50 | | — ... | 5 0 |
| Tom-tom hire ... ... | 6 37 | | 4 12 | | — ... | 2 25 |
| Advertisements ... | — | | 9 0 | | 9 0 ... | — |
| | | 178 33 | | 168 66 | | |
| *Revenue Services.* | | | | | | |
| Commission to road tax collector | — | | 111 20 | | 111 20 ... | — |
| Commission to rate collector ... | 191 67 | | 208 37 | | 16 70 ... | — |
| Commission to cattle seizers ... | 84 25 | | 87 75 | | 3 50 ... | — |
| Cart tin plates ... | 2 61 | | 111 23 | | 108 62 ... | — |
| Allowance to burial ground keeper ... ... | 10 0 | | 10 0 | | — ... | — |
| | | 288 53 | | 528 55 | | |
| *Police Charges.* | | | | | | |
| Cost of destroying dogs ... | 98 45 | | 59 18 | | — ... | 39 27 |
| | | 98 45 | | 59 18 | | |

| | 1904. Amount. | 1904. Total. | 1905. Amount. | 1905. Total. | 1905. Increase | 1905. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sanitary Charges.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Pay of latrine coolies ... | 880 0 | | 960 0 | | 80 0 | — |
| Pay of sweepers ... | 471 53 | | 494 9 | | 22 56 | — |
| Scavenging cart hire ... | 1,058 74 | | 1,035 82 | | — | 22 92 |
| Conservancy of drains and urinal | 304 26 | | 338 21 | | 33 95 | — |
| Plague precautions ... | 18 22 | | 93 82 | | 75 60 | — |
| Temporary latrines at Vihara... | 19 50 | | 18 0 | | --- | 1 50 |
| | | 2,752 25 | | 2,939 94 | | |
| *Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans.* | | | | | | |
| Market loan ... ... | 320 88 | | 542 30 | | 221 42 | — |
| Waterworks loans ... | 1,092 64 | | 1,796 11 | | 703 47 | — |
| | | 1,413 52 | | 2,338 41 | | |
| *Law Expenses.* | | | | | | |
| Cost of judicial stamps ... | 11 90 | | 14 85 | | 2 95 | — |
| | | 11 90 | | 14 85 | | |
| *Public Works.* | | | | | | |
| Cost and repair of tools ... | 493 71 | | 150 40 | | — | 343 31 |
| Metalling of roads ... | 9 0 | | — | | — | 9 0 |
| Gravelling of roads ... | 951 14 | | 251 45 | | — | 699 69 |
| Trimming roads | 639 44 | | 571 12 | | — | 68 32 |
| Construction of roads ... | 1,241 86 | | — | | — | 1,241 86 |
| Maintenance of drains ... | 108 24 | | 67 23 | | — | 41 1 |
| Upkeep of esplanades ... | 347 68 | | 452 10 | | 104 42 | — |
| Tennis court ... ... | 36 84 | | — | | — | 36 84 |
| Repairs to buildings ... | 1,268 18 | | 342 45 | | — | 945 73 |
| Upkeep of waterworks ... | 819 0 | | 438 19 | | — | 380 81 |
| Other public works ... | 1,364 9 | | 627 46 | | — | 736 63 |
| Cemetery gates ... | 141 30 | | — | | — | 141 30 |
| Lake ... | — | | 32 16 | | 32 16 | — |
| | | 7,440 48 | | 2,932 56 | | |
| *Street Lighting.* | | | | | | |
| Pay of lamplighters ... | 275 0 | | 299 49 | | 24 49 | — |
| Cost of oil ... ... | 296 0 | | 365 60 | | 69 60 | — |
| Other materials ... | 116 38 | | 79 7 | | — | 37 31 |
| | | 687 38 | | 744 16 | | |
| *Audit Charges.* | | | | | | |
| Contribution towards cost of audit ... ... | 144 71 | | 145 87 | | 1 16 | — |
| | | 144 71 | | 145 87 | | |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous refunds ... | 1,052 0 | | 9 25 | | — | 1,042 75 |
| Petty expenses ... | 32 2 | | 31 5 | | — | 0 97 |
| Governor's visit (reception) ... | 154 73 | | — | | — | 154 73 |
| Outstanding claims ... | — | | 1,312 88 | | 1,312 88 | — |
| | | 1,238 75 | | 1,353 18 | | |
| Total—Rs. | | 16,159 30 | | 13,482 57 | 3,325 89 | 6,002 62 |
| | | | | | Deduct Increase ... | 3,325 89 |
| | | | | | Nett Decrease ... | 2,676 73 |

4. The balance to the credit of the Local Board on 1st January, 1905, was Rs. 63·11, and at the close of the year it amounted to Rs. 1,863·56. The difference between these two sums, namely, Rs. 1,800·45, is accounted for as follows:—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Revenue of 1905 ... ... ... ... | 15,283 2 |
| Expenditure of 1905 ... ... ... ... | 13,482 57 |
| | Rs. 1,800 45 |

5. The local debt is Rs. 22,745·84, as under :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Total amount borrowed ... ... ... ... | 31,180 0 |
| Amount repaid ... ... ... ... | 8,434 16 |
| | Rs 22,745 84 |

6. The receipts under loans during 1904 were nil. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,338·41, as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on— | |
| Market loan ... ... ... ... | 542 30 |
| Waterworks loans ... ... ... ... | 1,796 11 |
| Total—Rs. | 2,338 41 |

7. Particulars of the various loans are given in the appended statement :—

| Object of Loan. | Date. | Amount of Original Loan. | Interest. | Sinking Fund. | Paid. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| For the construction of the public market ... | 1890 | 8,480 | 3½ | 2 | 3,324 16 | 5,155 84 |
| For waterworks ... ... | 1894 | 15,200 | 3½ | 2 | 3,040 0 | 12,160 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | 1895 | 4,000 | 3½ | 2 | 720 0 | 3,280 0 |
| Do. ... ... ... | 1897 | 2,500 | 3½ | 2 | 350 0 | 2,150 0 |
| For drainage ... ... ... | 1897 | 1,000 | 4 | 20 | 1,000 0 | — |
| Total ... | — | 31,180 | — | — | 8,434 16 | 22,745 84 |

## II.—*Legislation.*

8. Under "The Local Boards' Ordinance, 1898," the following rule, dated 2nd December, 1905, was made to pay gratuities to Local Board employés drawing a salary less than Rs. 250 per annum :—

Local Board employés drawing a salary of less than Rs. 250 per annum retiring on account of illness after serving continuously for a period of twenty-five years and upwards may, if the Board be satisfied that they are physically unfit to discharge the duties of their offices owing to infirmity either of mind or body, be awarded such long service allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem as the Board may think just and proper. Those in the receipt of daily pay with continuous service of twenty-five years and upwards retiring under similar circumstances may be awarded gratuities calculated at the rate of one month's salary for every three years' service.

## III.—*Works.*

9. A sum of Rs. 2,494·37 was spent on the maintenance of roads, drains, esplanades, repairs to buildings, and other public works. Three new culverts were constructed on the Riverside road during the year at a cost of Rs. 548.

10. *Badulla Gardens.*—A sum of Rs. 193·21 was spent in keeping the grounds in order. The Board is not in a position to undertake any floriculture.

11. The cost of the maintenance of the water supply amounted to Rs. 438·19.

12. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 2,939·94. The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily performed during the year.

## IV.—*Public Health.*

13. There was no cholera or smallpox, and there were only a few cases of chickenpox and acute diarrhœa.

14. There were 194 births and 339 deaths registered during the year, against 210 births and 303 deaths in the previous year. The birth-rate was 38 per 1,000 as against 42 per 1,000 in 1904, while the death-rate was 36 per 1,000 in comparison with 33 per 1,000 in the previous year.

15. The following table gives the chief causes of death in 1905 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Enteric fever ... ... | 5 | Pneumonia ... ... | 14 |
| Diarrhœa ... ... | 66 | Immaturity ... ... | 10 |
| Malarial fever ... ... | 44 | Ascites ... ... | 6 |
| Debility ... ... | 33 | Other diseases ... ... | 31 |
| Marasmus ... ... | 24 | | |
| Infantile convulsions ... | 23 | Total ... | 339 |
| Phthisis pulmonalis ... | 17 | | |
| Dysentery ... ... | 16 | | |

16. The relative mortality during the different months is shown below :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January ... ... | 27 | September ... ... | 27 |
| February ... ... | 17 | October ... ... | 43 |
| March ... ... | 14 | November ... ... | 43 |
| April ... ... | 20 | December ... ... | 41 |
| May ... ... | 29 | | |
| June ... ... | 23 | Total ... | 339 |
| July ... ... | 32 | | |
| August ... ... | 23 | | |

17. The following table gives the rainfall during the different months (in comparison with the previous year) :—

| | 1904. Inches. | 1905. Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| January ... | 21·18 | 5·05 |
| February ... | ·83 | 3·11 |
| March ... | 1·90 | 1·51 |
| April ... | 4·76 | 6·37 |
| May ... | 3·13 | 4 20 |
| June ... | ·79 | 3·27 |
| July ... | 2·56 | ·82 |
| August ... | ·20 | 1·38 |
| September ... | 3·77 | 3·97 |
| October ... | 9·26 | 8·47 |
| November ... | 5·61 | 12·47 |
| December ... | 10·17 | 8·10 |
| Total ... | 64·16 | 58·72 |

18. In the month of March all buildings in private occupation were whitewashed and cleaned, and drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits were disinfected in accordance with the regulations prescribed under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897."

## V.—*General.*

19. *Road tax.*—The working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the year under review in comparison with 1904 is shown in the annexed return :—

| | | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers ... ... ... | 1,184 | 1,184 |
| 2. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns ... | 1,245 | 1,275 |
| 3. | Percentage of 2 to 1 ... ... ... | 105·15 | 107·68 |
| 4. | Number of persons exempted from labour in year ... | 10 | 21 |
| 5. | Percentage of 4 to 2 ... ... ... | ·803 | 1·64 |
| 6. | Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4 ... ... ... | 1,235 | 1,254 |
| 7. | Percentage of 6 to 1 ... ... ... | 104·307 | 105·91 |
| 8. | i. Paid commutation ... ... ... | 1,100 | 1,143 |
| | ii. Performed labour ... ... ... | 21 | 18 |
| | iii. Fined ... ... ... | 4 | — |
| | iv. Imprisoned ... ... ... | — | — |
| | v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability ... ... | 1,125 | 1,161 |
| 9. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ... ... | 91·09 | 92·58 |
| 10. | Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1... ... | 95·01 | 98·05 |
| 11. | Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ... ... ... | 46 | 44 |
| 12 | Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ... ... | 64 | 49 |

NOTE.—The 49 persons "unaccounted for" were not to be found, 27 having left Ceylon and 22 having left the Province.

20. *Dogs.*—The action taken under "The Dog Registration Ordinance, 1901," is disclosed in the following comparative statement :—

| | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of dogs licensed ... ... ... | 141 | 118 |
| Receipts ... ... ... ... | Rs. 176 | Rs. 131 |
| Number of dogs seized ... ... ... | 142 | 74 |
| Number of dogs destroyed ... ... ... | 107 | 64 |

21. The appended return shows the number of dogs seized, redeemed, and shot during each week of the year :—

| | | Seized. | Redeemed. | Shot. | Under Detention. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Week ending 7th January ... | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 2. | ,, 14th January ... | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 3. | ,, 21st January ... | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | ,, 28th January ... | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | ,, 4th February ... | — | — | — | — |
| 6. | ,, 11th February ... | — | — | — | — |
| 7. | ,, 18th February ... | — | — | — | — |
| 8. | ,, 25th February ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 9. | ,, 4th March ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 10. | ,, 11th March ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 11. | ,, 18th March ... | — | — | — | — |
| 12. | ,, 25th March ... | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 13. | ,, 1st April ... | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 14. | ,, 8th April ... | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| 15. | ,, 15th April ... | 2 | — | 4 | — |
| 16. | ,, 22nd April ... | — | — | — | — |
| 17. | ,, 29th April ... | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| 18. | ,, 6th May ... | 4 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| 19. | ,, 13th May ... | 1 | — | 42 | — |
| 20. | ,, 20th May ... | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 21. | ,, 27th May ... | — | — | — | — |
| 22. | ,, 3rd June ... | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 23. | ,, 10th June ... | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |

| | | | Seized. | Redeemed. | Shot. | Under Detention. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | Week ending | 17th June | — | — | 1 | — |
| 25. | ,, | 24th June | 4 | — | 3 | 1 |
| 26. | ,, | 1st July | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| 27. | ,, | 8th July | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 28. | ,, | 15th July | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 29. | ,, | 22nd July | — | — | — | — |
| 30. | ,, | 29th July | — | — | — | — |
| 31. | ,, | 5th August | — | — | — | — |
| 32. | ,, | 12th August | — | — | — | — |
| 33. | ,, | 19th August | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 34. | ,, | 26th August | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 35. | ,, | 2nd September | — | — | — | — |
| 36. | ,, | 9th September | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| 37. | ,, | 16th September | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 38. | ,, | 23rd September | — | — | — | — |
| 39. | ,, | 30th September | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 40. | ,, | 7th October | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 41. | ,, | 14th October | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 42. | ,, | 21st October | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 43. | ,, | 28th October | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 44. | ,, | 4th November | — | — | — | — |
| 45. | ,, | 11th November | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 46. | ,, | 18th November | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 47. | ,, | 25th November | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| 48. | ,, | 2nd December | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 49. | ,, | 9th December | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 50. | ,, | 15th December | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 51. | ,, | 23rd December | — | — | — | — |
| 52. | ,, | 30th December | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| | | | 74 | 10 | 64 | 8 |

22. *Rates.*—The rates on property levied under section 30 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 was raised by resolution from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. resulting in an increase to the 1905 revenue of Rs. 482. The water-rate remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2½ per cent.

23. *Drainage.*—No progress has been made with this important question. There are no funds available.

24. *Staff.*—The officers were Secretary Mr. R. S. Gunatilaka and Inspector Mr. S. P. Ponnasamy.

25. *Constitution of Board.*—The Official Members were:—Mr. F. H. Price, Chairman, from January to April; Mr. K. W. B. Macleod, Chairman, from April to July; Mr. F. H. Price, Chairman, from July to October; Mr. C. M. Lushington, Chairman, from October to November; Mr. L. W. Booth, Chairman, from December; Mr. H. A. Grant, Provincial Engineer; Dr. F. Oorloff, Colonial Surgeon. The Unofficial Members were Mr. B. L. Potger, Mr. P. Packir Saibo, Mr. R. P. Murugasoe.

Local Board Office,
Badulla, March 21, 1906.

L. W. BOOTH,
Chairman.

# PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

## RATNAPURA.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1904 and 1905.

| REVENUE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1 | 2,359 22 | 6,945 9 |
| Taxes | 5,333 14 | 4,991 69 |
| Licenses | 4,085 17 | 1,958 33 |
| Fines | 295 75 | 259 51 |
| Rents | 139 25 | 129 50 |
| Sundries | 7,844 37 | 3,327 19 |
| Total—Rs. | 20,056 90 | 17,611 31 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment | 1,500 0 | 1,620 0 |
| Office Contingencies | 129 53 | 154 11 |
| Revenue Services | 419 69 | 431 38 |
| Police Charges | 883 50 | 902 53 |
| Sanitary Charges | 1,858 75 | 1,900 81 |
| Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans | 513 33 | 2,074 18 |
| Law Expenses | — | — |
| Public Works | 2,081 3 | 6,462 97 |
| Lighting | 523 39 | 602 25 |
| Contribution towards cost of Audit | 90 95 | 95 60 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,111 64 | 2,131 7 |
| Balance on December 31 | 6,945 9 | 1,236 41 |
| Total—Rs. | 20,056 90 | 17,611 31 |

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under Loans.

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount borrowed .. .. | 12,000 0 | Paid and settled .. .. | 12,000 0 |

Statement showing the Local Debt of the Board.

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount borrowed ... ... | 12,000 0 | Amount repaid ... ... | 6,312 50 |
| | | Balance payable ... ... | 5,687 50 |
| Total—Rs. | 12,000 0 | Total—Rs. | 12,000 0 |

The revenue for the year, including the amount realized by sale of the opium license, which has not been credited to present revenue as in previous years, shows an increase of Rs. 2,834.

*Pubilc Works.*—In addition to the ordinary road works a bridge on the Weralupe road within Local Board limits was entirely renewed at a cost of Rs. 813·68. The town drains along the bazaar roads were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,597.

*Scavenging.*—The work was well attended to.

*Lighting.*—Nine lamps were purchased in addition to the twenty-five we had before.

*Public health.*—The health of the town was not so satisfactory as usual. There were several cases of dysentery at the end of the year, and some of them proved fatal. The low rainfall accounts for this.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor visited the town in September.

Local Board Office,
Ratnapura, January 31, 1906.

G. SAXTON,
Chairman.

## KEGALLA.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

| RECEIPTS. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1904. Rs. c. | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1 ... | 1,854 40 | 2,787 88 | Establishment ... | 955 50 | 966 0 |
| Licenses ... ... | 2,774 45 | 1,955 62 | Contingencies ... | 157 10 | 127 65 |
| Fines ... ... | 39 47 | 10 50 | Police Charges ... | 28 72 | 64 29 |
| Rents ... ... | 100 37 | 277 50 | Revenue Services ... | 281 21 | 182 27 |
| Taxes ... ... | 2,214 89 | 2,133 63 | Law Expenses ... | 10 50 | — |
| Sundries ... ... | 110 3 | 90 16 | Sanitary Charges ... | 848 71 | 948 92 |
| | | | Public Works ... | 754 36 | 1,188 6 |
| | | | Lighting ... ... | 1,187 13 | 789 17 |
| | | | Contribution towards cost of Audit ... ... | 44 0 | — |
| | | | Miscellaneous ... | 38 50 | 192 4 |
| | | | Balance ... ... | 2,787 88 | 2,796 89 |
| Total—Rs. | 7,093 61 | 7,255 29 | Total—Rs. | 7,093 61 | 7,255 29 |

2. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,467·41 as against Rs. 5,239·21 in 1904, showing a decrease of Rs. 771·80. This is explained by the decrease of Rs. 818·83 under the head Licenses, as the Board now only gets a refund of cart licenses issued to owners within the Local Board limits, and not for all carts registered at the Kachcheri.

3. The opium license for 1905 realized Rs. 750, the same as for 1904.

4. Under the head Rents there is an increase of Rs. 177·13, due to an increase from slaughter-house fees, as the slaughter-house, which was hitherto the property of the Roman Catholic Church, was acquired by the Board at a cost of Rs. 200 in the month of June.

5. The scavenging of the roads and public grounds was performed by coolies in the employ of the Board. The public latrines are similarly maintained.

6. Sixty-two dogs were registered during the year, and eighty-eight stray dogs were destroyed, including three rabid dogs.

7. The health of the town was satisfactory. There were no cases of cholera or smallpox. Two cases of measles and six cases of chickenpox were reported. Some of these cases were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Three cases of enteric fever were reported during the year.

8. A ward for the accommodation of females in the Infectious Diseases Hospital was erected at a cost of Rs. 200.

9. Ten meetings of the Board were held during the year.

10. Dr. T. Ohlmus was appointed a Member of the Board in November in place of Dr. H. C. Seneviratne.

11. A statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1904 and 1905 is annexed :—

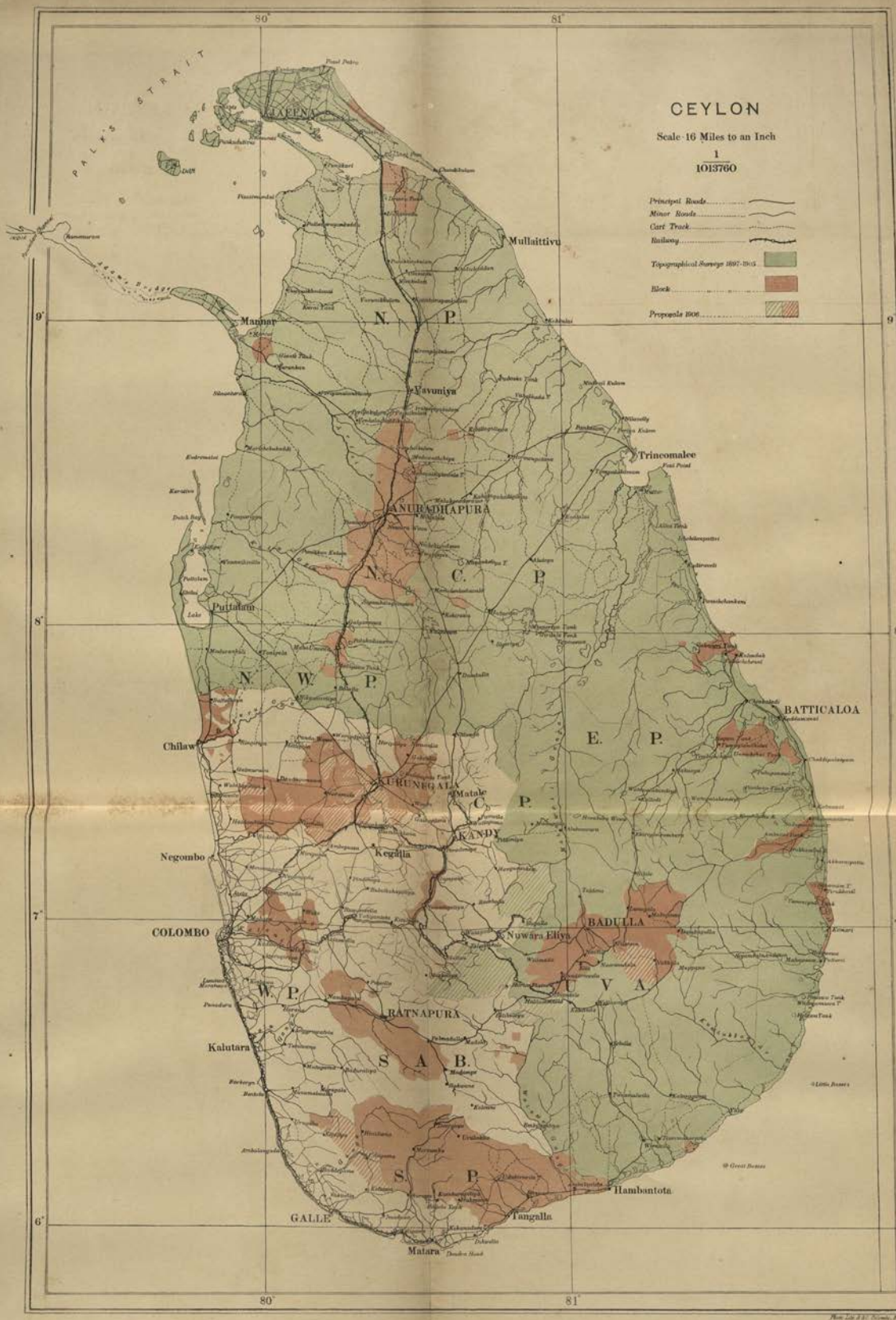
| | 1904. | | Per-centage on B. | 1905. | | Per-centage on B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population (A) ... ... | — | 2,340 | — | — | 2,340 | — |
| 2. Number on list (B) ... ... | — | 641 | — | — | 674 | — |
| 3. Effective within Local Board :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paid Rs. 2 ... ... | 531 | | 82·84 | 553 | | 82·04 |
| (b) Paid Rs. 4 ... ... | 7 | | 1·09 | 7 | | 1·03 |
| (c) Laboured six days ... | — | | — | 1 | | ·14 |
| (d) Laboured twelve days ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 538 | 83·93 | | 561 | 83·21 |
| 4. Non-effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Exempted ... ... | 24 | | 3·74 | 26 | | 3·87 |
| (b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ... | 25 | | 3·90 | 27 | | 4·05 |
| (c) Committed to jail ... | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Fined ... ... | 1 | | ·16 | 1 | | ·14 |
| (e) Double entries ... | 1 | | ·16 | 2 | | ·29 |
| (f) Dead ... ... | 3 | | ·47 | 1 | | ·14 |
| | | 54 | 8·43 | | 57 | 8·49 |
| 5. Non-effective :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Reported to have left the town | 49 | | 7·64 | 56 | | 8·30 |
| (b) Otherwise not accounted for .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| | | 49 | 7·64 | | 56 | 8·30 |

12. Mr. W. H. Samarasingha vacated his appointment as Secretary in May, 1905, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Herat.

13. The Board has never incurred any debt on account of loans.

Local Board Office,
Kegalla, March 8, 1906.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.


CEYLON
Scale 16 Miles to an Inch
1
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Principal Roads
Minor Roads
Cart Track
Railway
Topographical Survey 1897-1905
Block
Proposals 1906
PALK'S STRAIT
JAFFNA
Mullaittivu
Mannar
Vavuniya
Trincomalee
ANURADHAPURA
Puttalam
Chilaw
BATTICALOA
KURUNEGALA
Matale
KANDY
Negombo
Kegalla
COLOMBO
Nuwara Eliya
BADULLA
RATNAPURA
Kalutara
Hambantota
GALLE
Tangalla
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N. P.
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U V A
S A B.
S. P.
80°
81°
9°
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# SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1905.

DURING 1905 the "Rubber Boom" upset all calculations and arrangements regarding the progress and order of surveys to be undertaken. Applications came in from various parts of the Island, but chiefly from the Western, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Southern Provinces; they were all attended to with a promptitude that reflected great credit on the officers concerned, in fact the average time that the applications were in this Department—*i.e.*, from the receipt of the application to the issue of the preliminary plan—was under two months. This is I think a result never before achieved. The work was of course carried out at the expense of the ordinary routine work of application and block surveys, but when such an important matter as the extension of rubber cultivation is dependent to some extent on the exertions of the Survey Department, something must be put aside to ensure its being attended to promptly. It must not, however, be supposed that all the credit belongs to the field staff: special arrangements and exertions had to be made at head-quarters, and these were always carried out in a satisfactory manner.

2. It will be seen in my review of the surveys made in each Province that an endeavour has been made to bring the old block survey plans into line with the system I have recently adopted, and this I have done at the expense of field progress, as the accumulation of incomplete plans hampers every future step towards settlement. The Superintendent of Waste Lands Ordinance Surveys has supplied a full and clear account of the position of affairs with regard to this all-important work. It is now, and in fact has been for some time, clear that the staff required for demarcation work was originally considerably underestimated. We commenced with four and had gradually risen to ten at the end of 1905; this number will be immediately increased by seven, and I do not doubt that a further increase will be found necessary before long. It will be false policy to add enormous areas of block survey plans and delay final demarcations, but we have not yet arrived at a full knowledge of that balance of power that will enable me to keep the demarcations level with the settlements and thereby fix the staff that can be utilised for block survey extensions. In the case of a boom in land like that referred to above, had the country been covered with block surveys no delays could possibly occur except what might be necessary for a Revenue or Settlement Officer to inquire into a claim or for an examination of boundaries.

3. Block and application surveys are gradually becoming intermingled to such an extent in some Provinces that I have dealt with them together in my review of Provincial Progress; and the work of the Topographical Branch having been confined to the Uva Province, I have not dealt with it this year under a separate head.

4. A work of considerable importance, which was carried out by Messrs. C. R. Lundie and P. N. Warren (the latter being kindly lent by Mr. J. H. Bostock, C.E., Harbour Engineer, for the purpose) was a series of borings on the coast between the Kollupitiya railway bridge and Bambalapitiya station to enable a rough estimate to be compiled of the cost of works to protect the shore from the effects of the south-west monsoon, which is slowly but surely making such inroads into the sandy beach as to jeopardize the safety of the railway line. Seventeen bores were put down, and complete plans and sections were duly supplied to the Commission appointed to report on the matter. But this did not end the work required by the Commission. Mr. H. G. Hickey was temporarily employed under me to make a rough trace for a deviation of the Coast line from near Wellawatta to Maradana Junction; this did not profess to be a completed work, but it was carried out with promptitude and supplied all the data required for a preliminary consideration of the question.

5. My first inspection trip for the year was to the Recess Office at Matara, where not only the plans of surveys made during 1904 had to be worked up ready for the Settlement Officer, but also the plans of portions of several preceding years' fieldwork. The position of affairs regarding the reproduction of block survey plans was fully described in my report for 1904; it will not therefore be necessary for me to follow in detail the why and the wherefore of the steps taken during 1905 to bring the work up to date. As will be seen on reference to the report of the Superintendent of Surveys, Southern Province, a very large area of plan work was attended to. A not inconsiderable proportion of this contained lots of small detail. A careful investigation of the preliminary plans registered in the Hambantota Kachcheri had to be undertaken, and a large number of old lots, that have really no existence now, had to be inserted on the new sheets because they had at some previous time been settled as private by the Revenue Officer, or it was considered advisable to show them for the guidance of the Settlement Officers. The whole area dealt with was of necessity on the 8-chain scale, involving the reduction to that scale of all the old plans referred to. For this purpose 157 negatives were made in the studio, and an equal number of blue prints supplied to the Superintendent of Surveys. The completion of the plans was of course carried out at the expense of field progress, and it is unfortunate that we could not quite get the whole area finished before the close of the year, but though the actual schedules for 1905 and the balances at the 31st December do not show the real amount of arrears of plan work, it is of no great importance, as the work is done and will be credited to the current year. The field work in connection with block surveys was very small, most of the surveyors being in recess the whole year. I also paid visits to Matara in April and August to ensure the work being carried out in accordance with my views, which was however assured by the able and close supervision exercised over the party by the Superintendent of Surveys.

6. The diagram which accompanies the report by the Superintendent will illustrate the advantage of continuous work in a Province. I intend to work steadily westwards to the sea and then over the sea-board back to Matara; the latter portion is mostly in private hands and is not so urgently required in consequence.

7. The boom for rubber lands did not affect the work in the Southern Province to the extent that it did elsewhere, but in order to meet any possible demands, and there being no surveyed Crown lands of any extent available, it was decided to cut out some lots at Omatta, a few miles from Elpitiya resthouse. A party of surveyors was put on the work and in eight weeks covered an area of 5,300 acres, from which the requisite extent was selected.

8. I visited this party and went over the land early in August, and must admit that I was somewhat surprised at the result of the sale. Not being an expert rubber planter I thought the lots offered were likely to "catch on." The appearance of the forest suggested a useful rainfall and the proximity of river transport appeared favourable for the enterprise. However, those who were most interested thought otherwise and only two lots were disposed of. Low-lying lands and drained owitas and swamps were in full demand. I saw two acres of owita sold for Rs. 400, and anything in the shape of hill suggested "wind." The hills catch the south-west monsoon of course, but it can be nothing to what is experienced in other parts of the Island.

9. Notwithstanding the determined effort made during the year to bring the block survey plans up to date and the time spent on the rubber land blocks, the outturn of ordinary scattered application work was very satisfactory. When this Province is covered with block surveys application work will be a simple affair, but until that time comes I have to be content with an area (that must be eventually re-surveyed) of about one-tenth or even one-twentieth of the surveyor's possible outturn. The result obtained was partly due to many applications falling within the block survey area and to the very creditable outturn of one surveyor, who accounted for 137 applications, which is I believe the second best on record, one surveyor in 1904 having accounted for 171. Neither of these officers worked in block surveys, it is true, but were in parts of the country where the connections were not troublesome; had they been in block areas, they could no doubt have accounted for a much greater number.

10. The North-Western Province was the second to claim my attention. With the view to deciding on certain detail in connection with the season's field work, a walk over the Dodantalawa gap to inspect the southern end of the Delwitta valley and a journey out to Kumbukgata village at the present termination of the Deduru-oya main channel, that fine work which is fed by the Batalagoda-wewa, was all I was able to undertake at that time, but these trips enabled me to give instructions regarding portions of the country to be surveyed, with which I was not particularly familiar, it being ten years since I last saw them.

11. Block surveys in this Province have assumed a very important aspect, Government having sanctioned the employment of 26 surveyors temporarily, who with the help of 14 departmental officers, making a total staff of 40, will, as early as practicable, make a complete survey of the Province for the purposes of settlement. The urgency of this work, which I recommended should be undertaken when I was Chief Surveyor in Kurunegala in 1896, has recently become emphasized by the wholesale transference of lands to capitalists by local claimants on very doubtful titles, and also by extensive encroachments on Crown lands by the native cultivators. The operations of the Waste Lands Ordinance Settlement Officers, so far as they have been able to proceed, have amply proved the importance of the work and most satisfactory foundations have been laid for further extensive settlements, which however will require more detail to be added to surveys already made. This will be attended to in due course and as the necessity arises.

12. Block surveys have been carried out in this Province during every year except one since the system commenced, but in unwieldy, shapeless, and scattered blocks, the staff employed having been reduced or the work altogether stopped from time to time, owing to greater urgency being claimed for work in other Provinces. The first thing to do therefore is to fill up gaps, connect together the scattered blocks, fill up omissions in the previous work in order that they may be reproduced as now required, and bring up all the previous surveys into one uniform whole. The small scale diagram which accompanies the report by the Superintendent of Surveys will explain somewhat the intricate nature of the work to be accomplished before we can say that steady progress in sweeping the country is possible. The extra staff referred to was engaged to commence work on the 1st February, and they took the field shortly after that date, arranged in five parties under four officers (O.C.Ps.). Progress was most seriously delayed by several causes, amongst them being first, the non-receipt of instruments from England for some time after the anticipated date; second, serious attacks of fever, from which most of the surveyors and a large number of coolies suffered in the middle of the year; and third, a few of the new hands, as might be expected when engaging such a large staff, turned out unsuited from want of experience or intelligence or being unable to stand the strain of the work. The result at the close of the field season showed an outturn on only two-fifths of the estimate, but the current year will show a good solid block right across the Province, from which it is morally certain that the Settlement Officers will reap a rich harvest as soon as they are able to take up regular and uninterrupted settlements.

13. I also visited this Province in April-May and September-October, when I inspected every party and every individual officer engaged on the work, examined his progress in detail, and received reports from the officers in charge of parties.

14. In October one party recessed near Giriulla, two in Kandy, and one in Diyatalawa; these I visited periodically and the field plans will be brought up to a certain stage before the surveyors go out again, from which they can be continued and completed in connection with the current year's surveys, so as to form one connected whole, or any particular village that has been completed can be reproduced with little delay if urgently required.

15. Urgent special questions ("red ink"), murder-scene surveys, and school land acquisitions, not only called away some of the members of the block survey staff, who were expected to turn out a good acreage, but interfered seriously with the survey of ordinary applications, the balance in hand at the end of the year being undesirably large. The majority of them however will not give much trouble being in the Chilaw block survey area, and I hope to get them wiped out in the early part of the current year. Rubber land applications were of course to the fore, but not to a serious extent. Suitable Crown land would not appear to be very extensive in this Province to judge by the applications put in, but the growth of what has already been planted is such as to inspire hopes of a glorious future in the hearts of those who own it.

16. In the Central Province progress with the ordinary native applications was hampered throughout the year by extensive and expensive "special" questions. The survey for acquisition of land and compensation for the spoil banks, &c., on the Nanu-oya-Ragalla railway line proved a most annoying work, requiring a lot of minute detail to be inserted on the plans, but which was necessary to enable the Engineers, Revenue Officers, and Proprietors to arrive at a mutually acceptable valuation. Then urgency was claimed for the surveys of the Lindula-Agra, Peradeniya-Deltota, and the Ulapane-Riverside roads, besides the first section of the Brookside-High Forest road. The plans of the first named were not completed by the close of the year, owing to greater urgency being claimed for other works. A few other minor matters further tended to retard the surveys of land applications, so that at the end of the year we were left with 114 in hand against 97 at the end of 1904.

17. I was in hopes that during 1905 an up-to-date map of Nuwara Eliya would have been completed. It is much wanted, and though it has been in hand for five or six years so much other work has been continually cropping up that is of more immediate importance, that it has been constantly relegated to the background. In one way this may not be disadvantageous when we at last go to press, as when publication was first contemplated the railway had not reached the sanitarium, the park was in a state of chaos, and each year has seen so many alterations and improvements that any map, published even a year ago, would now have important details omitted. I hope that a good map will be produced before long as during my inspections in March and May I went carefully into the matter, and was pleased to find that there is very little more field work required, but a considerable amount of draughtsmanship is necessary to bring it to completion, which is difficult to arrange for when nearly every branch of the Department has more work in hand than it can attend to as promptly as I could wish.

18. I was not able to get over to the Eastern Province during 1905, and the work there did not call for my personal attention with any urgency. The report by the Superintendent gives all particulars regarding the works in hand. The survey that I have undertaken under Unnichchi tank will be of the utmost value when that large and important work is completed. I am having all claims to land under the tank bund carefully surveyed in detail, and only when that is well advanced is my special attention to the matter necessary to decide further detail. The resulting map will show, first, all claims as pointed out; second all title plans; third, all preliminary plans that it is desirable to retain; fourth, all other Crown land; fifth, all features. All previous surveys will be combined in this one, which will be a complete reference to all that has gone before and be the guide for all future sales of Crown land. Under recent arrangements it will be the duty of the Irrigation Department to insert the contours and demarcate the land that is actually irrigable.

19. The survey of the Coast road to Arugam Bay, referred to by the Superintendent, is being carried out with the object of enabling the Public Works Department to prevent the absorption of the road reservations by the neighbouring landowners, as has been done through the closely populated villages at Kalladi and Kattankudi, where the fences and buildings have closed up to such an extent that the main road is nothing more than a narrow lane, with several bends in it of a very dangerous character. These encroachments have existed for so many years that it is now impossible to put the alignment back to a width that would render the road safe in these days of fast travelling in motor cars and bicycles. It has been rightly decided to prevent the possibility of such a recurrence over the rest of the road, and as the surveys are completed and the side widths pegged out the District Engineer demarcates them with concrete pickets. It is still highly desirable that something should be done to provide safe travelling through the congested villages referred to above, and the Government Agent and Provincial Engineer are now considering a scheme for the construction of a new road parallel to the existing one, but which will be chiefly through Crown land; this will be most advantageous to the travellers and carters and will no doubt in time bring in considerable revenue from the sale of building and residential sites along it. I trust the survey now in hand will shortly be completed and the surveyor so employed will be available to assist in the reduction of the arrears of applications. Surveyors on application work in the Batticaloa District will I anticipate soon make a satisfactory account of them. Two other surveyors will be sent to the Trincomalee District to work off the applications there, and I hope that I shall be able to put the Government Agent in a position to bring in all lands, applied for up to the close of last year, under the hammer during 1906, always presuming that the staff is not required to attend to any more urgent special questions, of which there are already two in the Trincomalee District that will take some time to survey.

20. The extensive surveys being carried on in Uva this year have taken me to that Province several times on Topo, Block, and Rubber land inspections.

21. At the beginning of the year the Block Survey staff was requisitioned to clear off arrears of applications; this was accomplished in a most creditably short time, so that the block survey programme for the year was also completed, and the field work, plans, computations, and tenements for the whole of Medagam korale were got out of hand. We have as the result the most satisfactory and complete stretch of country ready for settlement that has yet been put through in Uva. According to programme the Kandukara korale is to be treated in a like manner during 1906, but the number and extent of applications for rubber land both on lease and for purchase is threatening to make that most desirable consummation doubtful. If it is not done, the reason will be that the surveyors were engaged on more important work—one in fact on which depends in a great measure the future prosperity of Uva. Taking it for granted that rubber will flourish in the low country of Uva—and it is difficult to doubt it—the day may not be far distant when large areas of Crown land from Bibile to Butale will be under that cultivation and supporting a teeming population, instead of being little more than a stretch of wild, sparsely inhabited jungle. Rubber is being planted near Bibile; it is growing rapidly at Kumbukkan and Monaragala, while the whole country possesses what is understood to be a sufficient rainfall, and a road is under construction between Bibile and Nakkala. All that is wanted would appear to be enterprise and capital to extend the cultivation from each end north and south, carrying with it the requisite population; and I should not be surprised if before I sever my connection with the Island I see many thousands of acres of rubber in the country referred to, and possibly even for some miles down the valley of the Gal-oya. But before such a happy result is arrived at we must complete the block surveys and the final settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance.

22. For the details of progress with the block and application surveys during the year I must refer to the report of the Superintendent of Surveys of the Province.

23. The Topographical staff was employed exclusively in Uva during 1905, and we just missed, through the sickness of surveyors, completing the field work of the whole Province so far as it has to be attended to by "one-inch" staff. The details for the Kandukara korale will be left to be taken from the block survey plans, which I had hoped will be completed during the current year. Uva would then be finished, so far as it can be done topographically, exclusive of the contour surveys, from which the mountain features will eventually be inserted. The contour surveys were pushed on this year chiefly over what may be called "the railway zone," though certain other areas were taken up for the purposes of completing sheets already commenced. These I should have left to the current year had I known in time that the final location of the railway trace to Passara would be left till the contour surveys to that place are complete. That this decision is a wise one in every way, there can be no doubt. Opinions as to the proper route for the line to follow naturally differ, and a thorough examination of the whole country and all the possible routes can only be satisfactorily made on a contour plan. The country is undoubtedly a very difficult one to get a line through, though I have somewhere seen it stated that it is fairly easy. We *may* be able eventually to find a route that will be fairly easy to cut, but notwithstanding all the talk, writing, and conferences that we have been treated to during the last quarter of a century on this subject, it has never yet been *proved* that a railway can be taken to Passara by any route that, considered in the light of future profits, will be acceptable to all interested.

24. The report of the Superintendent, Topographical Surveys, will give more detail regarding this branch of Departmental field work.

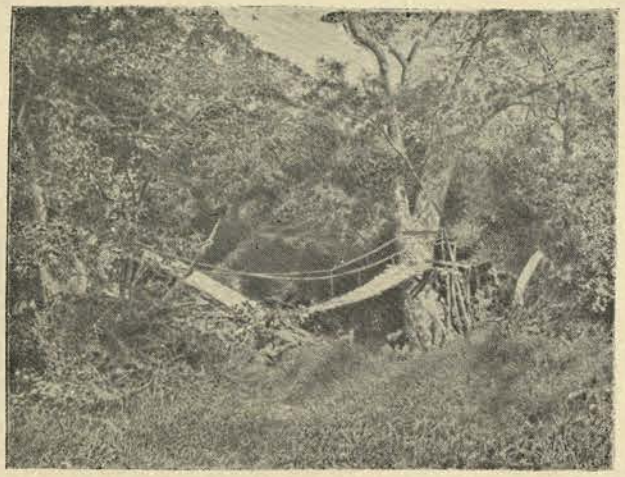
25. The most noteworthy feature in the work in the Sabaragamuwa Province was the demand for land for rubber planting and the decision of Government to put up a considerable area of Crown land (as in the Western and Southern Provinces), to endeavour to meet the demand so far as the land offered should be considered suitable from a purchaser's point of view. With this object I went to Kegalla at the end of March and had a conference with the Assistant Government Agent and the Assistant Conservator of Forests regarding available areas. The latter gentleman was very averse to removing the old reserves from any of the isolated blocks, but a list was eventually compiled and I proceeded to inspect them. The very first lot I visited at Wegalle, where an area of 252 acres had been declared Crown by the Forest Settlement Officer some years ago, I found the villagers already cultivating about 70 acres with the full knowledge of the headman; yet this was marked on the maps as a "Forest Reserve." I visited some of the other lands, but returned to Colombo without completing the round, on receipt of a telegram from headquarters intimating to me that in view of a report by the Lands Denudation Commission it had been decided not to sell any more Crown lands in the Kelani Valley. I at once adopted the view that some misunderstanding had arisen between the terms "Kelani Valley Reserve" and "Reserves in the Kelani Valley." The former is a large area of forest on the mountain side stretching eastwards from Kitulgala, joining with the Gillimale and Bamborabotuwa reserves, covering the whole length of the upper slopes of the Peak range. This land did not enter into our consideration at the Kegalla Kachcheri, the blocks selected being more or less isolated and so intermingled with lands already opened that it could not appreciably affect either the rainfall or the silting up of the Kelani river. Having explained my views to the Lieutenant-Governor, I was requested to consult the Conservator of Forests and we selected the lots that were offered for sale, the Conservator deciding that all lands that drain direct into the Kelani river should be reserved, and this rule should now be permanently adhered to. The work of demarcating a portion of the old Gilimale Reserve, which had never been properly proclaimed even under the Forest Ordinance, was undertaken so that it might be brought under the provisions of the Waste Lands Ordinance. The survey was of an arduous nature and might apparently have been left undone, as it merely proved that the old forest boundary had remained unaltered, the fact being that the natives had years ago chenaed or squatted as high up the mountain side as the land was worth taking and they were not likely to annex any more of the Crown forest. It would not, however, have done to run any risk in making the proclamation without a re-survey, and the demarcation of a further portion of the boundary will have to be undertaken as opportunity offers. These works caused the usual delay in the surveys of smaller applications, so that at the end of the year there were 223 outstanding against 146 at the end of 1904. Another surveyor has already been sent to the Kegalla District, and the staff will be further strengthened during this year.

26. My visits of inspection to the North-Central Province have this year been of the "flying" description, the amount of work going on not necessitating any lengthened stay. The majority of the staff that has for some years pressed on the block surveys in this Province was removed to the North-Western Province in 1904, but, foreseeing that this work must proceed here again in the near future, owing to the inadvisibility of stopping short suddenly in the highly satisfactory work of settling the Province under the Waste Lands Ordinance, I decided to prepare a stretch of country with this object. Before the close of the year an area of 105 square miles was "trigged," "check-poled," "main circuited," and permanently "picketed," so that a small party can be put on to details at once whenever it is considered advisable. During the progress of this work outlying applications were taken up by the rest of the staff, and although the balance in hand at the end of the year compared favourably with that of the previous year, it would have been still better had not a large number of applications got hung up in the Anuradhapura Kachcheri for some months on account of pressure of work in the Lands Department, and received by me too late for attention in 1905.

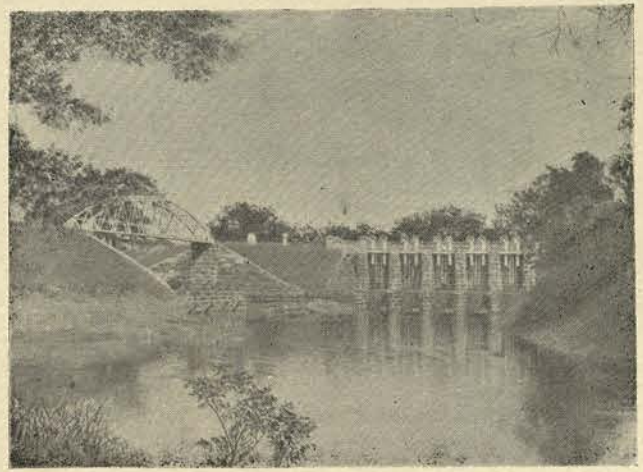
27. The Superintendent of Surveys refers in his report to the experiment being carried on by Mr. Francis Beven near Talawe, with cocoanut cultivation on a large scale, on land taken over from Government on special terms. It is most sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Beven's venture will prove a successful one and that he will show that cocoanuts will grow in the North-Central Province if properly cultivated, without the aid of irrigation from storage tanks. There are many small isolated topes scattered over the Province showing good results, but no attempt has before been made to carry on this cultivation on an extensive scale.

28. Since writing the above I regret to see by a newspaper notice that Mr. Beven has been obliged to abandon his venture.

29. The cost of surveying scattered applications and special questions is somewhat higher than last year's, *i. e.*, Rs. 6·12 per acre. The extravagance of the system is again emphasized, as block surveys in the Province have been carried out for a figure as low as 22 cents per acre, and if we had these plans to work on, applications would certainly not cost more than 50 to 75 cents per acre. It is, however,



Temporary Swing Bridge on the path from Paraiyanalankulam Resthouse to the Tekkam or Anicut.



Sluices at the head of the Alawakka, the Channel that carries the water into the Tank.

impossible to survey the whole Island at once. I can only congratulate the Surveyor-General of the future who will have such plans to work on and will know nothing of the thousand and one difficulties of field and office work that have to be contended with in working off these scattered and generally diminutive surveys. The majority of applications attended to this year were situated outside the block survey area.

30. In July I took a short circuit through the Western Province, chiefly with the object of visiting the lands to be advertised for sale both on the application of planters and others and under instructions from Government for what is known as "speculative sale." Accompanied by the Superintendent of Surveys I travelled *viâ* Panapitiya to Horana and thence *viâ* Matugama to Baduraliya. This took me through a good deal of "rubber" country, some only under application, some recently planted, and some old, but at Baduraliya we came to what is for the time being the end of all things; and in this neighbourhood it was intended to offer a considerable acreage at public auction, so that if the "experts" thought well of the climate, soil, &c., a new district would eventually be created which, if all went well, could be extended to Haycock, Rakwana, and Ratnapura. From Baduraliya we walked to a small hill at the junction of the Magura and Kuda Oyas known as "Soysa's Garden," where Mr. De Soysa has a small bungalow. We then travelled by double-canoe down the Kuda Oya to Pahalawellegama ferry. The water was just right at the time, though the "captain" endeavoured to raise a scare at one bend by saying the rocks were only just below the surface! From the ferry we walked to Agalawatta, where we met our conveyances and went on to Matugama. From this round of 30 miles we got a capital idea of the lie of the whole country, so that combined with a climb up "Golukanda" near Baduraliya, to have a look at the jungle, I inspected a considerable area that will no doubt ere long be under rubber. The remainder of this trip was chiefly connected with application surveys. I visited Moragala and went nearly to the southern boundary of the Province. At Migahatenne Mukalana I was much interested in seeing the operations at an important plumbago mine: two engines were continually pumping water out of the pits, scores of coolies and others were about, large stacks of earth and stone testified to the extensive working down below, while the piles of firewood, purchased from the Forest Department from the neighbouring jungles, showed that nothing was to allow the continuous working of the pumps to be jeopardized, though all the machinery and everything about the sheds is kept in a deplorable state of dirt. I was informed that this mine is of great value, and doubtless there is a large store of the valuable mineral to be had for the seeking anywhere in this neighbourhood.

31. Travelling back through Matugama to Kalutara, I completed a very useful round, during which I saw all the Assistants employed on rubber land application surveys and the greater part of the lands applied for. The rubber boom had of course seriously affected progress with ordinary application surveys, which form as a rule the chief work for the surveyors in the Western Province, and though the work that we have been doing will be far more remunerative to the Colony, the wants of the smaller applicant must be attended to with as little delay as practicable. The end of the year however saw the Superintendent with his hands still full of rubber land surveys, which have to be knocked off at an early date, so that felling operations may be carried out in the dry season and a successful burn brought off before the south-west monsoon brings on the planting weather; the work in hand was heavy and there seemed every probability of its being a near thing. However, I hope that the Department will have satisfied the cravings of the rubber planters for a time, and that some reduction will be possible in the number of outstanding applications, which I regret show a considerable increase on previous returns. It will not be of much use though to turn out large quantities of application surveys from the field unless we are able to tackle an equal quantity in the office, and I do not anticipate the possibility of being able to make a larger office outturn in 1906 than was accomplished in 1905, unless I get a larger staff with greater accommodation or a large auxiliary allowance for overtime or piecework pay.

32. Surveys in the Colombo Municipality have become a serious item in the duties of the Western Province staff. Acquisition for road deviation and drainage works require the services of an accurate and careful officer, but something more than this is wanted, or will be shortly, to enable the City Engineers to lay out to the best advantage all the pipes, connections, and other multifarious matters that will be required in connection with water and sewage works. A large scale re-survey of the city is a necessity, and the Municipal Engineer says it must be 20 feet to an inch. Such a work cannot be taken up on a patchwork system; it must be carefully built up with triangulation, main circuits, minor circuits, and detail; each must follow the other in proper order. A competent staff will have to be provided, with adequate accommodation and all the necessary instruments and kit generally. The work will be costly, but sewage, water supply, and all the other details of a large and prosperous city cannot be properly administered without an accurate plan on a large scale. The largest that now exists is the one-chain-to-an-inch survey commenced in 1868, which is not only completely out of date but is not sufficiently reliable for the purposes referred to above. The work cannot be carried out by the Survey Department staff.

33. The surveys in hand in the Northern Province were not of such importance as to call for my personal attention at the cost of reducing the time at my disposal for inspection of other work. My visit to the Province was therefore limited to a journey in January to Mannar *viâ* Madawachchi for the purpose of seeing something for the proposed Akatimurippu channel and other works, besides the irrigable lands under the Giant's tank. Some difficulty was experienced by the Assistant Government Agent in amending the water rate assessment, and I endeavoured to show him how I considered it could be done with the aid of the block survey plans that were supplied in 1904, but which so far had not been utilised. This journey was of great interest to me, and as I travelled most of the time with the Director of Irrigation I got a much better insight into the works going on than I could possibly have done had I been alone. I returned *viâ* Vavuniya and thus gained a knowledge of a large stretch of country that I had never visited before.

34. From the report of the Assistant Superintendent of Surveys in charge of the Province it will be seen that the survey of scattered applications and special questions only amounted to 542 lots, and cost the high sum of Rs. 5·14 per acre, half as much again as in 1904. This shows that the work was of a very scattered nature and the connections and subsequent plan work were very costly. There is however no other way, at present, to meet the demands of small cultivators.

35. The Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Province examined and prepared diagrams and schedules of extensive areas of Crown forests for the purpose of bringing them under the Waste Lands Ordinance, and the Settlement Officer after due notice subsequently proclaimed them, the Crown title being thus definitely confirmed.

TRIANGULATION.

36. The Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys gives some interesting data regarding the methods adopted in erecting the stages for the observations in the North, and his remarks on the care which has been bestowed on the work, so that no serious accidents have occurred in handling the heavy jungle timber used, are a worthy tribute to the officers concerned.

37. Before these lines reach the public eye the whole of the observations in connection with this important work will be completed, and all that will remain to be done will be the computations and scoring the points for the purpose of connecting up the old work.

LEVELLING.

38. The Superintendent of Topographical Surveys has referred to the circuit of levels completed within the area of the contour surveys, from which we have obtained reliable data regarding the respective elevations of that portion of the country. Minor triangulation and plane table work will do the rest. So many discrepancies with the old levels came to light during the progress of this work that serious doubts were entertained as to the accuracy of the height above sea of the level on which the contour surveys were started. The only course open to me therefore was to run a fresh line of initial levels from sea level (tide gauge B. M.) at Batticaloa. This I put in the hands of Mr. C. R. Lundie, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, and 87 miles of road were covered by him, resulting in difference of 2·11 feet at Passara. The old levels were fairly correct on the flat, but on the steep gradients they were invariably in error.

39. The levels on the North road have for many years been known to be unreliable; they were in fact run at far too great a pace for accuracy, and the best line of levels we have across the Island, Puttalam to Trincomalee *viâ* Anuradhapura, was destroyed by the Public Works Department moving the milestones on which the bench marks were cut. In view of immense irrigation undertakings all over the northern half of the Island it is clear that a system of accurate levels must be provided from which to fix their respective elevations. This work will be undertaken at an early date, but in place of bench marks on milestones they will be cut either on live rock or sunk concrete blocks.

HEADQUARTERS.

40. To any one who takes an interest in the final stages of Survey work the reports by the Assistant Surveyor-General and the Superintendent of Application Surveys will be found full of interest, and many of the items touched upon will no doubt give food for much serious thought. I have several times, both as head of the Department and as Assistant Surveyor-General, drawn attention to the manner in which some or all previous records have been broken, and pointed out that such an event could not possibly occur every year: the top limit must be reached shortly, if indeed it had not already been arrived at. But as greater outturns have become imperative, new devices for the simplification of processes or modifications of detail have been devised besides greater experience in studio and litho work, and therefore increased outturns, have all assisted to combine with an extended system of payment by results in supplying the figures for the remarkable returns obtained during 1905. An average increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year's work is something for the headquarter staff to be proud of, but it has only been attained by steady and unremitting attention to duty with working hours out of all proportion to the statutory "seven-hour day" by the officers in charge. The Assistant Surveyor-General has drawn special attention to the outturn of title plans in Appendix D, and if Schedule F on page M 32 is referred to it will be seen that the number has never been touched before and the area covered only beaten three times, *i.e.*, in 1872, 1873, and 1875 (coffee boom years), but there is a vast difference between preparing 5,854 plans for 59,046 acres and 10,543 plans for 51,446 acres. On the same schedule it will be seen that the area of land sold was well maintained, being only 3,200 acres below the previous year and having only 13 years on record with larger extents disposed of. The amounts realized by the sale however is the most gratifying item, and here we find only two years on record with larger credits, *i.e.*, 1877 and 1878, while it is about Rs. 420,000 over last year's takings. For details see Appendix A to A 5. This result is of course due to the demand for land for planting rubber, and though much has been said about high "upset prices" the handsome returns to Government have no doubt been arrived at through the keen competition of those fortune hunters who, looking upon the price paid for land as really a very small item in comparison to the income to be derived from it, with rubber over six shillings a pound, have run the prices up at the Crown sales. This has been particularly noticeable at a recent sale where all the lands were put up at a uniform price of Rs. 15 an acre, and 7,068 acres were sold at an average of Rs. 72 per acre. Government is clearly not responsible for long prices being paid under such circumstances, except by exposing lands for sale that several people are determined to have and thus creating competition. The average rate paid by Europeans during 1905 was Rs. 43·98 an acre, while lands acquired by natives only cost them Rs. 27·22 per acre. Schedule F, besides the summary of lands sold, revenue from sales, and title plans issued, has always contained a column giving the expenditure of the Survey Department. They may at one time have had some sort of relation to each other, but that time has passed long since; a vast amount of work is now carried out that has no relation whatever to the land sales; the Survey is not a "Revenue" but "Scientific" Department, and though its labours enable Government to dispose of lands, a large portion of its expenditure does not assist to that end. For the sake of carrying on the record, however, the column of expenditure is continued, and it will be seen that another record has been created here. Appendix E gives some interesting paticulars of the item.

41. The Bambalapitiya Office (mentioned by the Assistant Surveyor-General) contains a most important branch of the Record Map Department, for which there is no accommodation at headquarters, and it is in consequence in charge of a highly experienced and reliable draughtsman. Here the Topo record maps are prepared on a scale of two inches to a mile for reduction to one mile, and the one mile maps are specially drawn up to be photographed down to the 4, 8, or 12-mile scales. A branch of the Record Map Department is still retained at headquarters and is referred to by the Superintendent, Application Surveys, in whose charge it is, and a very large amount of intricate and valuable work has been accomplished.

42. The Preliminary Plan Department has had a most successful year and turned out over 9,000 acres more than 1904. If it had not been for the energetic manner in which this room was run, the satisfactory state of the land sale returns could not have been obtained. The process departments are as usual very much to the fore; the expenditure on improved materials has been most amply justified, and the experience gained in manipulating the various methods and processes introduced in recent years is exemplified in the increased outturn all round (see Appendices C and C 1).

43. Improvements in the office furniture and arrangement of drawing tables, receptacles, &c., have been steadily carried on during 1905, and I think those that I have arranged for 1906 will almost supply all the accommodation for draughtsmen or records in the present building that it is capable of holding. I have stopped large quantities of records being sent to headquarters; all field books and the original block-survey field sheets will be kept at the headquarters of the Superintendents of the Provinces, except in Ratnapura, where the climate would soon destroy them. This will greatly reduce the congestion that would otherwise have occurred in Colombo in a few years. The new office at Anuradhapura is nearly complete and the Batticaloa office is about to be erected. I have not yet any permanent office at Galle or Kurunegala, so final arrangements for the future have not yet been possible there. It has not been possible to dive into the future and form an accurate judgment of the requirements for even a few years in advance. It seems only the other day that I considered I had provided studio accommodation and litho machinery sufficient for the next ten years at any rate; both are already much short of the requirements, and I am unable to meet the calls for "extra official" publications promptly, the reproduction of of maps and the general departmental demands being as much as the staff and machinery available can properly attend to. The Waste Lands Settlement plans of course are included in departmental work, and they absorb a very large share of duties of both the studio and litho room, which could not be better occupied. The ever-increasing demand for maps of all sorts must be met, and this can be done partly by improved machinery—*i.e.*, a machine to replace one of the presses—and partly by an extension westwards of the studio. The arrangement will of course only provide further facilities for certain branches of work being accelerated, it will not touch the draughtsmen's departments, and we must wait until some very drastic measures are possible before anything further is attempted; half measures just now will be worse than no measures at all at headquarters. The tide will be stemmed to a certain extent by arrangements I am about to make in the outstations for the better completion of plans by the field officers, but all *final* reproduction must of necessity devolve on the headquarter staff.

### General Progress.

44. The reports of the Superintendents in charge of the various Provinces and Departments and that of the Assistant Surveyor-General, that follow, will be found to contain much interesting matter, and taken as a whole the reports on the work of 1905 show that a most gratifying energy has pervaded every branch of the Department. The field and office staffs appear almost to have vied with each other at every step, and I am pleased to record the cheerful promptness with which my instructions have been attended to during a year of exceptional demands.

45. The progress of work in the field during 1905 and its cost may be summarized as follows:—

J.—Surveys of all Kinds in 1905.

| Nature of Work. | Province. | Number of Lots. | Area in Acres. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. c. |
| Block ... ... | Southern, North-Western, Uva, and North-Central | — | 157,348 | 110,640 30 |
| Applications from the Public and Special Questions ... | All Provinces ... ... | 8,094 | 39,030 | 117,045 53½ |
| Topographical ... ... | — | — | 259,200 | 38,991 82 |
| Triangulation ... ... | — | — | — | 18,622 29 |
| | Total ... | | 455,578 | 285,299 94½ |

46. The progress of field work since 1897 and the total expenditure of the Department is given in the following summary, the former being illustrated in the map at the commencement of the report. The summary however does not give a fair idea of the work carried out as it does not include any office outturn, but merely field progress, which has had to be restrained latterly on account of the manner in which surveys were formerly passed on, irrespective of the power of the headquarters staff to deal with them or turn them out in a form that could be utilised:—

| | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Block .. | 128,471 | 231,108 | 210,862 | 235,040 | 168,885 | 212,858 | 282,149 | 198,383 | 157,348 |
| Topographical .. | 64,000 | 985,600 | 2,127,360 | 2,628,487 | 1,871,360 | 1,961,600 | 897,920 | 536,320 | 217,600† |
| | | | | | | | | | 41,600 |
| Applications, &c. | 104,016* | 38,297 | 34,228 | 22,318 | 41,659 | 34,293 | 47,195 | 33,864 | 39,030 |
| | 296,487 | 1,255,005 | 2,372,450 | 2,885,845 | 2,081,904 | 2,208,751 | 1,227,264 | 768,567 | 455,578 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. c. |
| Expenditure .. | 480,280 | 567,613 | 608,757 | 639,798 | 656,489 | 646,632 | 651,455 | 664,137 | 785,830 98 |

* Includes extensive Forest Surveys. † One-inch and contour surveys.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS AND NOTABLE EVENTS OF 1905.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 31 | .. | Mr. W. F. Wijesekere died. He had 37 years and 6 months' service in this Department and had earned the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was in charge of the Title Plan Department at the time of his decease. |
| February 18 | .. | Mr. Ingles returned from leave of absence to Europe and assumed duties as Superintendent of Application Surveys. |
| February 27 | .. | Mr. J. L. Hampton took charge of North-Western Province. Mr. Viner subsequently took charge of the Central and Sabaragamuwa, Mr. Fyers taking the Eastern Province in addition to Uva. |
| March 4 | .. | Mr. Evans, Principal of Training College, and a batch of pupils were shown round the office by Messrs. Barnard and Ingles. |
| March 16 | .. | Mr. Blair was granted 12 months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe. |
| March 26 ( or so ) | .. | Telephone communication established. |
| April 5 | .. | Mr. Halliley was granted 12 months' leave to proceed to Europe. |
| April 17 | .. | Mr. Staples returned from leave of absence to Europe and went to Batticaloa. |
| April 29 | .. | Mr. Meaden returned from leave of absence to Europe and resumed duties on 9th May, joining the Block Survey staff in the North-Western Province. |
| May 25 | .. | Mr. Meurling proceeded to Madras on 11 months' leave of absence. |
| June 10 | .. | Mr. Barnard was granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe. |
| June 24 | .. | The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. M. Ashmore, visited and inspected the office. |
| July 3 | .. | His Excellency Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Ceylon, visited the office. |
| September 18 | .. | Mr. L. H. A. Gaunt, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, assumed duties on arrival from England. He however resigned his appointment on account of ill-health and left Ceylon on the 8th of December. |
| September 29 | .. | King's portrait received from Colonial Secretary. |
| December 1 | .. | Mr. Lundie was granted two months and 21 days' full pay leave and proceeded to England. |
| November 18 | .. | Mr. W. A. Fonseka, supernumerary surveyor, died. |
| November 23 | .. | Commander Somerville of the H. M. S. "Sealark" called and arranged for assistance in connection with the survey of the coast of Ceylon. |
| November 20 | .. | One event calls for more than a passing notice. This is the cancellation of Mr. V. W. Van Rooyen's license to survey by the District Judge of Galle. The Surveyor-General is severely handicapped in dealing with licensed surveyors, as it is most difficult to get proceedings taken against surveyors for producing false or inaccurate plans in Court. The Ordinance only allows the District Judge to cancel a license, though the Surveyor-General is responsible for its issue; but now that the District Judge of Galle has led the way, I hope others will follow suit, and eventually rid the profession of the incompetent or untrustworthy members and leave a clear field for those who deal honestly by their clients and are competent to carry out the work entrusted to them. |

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, March 28, 1906.

P. D. WARREN,
Surveyor-General.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE Recess Office in Matara was open throughout the year for completion of plans of block surveys made in 1904, and perfecting in all respects plans prepared in previous years, showing all settlements to the latest possible date, with tracings, &c., ready for mechanical reproduction at headquarters, after which six Vandyke prints of each field sheet were coloured up, so that the whole could be at once available for settlement and ordinary purposes.

The total area thus dealt with comprised some 279,000 acres, and engaged the services of fourteen officers for various periods, averaging six months each, the cost being Rs. 16,673 or a fraction under 6 cents per acre, not counting sums paid on taxation of work to volunteers, of whom there were twelve.

Henceforward I expect the time in recess will be of normal duration, as under the Surveyor-General's directions operations on plans in the field will be permanent and thus reduce work in recess very considerably, and with advantage in quality.

*Block surveys* of some 7,500 acres were undertaken early in the year to complete the Giruwa pattu west, and towards the end of the year, when some surveyors could be spared from recess, about 6,500 acres were surveyed in Hinidum, Bentota-Walallawiti, and Weligam korales.

The total area surveyed was 13,920 acres at a cost of Rs. 5,833, or at the rate of 42 cents an acre for lots averaging 9 acres each.

*Application surveys* engaged thirteen surveyors on the average for six months each. At the commencement of the year there were 443 applications and 65 special questions in hand. 982 applications and 129 special questions were received during the year, the total being 1,425 applications and 194 special questions. Of these 1,021 applications and 116 special questions were dealt with, leaving a balance of 404 applications and 78 special questions, but of the latter 32 have been reserved for survey when the block survey covers the locality, the work not being urgent.

The result was 5,696 acres in 2,183 lots at a cost of Rs. 16,539, or Rs. 2·90 per acre for lots averaging $2\frac{3}{5}$ acres. Plans of all but 50 applications were forwarded to the Surveyor-General's Office by the end of the year.

*Rubber lands*.—In addition to the above, 5,530 acres were surveyed in 24 lots in the Elpitiya district for sale as likely lands for rubber cultivation, at a cost of Rs. 2,627, or 41 cents per acre.

S. J. C. MORE,
Superintendent of Surveys.

# SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Scale: 12 Miles to an Inch

Block Surveys Previous to 1905.....

.....do.....in.....1905.....

Proposals for.....1906.....

S.G.O. No 51/06.

View of Site of an ancient Anicut in the Balla Ela. A portion of the masonry is still visible on the opposite side of the river.

*Photo by H. Erskine, O. C. P., No. 1 Party.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

*Block Surveys.*—In addition to the fourteen supernumerary surveyors in the field during 1904, twenty-six temporary surveyors were appointed from the 1st February, 1905, with two more officers in charge of the parties.

Mr. H. Erskine, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, joined the staff from the 13th of January, and Mr. C. Meaden on his return from European leave on the 7th of May.

After recess the men were divided up as follows :—

*No.* 1 *Block Survey party :* Mr. Erskine in charge of 10 assistants, Katugumpola hatpattu.
*No.* 2 *Block Survey party :* Mr. O. Schokman in charge of 9 assistants, Dambadeniya hatpattu.
*No.* 3 *Block Survey party :* Mr. C. Meaden in charge of 10 assistants.
*Nos.* 4 *&* 5 *Block Survey parties :* Mr. N. A. Hampton in charge of 9 assistants, Hiriyala hatpattu.

A glance at the accompanying map shows how spasmodically the block surveys were carried out in previous years, and to overcome this patchy and unworkmanlike appearance the Surveyor-General decided to so place the five parties that by the close of 1906 the whole of the country north of the Maha-oya (the Province boundary) would form a compact block similar to that in the Southern Province. At the same time he made the limit of error per mile 3 in place of 10 links.

During the first quarter of the year the 14 supernumerary surveyors joined the field staff, and 26 temporary surveyors from the 1st of February or thereabouts, but the survey instruments in the way of theodolites, steel tapes, &c., ordered from England well beforehand in 1904 and which should have been in Colombo during January, did not reach my hands until the middle of May, four months after contract time; this meant that for about half the field season some of the new hands were working with any old instruments that could be tinkered up for the time being, while most of the others were restricted to Gunter's chain and a tape measure. This, together with the ill-health of the surveyors and their coolies, especially among the men of parties Nos. 1 and 2 during May, June, and July, has handicapped the progress to such an extent that less than half the expected area was dealt with. Moreover, out of the 26 surveyors temporarily employed the services of seven were dispensed with for various reasons, and this caused another loss of time and progress in replacing them.

No. 1 party did not recess, except for a short time at the office of the O. C. P. on the spot, as it was decided that all the low-lying country in the block should be surveyed in good weather before the south-west monsoon.

The recess will take place during May, June, and July, the fever time.

The services of three temporary surveyors in this party were dispensed with during the year for incompetency, and the loss of time and labour in replacing them has no doubt helped to raise the rate per acre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total approximate area surveyed | 44,000 acres. |
| Total cost | Rs. 28,160 |
| Rate per acre | 64 cents |
| Number of villages surveyed | 113 |

*No.* 2 *party.*—Recessed at Kandy at the Survey Office, Central Province.

The work on this block has proved of high rate and indifferent quality, but the officer in charge of the party had great disadvantages to contend against.

The men allotted to him proved anything but a smart lot. Nearly all through the field season his surveyors and coolies suffered badly from malaria and footsores.

The main and minor circuit traverses were delayed owing to the old temple land triangulation proving defective, and his men were taken off block surveys to attend to applications and special questions coming within their limits.

One of his temporary hands left the staff at recess time as he was not physically fit for field work.

Some parts of the blocks were rough and hilly.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total approximate extent surveyed | 17,500 acres |
| Total cost | Rs. 21,327·19 |
| Rate per acre | 1·22 |
| Number of villages surveyed | 73 |

*No.* 3 *party.*—The work in this block was carried on by me until the return of Mr. Meaden from European leave on the 7th of May. This party recessed at Kandy in a hired house. The services of three temporary hands were disposed of on the score of ill-health, and in replacing them time and money was lost, hence the rather high rate per acre. Most of one surveyor's work will have to be done over again.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveyed | 24,834 acres (approximate) |
| Cost | Rs. 21,705·96 |
| Rate per acre | 87 cents |
| Number of villages | 99 |

*No.* 4 *party.*—Recessed at Diyatalawa camp. Most of this work is flat with a few hills sprinkled here and there and reaches northwards from Batalagoda tank.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveyed | 19,244 acres (approximate) |
| Cost | Rs. 12,559·46 |
| Rate per acre | 65 cents |
| Number of villages | 87 |

*No.* 5 *party.*—In the Delwitta valley. Very steep and rough ground, hence the high rate per acre. It has a great future before it in rubber plantations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveyed | 8,843 acres (approximate) |
| Cost | Rs. 5,780 04 |
| Rate per acre | 1·07 |
| Number of villages | 28 |

Considering all the disadvantages the staff of the North-Western Province block survey party had to contend with, and that twenty-six new hands were taken on practically trained in the field during the year, and that the quality of the work was improved from a limit error of 10 to 3 links a mile, I consider the progress as good as might be expected under the circumstances. 28 check points were fixed and 186 miles of main circuit traverses were run and 829 stone pickets were sunk in the ground, while 46 were set in concrete at all important points, so that in the future when connections are required for application, special question or Waste Lands Ordinance surveys, it will not be necessary to visit trigonom trical stations thereby saving the money in clearing lines to the top of the hill, taking down and restoring the cairn, &c.

The staff dealt with 114,421 acres at a cost of Rs. 89,532·65, at a rate per acre of 78 cents, and completed 400 villages.

J. L. HAMPTON,
Superintendent of Surveys.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, CENTRAL PROVINCE.

I CAME to this Province from Batticaloa and took over charge of the Survey office on the 29th March.

There were four field assistants working when I came, and this number continued unaltered during the year.

The work under my superintendence has been confined entirely to the survey of Crown requisitions, private applications for Crown lands, and the checking of private surveys on which applications for certificates of quiet possession are made.

The greatest amount of time was spent upon Crown surveys, and of these road and railway surveys occupied one surveyor practically the whole year, and another eight and a half months ; so that many important revenue questions, especially in Kandy District, were unattended to, and I have twenty more such questions to carry forward at the end than I had at the beginning of the year.

The whole length of the Uda Pussellawa railway, 19¼ miles, was surveyed for acquisition and spoil damage compensation, the boundaries trenched and marked with old rails. The first section of 2½ miles of the Brookside-High Forest road, which is still under construction, was surveyed for the same purpose, as was also the Ulapane-Riverside road, 13½ miles.

The Agra-Lindula road, 14½ miles, and the Peradeniya-Deltota road, 20 miles, were surveyed and plotted on a large scale for the definition and protection of their boundaries.

Forty-five other applications calling for no special mention were surveyed for revenue and acquisition purposes.

The number of Crown requisitions is only limited by our ability to deal with them, and when more come in than we can attend to, as has been the case this year, there is the danger of unimportant questions blocking the way of more urgent ones.

In the Matale District 10 applications were surveyed, including 437 acres for rubber cultivation.

With the exception of a small application in Ambagamuwa, North Matale is the only district in the Province from which there has been any call for rubber land.

In Kandy District very little was done in the way of application surveys, and the work of this description is seriously in arrears both in Kandy and Matale, as will be seen from the table annexed :—

| | Applications. | Special Questions. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in hand at end of 1904 .. | .. 97 | .. 55 |
| Received during the year 1905 .. | .. 123 | .. 71 |
| Disposed of during 1905 .. | .. 106 | .. 51 |
| Balance in hand, 1905 .. | .. 114 | .. 75 |
| Total number of lots surveyed .. | .. | 491 |
| | | A. R. P. |
| Total area surveyed .. | .. | 1,169 1 27 |
| | | Rs. c. |
| Total cost of survey .. | .. | 15,140 25 |
| Rate per acre .. | .. | 12 95 |
| | | A. R. P. |
| Average extent of lots .. | .. | 2 1 29 |

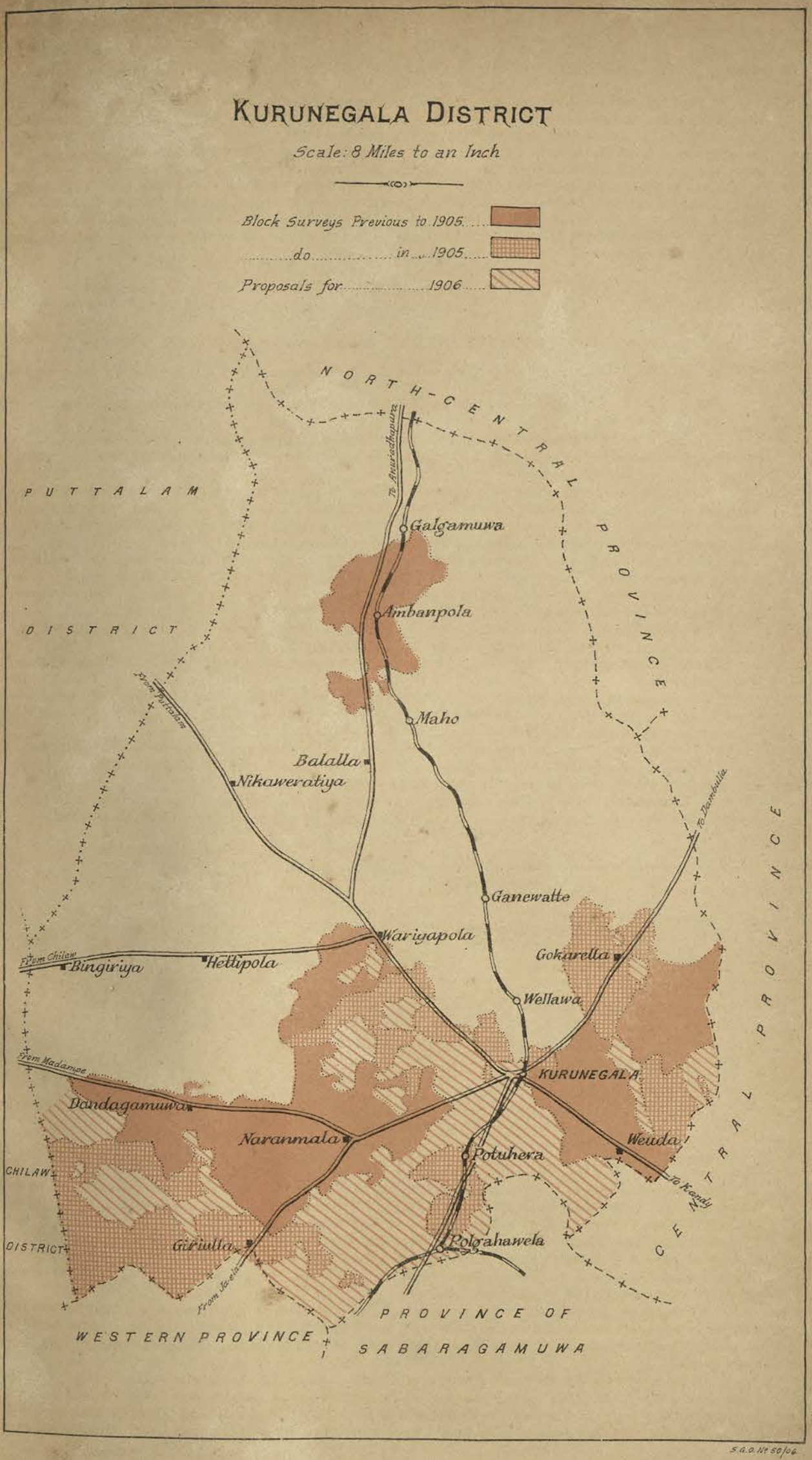
J. W. VINER,
Superintendent of Surveys.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, EASTERN PROVINCE.

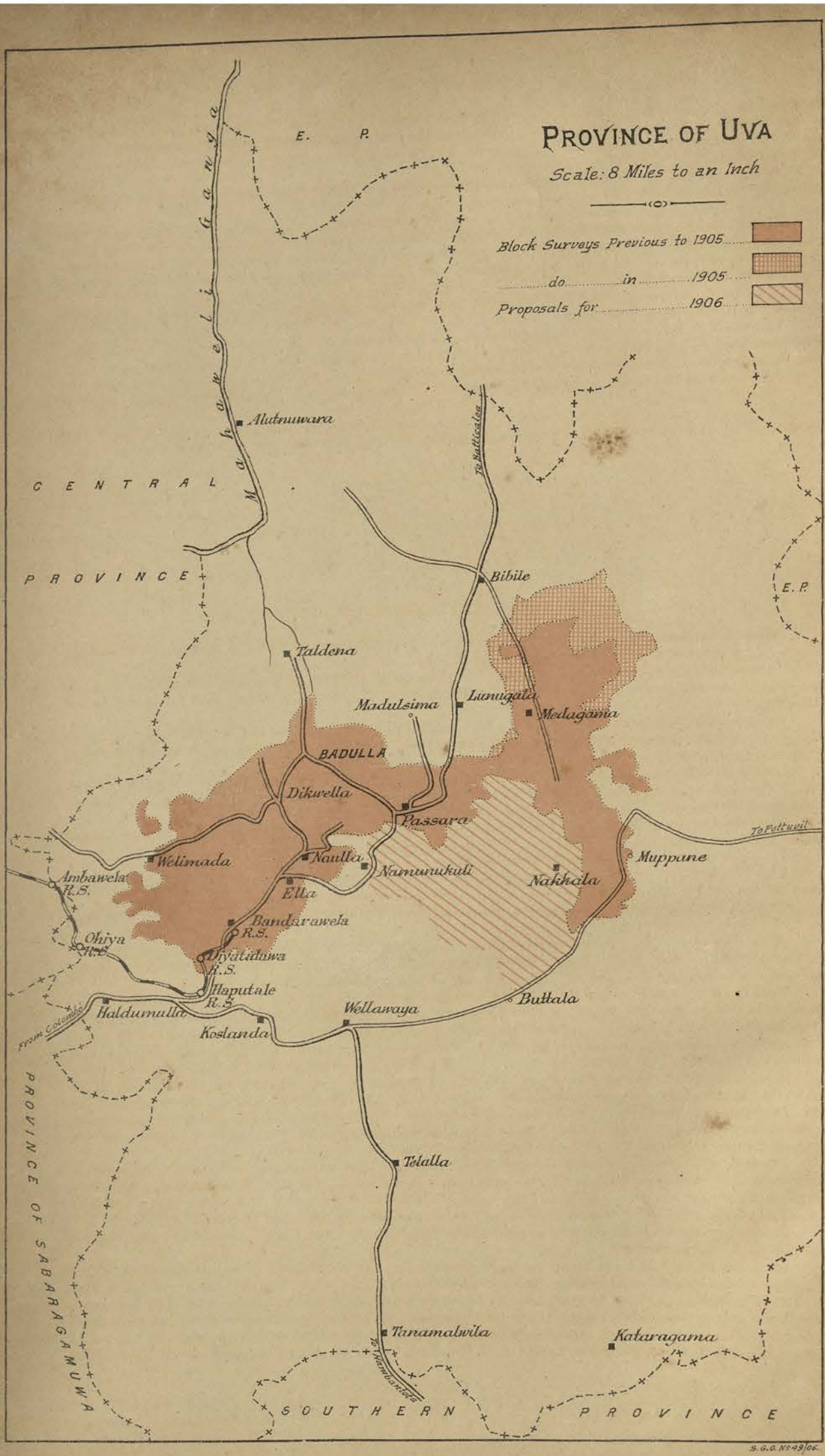
I assumed charge of the Eastern Province on the 23rd of March. The register showed that on the 1st of January, 1905, there were 106 applications and 9 special questions in hand unattended to ; during the year 428 applications and 31 special questions were received, 138 applications were disposed of, and 13 special questions, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st December of 396 applications and 27 special questions. The 138 surveyed applications show a total of 278 lots, extent 687 acres 36 perches, average extent 2 acres 1 rood and 36 perches, total cost Rs. 3,197·69½, rate per acre Rs. 4·65½. The 13 special questions were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 2,957·96.

*Miscellaneous surveys.*—Apart from the fact that the staff in this Province is undermanned, the number of applications for land in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts is unique, two-thirds of the population being composed of members of that thrifty race, viz., Moors, who invest every rupee they make in land.

The surveys under the head of special questions occupied nearly the whole of the staff in this Province during the year. One special question was a request for all encroachments on the road between Arugam bay and Kalmunai to be defined, 60 miles in all. A survey of this kind cannot be completed in a day or a month ; it takes months to complete such a survey. Firstly, the road has to be surveyed and


KURUNEGALA DISTRICT
Scale: 8 Miles to an Inch
Block Surveys Previous to 1905
do in 1905
Proposals for 1906
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE
PUTTALAM DISTRICT
To Anuradhapura
Galgamuwa
Ambanpola
Maho
From Puttalam
Balalla
Nikaweratiya
To Dambulla
Ganewatte
Wariyapola
From Chilaw
Bingiriya
Hettipola
Gokarella
Wellawa
From Madampe
KURUNEGALA
Dandagamuwa
Naranmala
Weuda
Potuhera
To Kandy
CHILAW DISTRICT
Giriulla
Polgahawela
From Jaela
CENTRAL PROVINCE
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA
WESTERN PROVINCE

S.G.O. No 50/06


PROVINCE OF UVA
Scale: 8 Miles to an Inch
Block Surveys Previous to 1905
do in 1905
Proposals for 1906
E. P.
Mahaweli Ganga
Alutnuwara
CENTRAL
PROVINCE
To Batticaloa
Bibile
E. P.
Taldena
Madulsima
Lunugala
Medagama
BADULLA
Dikwella
Passara
To Pottuvil
Welimada
Naulla
Namunukuli
Muppane
Nakkala
Ambawela R.S.
Ella
Bandarawela R.S.
Ohiya R.S.
Diyatalawa R.S.
Haputale R.S.
Buttala
Haldumulla
Wellawaya
From Colombo
Koslanda
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA
Telalla
Tanamalwila
Kataragama
To Hambantota
SOUTHERN PROVINCE
S.G.O. No 49/06.

connected to Trigonometrical points; secondly, that portion of the work has to be planned, and all old surveys have to be enlarged, traced, and laid down on the new sheets; thirdly, the surveyor has to demarcate on the ground all the encroachments. The magnitude of such a survey is not gauged properly by the uninitiated.

Another special question which occupied one surveyor the whole of the year was a survey of claimed lands under Unichchi tank, several thousands of acres.

In the Trincomalee District, under the head of special questions, a compensation survey of the new road from Kiniyai to Kottiyar (6 miles) was also asked for, demarcating encroachments on both sides of the road between Trincomalee and Kiniyai; survey of encroachments along the roads between Nilavelli and the salt pans—doubtless all useful surveys, but occupying the whole of the time of three surveyors out of a staff of five.

Application surveys, to the detriment of the people who had applied for lands, ready and eager to purchase, naturally remained unattended to.

There will, I believe, be several applications for rubber lands during the coming year. One extent for 60 acres under Vaganeri was surveyed in the latter part of December last. The applicant, I have been given to understand, is so pleased with the appearance of the block applied for, that he intends shortly applying for another 500 acres adjoining the 60-acre lot. The Government Agent is I understand prepared to favour the application.

The scenes of six murders were also surveyed by this Department and plans supplied to the Police Magistrates of Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts. In one instance the surveyor had to travel 74 miles.

C. C. M. FYERS.
Superintendent of Surveys.

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, UVA.

Towards the latter part of December I received instructions to put all block surveyors on to application surveys in order to wipe off all applications in hand.

The majority of assistants did not return from leave till the end of January. On the 3rd of April plans, tenements and preliminary plans of 139 applications and 2 special questions were forwarded to the head office.

On the 1st of January there were 170 applications and 11 special questions in hand. Ninety applications and 19 special questions were received during the year. 223 applications in all were disposed of during the year and 17 special questions.

On the 31st December, 1905, there were 37 applications and 13 special questions in hand unattended to. The 223 applications were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 12·690·64, total extent 1,875 acres 13 perches, average extent 4 acres 37 perches, rate per acre Rs. 6·76.

The lots were a good deal scattered and the cost of travelling to the various lots naturally tended to raise the cost per acre.

11 applications for rubber lands were also surveyed, the extent being 721 odd acres.

The 17 special questions were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 3,084·33. One special question was the survey of the Haputale-Dambatenne road, 5½ miles, including the survey of spoil lands all along the road. Another was the demarcating of reservations between Bandarawela and Ohiya on the railway line.

*Block surveys.*—The survey of the Medagam pattu, as shown on the accompanying diagram, was also completed this year. Total extent 58,230 acres, 2,077 lots, average extent of lots 28 acres, total cost, including last year's expenditure, Rs. 45,131·88, rate per acre 77 cents.

Taking into consideration the climate, sickness among coolies and assistants, and the thorny nature of the jungle, the cost per acre is I consider satisfactory proof of the plucky manner in which several of the assistants stuck manfully to their duties. The following villages are included in the Medagam pattu surveys:—Nanapurawa, Talapuranwela, Dahagonia, Kendawinna, Puranwela, Aratumedilla, Kotabowa, Udawelipitiya, Medagama, Kohukumbura, Uda Tambane, Palle Tambane, Kinnarabowa, Pubbari, Godigamuwa, Boragodawidiya, Nakkala, Pittadeniya, Bakinigahawela, Mellagama, Kalagahawatta, Karanemma, Pundulumulla, Badalagammana, Ambanporuwa, Alupota, Senapatiya, Ellekona, Dunumewa, Kongolla, Bendiyawa, Nungamure, Monarawana, Dalabogalla, Yakkunnawa, Ketdambuwa, Timbiriya, Nahangoda, Bibilemulla, Alawmulla, Aiyiwela, Patubandana, Pallewelipitiya, Miyanakandura, Diyapola, Kalugahawadiya, Malgastalawidiya, Bogahawela.

The following check points were observed and their positions worked out:—Waradola, Mahatenna, Bibilikanda, Weywellakela, Kosgalla, Kahawatta, Morotukanda, Alupota, Puhulakanda, Pusilawa, Kahagolla, Miminnahela, Dewaturagala, Okuragoda, Belungoda, Bogahagoda, Rilalella, and Kalugalhena.

The plans, tracings, &c., were forwarded to the head office on the 15th December.

*Kandukara korale.*—All check points in connection with this new block were selected and observed from the positions worked out.

62 miles of main circuit traverses were surveyed and co-ordinated. The boundaries of several villages were also cleared and the entire block of 75,000 acres is now ready for the detail survey to be filled in. I anticipated being able to complete the whole of Kandukara korale during 1906, but here again towards the end of December I again received instructions to place the whole of my staff, as soon as the Christmas holidays were ended, on to the numerous and large extents of rubber applications and leases. My staff will therefore not be able to tackle the Kandukara korale block surveys much before March, 1906.

C. C. M. FYERS,
Superintendent of Surveys.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE.

I took over charge of the Superintendent's office at Ratnapura on the 7th April. There were at that time only three field surveyors working in the Province, all engaged on application work: one was stationed in Ratnapura District and the other two in Kegalla. The staff remained unchanged during the year.

The work done was confined to Crown surveys for revenue and other purposes, the survey of private applications for Crown lands, and the checking and adjusting upon our field sheets of private surveys made for the purpose of obtaining certificates of quiet possession.

The largest work was the re-survey of 2,450 acres of the great Gilimale forest under Adam's Peak. Practically no encroachments were found to have been made since the original survey of 20 years ago, the land being said to be too high for profitable chena cultivation. Other Crown surveys were for acquisition purposes, demarcation of boundaries, subdivision of lots, &c.

From the middle of the year the two surveyors in the Kegalla District confined their attention mostly to the survey of rubber land applications. Plans of 900 acres surveyed on 27 applications were sent in. The boundaries of 3,500 acres which were put up for sale in October were reported upon, and a large number of private surveys for certificate of quiet possession, all for rubber land, were checked and passed.

The table below shows that the work in hand has increased very considerably, and that the balance of private applications to be carried forward next year is double the number brought forward from 1904, and the number of special questions has increased over 50 per cent. Next year, I am sure, will show a better result than this, but several extra assistants are required in the Province to bring the work quite up to date.

*Applications and Special Questions.*

| | Applications. | Special Questions. |
|---|---|---|
| In hand 1st January, 1905 .. | 91 .. | 45 |
| Received during the year .. | 182 .. | 49 |
| Disposed of during the year .. | 86 .. | 22 |
| Outstanding on 31st December, 1905 .. | 187 .. | 72 |
| Total number of lots surveyed .. | .. | 278 |
| | | A. R. P. |
| Total area .. .. .. | .. | 4,963 0 0 |
| | | Rs. c. |
| Total cost of surveys .. .. | .. | 11,561 27 |
| Rate per acre .. .. | .. | 2 32 |
| Average extent of lots .. | .. | 17½ acres. |

J. W. VINER,
Superintendent of Surveys.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

There were eight surveyors in the Province at the beginning of 1905, and the following changes took place during the year. Mr. Bartlett began work in the Province on the 17th February. Mr. Beebee left the Province on the 9th May. Messrs. G. L. Schokman and Ranasinghe left the Province on the 22nd June. Mr. Muthusamy was transferred to Waste Lands Ordinance Surveys on the 28th July.

*Block surveys.*—Towards the end of April I received instructions to commence triangulation and main circuits preparatory to block surveys being taken up in the Kadawat, Kende, and Kanadara korales, the area chosen lying to the east of the old block surveys and north of the Trincomalee road. In June I began taking observations for the fixation of check points over this area. The work was completed towards the end of August, five check points having been fixed, viz., Muwaetagama (C 25/43), Tammalagollewa (C 25/45), Galagoda Pansala (C 25/60), Puhudurela (F 5/19), and Nelunkanda (F 5/7). The old points used for these fixations were Issambessawagala, Manakanda, Mihintale, Katupota, Tammanakanda (F 5/21), and Gomaliya, and most of the observations were taken with a 5-inch Everest theodolite.

Some additional observations were taken with a 5-inch cradle theodolite with a view to the continuation of the triangulation northward, and this can be proceeded with when occasion arises. Tammanakanda (C 20/33) and Nagiri (C 25/9) had already been fixed and were recorded in the Triangulation Register, but the fixations were apparently from only one base. Talubohena (C 20/43) and Wedakanda (C 25/20) are two other old points which can be fixed in this locality, and observations have been taken from them.

On the completion of the triangulation four officers were detailed for the survey of main circuits over the block to be dealt with. By the end of the year 63 miles of traverses had been surveyed, checked in the field, and co-ordinated, the average closing error being 2½ links per mile.

The sinking of stone pickets in concrete at all important crossings and junctions along these traverses was carried on as far as practicable during the surveys, but as the work had to be done by the surveyor's own coolies its progress was necessarily slow, and it was not completed by the end of the year.

*Applications and Special Questions.*

These surveys were carried on throughout the year, but I had a much smaller staff at my disposal than in 1904. The numbers surveyed, &c., were as follows:—

*Applications.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Outstanding at end of 1904 .. .. .. .. | 209 |
| Received during 1905 .. .. .. .. .. | 295 |
| | 504 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveyed in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 343 |
| Cancelled in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| | 346 |
| Outstanding at end of 1905 .. .. .. | 158 |

*Special Questions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Outstanding at end of 1904 .. .. .. | 17 |
| Received during 1905 .. .. .. .. | 48 |
| | 65 |
| Surveyed in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 40 |
| Cancelled in 1905 .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| | 43 |
| Outstanding at end of 1905 .. .. .. | 22 |

The total extent of applications and special questions surveyed was 2,152 acres, and the total number of lots was 1,014. The cost of survey was Rs. 13,171·09, or Rs. 6·12 per acre, and the average extent of lots 2 acres 20 perches.

Most of the applications, though dated early in the year, reached me very late, 161 having been received in September alone. It was made clear at the time that this delay occurred at the Anuradhapura kachcheri. I have little doubt that if these applications had reached me three or four months earlier I could have disposed of them during the year and left little or no balance outstanding. The cost per acre, which now stands rather high, would also have been materially reduced.

The special questions were of the usual character, consisting chiefly of redefinitions of old boundaries and subdivisions of old lots. A few additional archæological reserves were surveyed in the town of Anuradhapura, and a small plot of land was surveyed near the Thuparama dagoba as a cremation ground for Buddhist priests.

The only survey calling for special remark was in connection with the grant of 1,000 acres near Talawa for cocoanut cultivation. Two lots of 100 acres each were cut out of this block to the east of the main road near the 7th milepost from Anuradhapura, and a small additional extent of land was subsequently surveyed between the southern boundary of the first lots and the contour line of Moragoda tank. The greater part of the time was occupied over this later survey as it involved contouring through heavy jungle.

The grantee, Mr. Francis Beven, commenced planting operations during the north-east monsoon, and appears hopeful of success in this pioneer attempt at cocoanut planting on a large scale in the North-Central Province.

*Office.*—The building of the new Survey Office was commenced early in July, and I was accordingly obliged to vacate the old cadjan building which had previously served as an office. All the stores, furniture, and records were removed to one of the two new houses erected for this Department in 1904, and the office work has since been carried on here. The other bungalow has been occupied by the surveyor engaged on work in and near Anuradhapura. The new office is making very slow progress and the date of its completion is uncertain.

A. E. MADDOCK,
Superintendent of Surveys.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, WESTERN PROVINCE.

*Supervision.*—On my return from England on the 18th February I relieved Mr. J. B. M. Ridout, Superintendent of Surveys, who had charge of the Western Province surveys in addition to his other duties.

There were a large number of plans awaiting examination at the beginning of the year and a good deal of work had to be sent back to the field for further connections, and in some cases for entire resurvey as I was unable to accept it ; the officer responsible had left the Department.

*Staff.*—There were six surveyors in the Province at the commencement of the year. They were distributed as follows : One town surveyor in Colombo, one north of the Kelani for Negombo District, one at Padukka, one at Horana, one Assistant Superintendent at Kalutara with at first one assistant, and later, in June, three assistants, who were stationed one at Moragala, one at Matugama, one at Beruwela.

*Applications and Special Questions.*—The year's work chiefly consisted in attending to the demand for rubber land, though whenever a chance offered endeavours were made to deal with long outstanding applications.

In October, 3,885 acres were put up for sale in Latpandura, near Baduraliya, the boundaries of the sold lots being afterwards redefined. Notwithstanding the comparatively large staff for the Western Province dealing exclusively with applications and special questions, only a few special surveys being carried out, we have not been able to reduce the outstandings, but on the contrary they have again largely increased, the questions received during the year more than keeping pace with the number dealt with.

At the beginning of the year there were 397 applications and 38 special questions in hand : during the year 644 applications and 152 special questions were received, making a total of 1,041 applications and 190 special questions to be dealt with ; of these 309 applications and 110 special questions were surveyed. The figures standing at the end of the year were 732 applications and 80 special questions in hand.

*Inspection.*—As my duties as Superintendent of Application Surveys necessitated my giving most of my time to headquarters, I was unable to visit the field staff in the Western Province as often as desirable, but hope to do so this year. In May I visited the Kalutara District and went over the large rubber land surveys going on. In July, in company with the Surveyor-General, I inspected the Padukka, Horana,

and Matugama districts, and went over the lands to be put up in October in the Baduraliya district. Two surveyors were engaged in demarcating the new boundaries of lots to be put up. We inspected the boundaries up to the top of "Golukanda" trig.; the clearing was very heavy and we found it extremely rough going. The next day, partly driving, partly walking, then down Kuda-oya in a dug out, then walking to Aggolawatte and a drive to Matugama, we encircled the whole of the lands advertised for sale, accomplishing about thirty miles for the day, a very varied journey. We then went on to Moragala, and back *via* the Kalutara District to Colombo, the inspection lasting nine days and seven assistants being visited. In October I again visited Padukka, inspecting the land for which large applications had been sent in, and took observations for fixing three check points on the "new fixing."

*Coast Line.*—The surveys in connection with the washaways on the Coast Line were completed early in the year and plans forwarded to the Special Commissioners.

*Kelani Valley Railway.*—An acquisition survey was made of the site selected the previous year for a station at Homagama, which station is now an accomplished fact.

*Town Surveys.*—The calls on the town surveyor were very heavy; lands required by the Drainage Works, Colombo Municipal Engineer, the Government Agent, and the checking of proofs of the 4-chain town map now nearing completion, kept him fully occupied; he also had the training of several supernumerary surveyors to undertake.

A large survey of the Skinner's road north and south as far as Maradana Junction was carried out by a private surveyor under my supervision and a preliminary investigation of the triangulation was gone into with a view to testing the practicability of making a large scale town survey with existing points, with not very promising results.

A new Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. L. H. A. Gaunt, A.M.I.C.E., was appointed from England on 18th September and detailed to the Western Province; after a few weeks' work he was overcome by the heat and became so ill that he was obliged to resign, leaving for home again on the 18th December, 1905.

March 3, 1906.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Assistant Superintendent of Surveys
in charge of Province.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

*Work* consisted of application and special question surveys, a survey of the railway, selection of blocks for proclamation under the Waste Lands Ordinance, and stage building operations in connection with the north-east coast triangulation.

*Staff.*—Four surveyors were employed from the latter end of January, one being stationed in Jaffna, one at Mullaittivu, one at Vavuniya, and one at Mannar.

Work running short, the officer at Mullaittivu was transferred in March, and the officer at Mannar in August, both to the North-Central Province.

*Applications and special questions.*—The number of applications in hand on the 1st January was 34 and special questions 11. The number of applications received during the year was 224 and special questions 43. Out of these 176 applications and 50 special questions have been dealt with, leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of 82 applications and 4 special questions.

The approximate extent surveyed was 1,651 acres in 542 lots, at a cost of Rs. 8,500·01, showing an average extent for each lot of 3 acres 7 perches, and the rate per acre Rs. 5·14.

The restoration of Giant's tank does not appear to have caused any increase in the number of applications in the Mannar District, nor has the advent of the railway, so far, brought forward many applicants in other parts of the Province.

Of applications received within the last two years I can trace only one, for 100 acres, that appears to have been influenced by the railway.

*Railway Survey.*—Plans of the railway line from Elephant pass to the Province boundary have been sent in.

The line from Elephant pass to Jaffna was surveyed, but the plans are not complete, the work being attended to during intervals between application surveys.

*Waste Land Surveys.*—During March and April I was engaged in selection of blocks to be proclaimed under the Waste Lands Ordinance. This necessitated inspection of each block, surveying and verifying their boundaries and contents, and the preparation of plans and schedules of boundaries for the information of the Forest Settlement Officer. In all 7 blocks comprising 157,821 acres were thus dealt with.

*Stage Building.*—During the month of February and from the end of May to the middle of November I was engaged on the construction of stages in connection with the north-east coast triangulation.

In all 7 stages were built, averaging 70 feet in height, leaving one more to be erected before the observations are commenced in 1906.

The work in connection with these stages forms the subject of a report to the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

LEONARD SHIPTON,
Assistant Superintendent of Surveys
in charge of Province.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

The topographical surveys carried out during the year were confined to the Province of Uva. The branch is divided into two parties, the contour or plane table, and the one-inch party. I shall deal with each separately.

*Contour.*—Contour work was carried on from the 1904 work, and included the area within the points Diyatalawa Welimada, Badulla, Spring Valley, and Ella.

VIEW FROM ELLA RESTHOUSE

Down the valley to the Kirindi-oya, over Randeniya, Wellawaya, and the Hambantota country.
Features Surveyed in 1905, contours in hand, 1906.

*Photo by J. B. de la Harpe, Headquarters Studio.*

This stretch of country, however, was not quite completed, as towards the end of the season the plane tablers were moved to take up the contour of the country through which it is possible to trace a railway from Bandarawela to Passara. With this object in view, additional small areas were contoured near Passara, Debedde gap, and the 5th milepost on the Namanakuli road. Time did not admit of the entire country necessary for this object being completed, and owing to the difference of opinion as to the best route for the proposed railway from Ella onwards, the contour plan cannot be considered complete until every possible trace, within reason, can be laid down on it.

There is no question as to the best route from Bandarawela to Ella. From Ella gap to Passara however there are various possible traces, each claiming advantages over the other, but a discussion on them now would be out of place as the completion of the contour plan will definitely settle many important points which are at present mere conjecture.

The staff consisted of ten plane tablers at the beginning of the season. Owing to the departure of Mr. Halliley on leave I was obliged to take up the supervision of these men in the field in addition to my other duties.

During the season two of the plane tablers were obliged to leave the branch owing to weak eyesight. This has given rise to certain rumours to the effect that plane table work ruins the sight. I can only state that those men whose eyes were sound suffer from no ill effects due to the work.

The total area contoured during the season is 41,579 acres, averaging 83 cents per acre. This includes half my own expenditure for the year, the other half being charged against one-inch work. The average number of plane table fixations per square mile was 194.

The cost of work is high, but due allowance must be made for the fact that this is only the second year in the field for the plane tablers, and they are necessarily slow. I am however convinced that the expenditure on the contour plan being prepared for the proposed Passara railway will eventually be more than justified. To the ordinary individual a contour plan suggests nothing, but to those who may be entrusted with the tracing and construction of the line to Passara, be that when it may, the plan will prove invaluable from a time, labour, and money saving point of view. It will settle many differences of opinion as regards traces, and, most important of all, it will place the engineers in the unique position (for Ceylon) of being able to state definitely that a particular trace between any two points is the best that can be obtained.

*Triangulation.*—The triangulation necessary for the contour survey was satisfactorily carried out by Mr. G. K. Thornhill, assisted by Mr. Wanigesekera. During the year 474 points were fixed and the height of each calculated. Refraction, as was expected, gave a considerable amount of trouble in the calculation of verticles, and Mr. Thornhill found it necessary to calculate separate tables for refraction when working during the north-east and north-west monsoons.

It is with difficulty that the triangulation can at present be kept ahead of the plane tablers; and as the latter become quicker at the work it will be necessary to have an additional observer.

*Initial Levels.*—The circuit of initial levels, which was begun by Mr. Halliley towards the end of last year, was closed in March. The circuit was from Passara to Badulla (*via* Debedde), Dikwella, Kumbalwela, Ella, Namanakuli, and closed at Passara, a distance of 41 miles. The close was ·0371 of a foot, about $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. I give the height of the different gaps through which this line of levels was run, and it must be admitted that the specially designed system has been put to a severe test.

Starting from Passara, the line first rises 600 feet in $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then falls 1,500 feet in $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then more or less gradually rises 2,250 feet, and finally falls again in 7 miles 1,350 feet.

The level being set up midway between back and forestaff, readings were taken. The level was then moved slightly and a second set of readings taken. A limit of error of ·008 between each set of readings was allowed after bubble corrections for dislevelment had been applied. A new departure was made in the laying down of bench marks. Hitherto milestones and culverts were principally used for this object, but the former are frequently moved and the latter often replaced, with the result that reliable bench marks are at present few and far between.

In the present circuit live rock was, when available, suitably dressed and cut, S. D. (Survey Department) appearing above the bench mark (⊼), and sufficient room being left below for the height to be cut when the levels are finally reduced to mean sea level. When live rock was not available a cut block of stone has been laid in a bed of concrete. This work so well begun will be gradually extended over the whole of the Island.

*Recess.*—The work during recess chiefly consisted in the drawing up of a large mounted sheet showing the country from Ella to Passara. Each plane tabler transferred his work from his board on to this sheet. The work is tedious and a considerable amount of practice is necessary before contours can be neatly shown on a plan with a drawing pen. The health of the party throughout the season was good.

I regret to have to record the death in Colombo of Mr. W. A. Fonseka, which occurred towards the end of the year. He was one of my most promising assistants, and by his death the plane table branch loses an excellent officer.

*One-inch Surveys.*—The object of these surveys is to produce a map of Ceylon, and although the field work is plotted to a scale of 16 chains to an inch, the object aimed at is the production of a map of sufficient accuracy on a scale of one mile to an inch, as the name implies.

At the beginning of the season eleven assistants were employed on the work, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blair, who however left on long leave in March, and his party was handed over to Mr. C. Erskine. By June two assistants were obliged to leave the branch owing to ill-health. They should never have joined the field force. A third was dismissed towards the end of the year.

It was estimated that the balance of Uva to be surveyed topographically, viz., 396 square miles, would be completed during the season. The departure of the three surveyors already mentioned made this impossible, and a balance of 56 square miles remains to be done. The majority of the assistants worked with theodolite and stadia, the balance of the men used dipping circumferenters and steel tapes, owing to no theodolites being available. The stadia is admirably suited for work in patana or tea areas, but in forest country I consider that the additional clearing required does not justify its use from a time-saving point of view. The detail in some of the blocks was very close, more especially the country between Welimada, Wilson's Bungalow, and Gampaha.

The fixation of old work on our Topo sheets gave a considerable amount of trouble, while the laying down of estate plans surveyed by private surveyors was in most cases found to be impossible. In this

connection Mr. Erskine reports that "very few of the plans contained complete surveys of the streams, which were more or less sketches. It was therefore decided, although rather late in the field season, to survey all the streams in estates irrespective of any plans." The area mapped during the season was 340 square miles, averaging Rs. 110·37 per square mile. The average area surveyed per man was 30 square miles. This may be taken as a fair average outturn per man in the hill zone.

The principal object of interest in this year's area was the Diyaluma waterfall. It is situated between the 122nd and 123rd mileposts on the Koslanda-Wellawaya road.

Mr. Erskine reports: "As this is one of the highest, if not the highest waterfall in Ceylon, I took the necessary angles and calculated the height. The top of the fall above the level of the road is 628 feet, while the actual height of the fall above the base of the rock is 570 feet. I have cut these heights and the name of the fall on a large slab rock above the bridge and on the right hand side facing the fall. I also visited the "Baker" or Dulgalla-oya falls (mentioned in Sir Samuel Baker's book, "With Rifle and Hound in Ceylon"), which are about three miles west of Fort MacDonald. This fall is about 300 feet in height. A picturesque sight to be seen there is a rainbow which gets smaller as the sun rises. These falls are very difficult to approach, there being no path, and the hills on either side are very precipitous. There are numerous other falls of from 100 to 200 feet which have all been shown on the Topo plans."

With the exception of the two surveyors who were obliged to retire, the health of the party has been good, each assistant only averaging 9 days "sick leave." I agree with Mr. Erskine, who says: "The surveyors are very careless in selecting good sites for pitching their tents: one assistant never cut a trench round his tent, while another took up his abode in an old threshing floor, which, when the rains came on, was nothing more than a mud hole."

*Recess.*—The recess work this year has been very heavy, as a large amount of block survey work had to be specially re-drawn for reduction by photography.

Sheets on which detail is dense require very careful drawing with the detail exaggerated, and this presents no small difficulty. Ninety tracings of different estates was made and in almost every case they had to be reduced to the 16-chain scale. In addition to the above, the work left undone by the three surveyors who left the branch had to be drawn up. Thirty sheets were taken up, but a very small proportion are complete. Many of them are waiting for block survey work now being surveyed to be laid down, while others include areas which will be surveyed topographically in 1906.

As regards Diyatalawa as a centre for recess Mr. Erskine remarks: "As this is my first recess at Diyatalawa I should like to point out the great advantages of recessing here. The climate and huts are very suitable for plan drawing, and on no occasion was it necessary to stop work owing to rain. There was rarely an assistant absent from office; they keep to their work much better, as the majority of them lived in camp, and none of them had occasion to come to office wet, as was frequently the case in Colombo. There was no sickness during recess beyond a few colds. I hope we shall recess in Diyatalawa for many years to come." I endorse these remarks, and with a few improvements made to the huts I see no reason why all the surveyors should not live in camp.

*Summary of One-Inch Surveys.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of villages | 288 |
| Number of tanks | 7 |
| Number of miles of channels | 113 |
| Number of miles of steams | 677 |
| Number of miles of roads | 90 |
| Number of miles of tracks and paths | 478 |
| Number of square miles | 340 |
| Total cost of work | Rs. 38,991·82 |
| Cost per square mile | ,, 110 37 |

A. J. WICKWAR,
Superintendent, Topo Surveys.

## REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF APPLICATION AND SPECIAL QUESTION SURVEYS FOR 1905.

I returned from England on the 18th February, 1905, and immediately assumed duties of Superintendent of Application Surveys taking over from Mr. H. O. Barnard who was acting.

The year was remarkable for the rubber boom, the demand for land suitable for rubber being very great, and the Application Branch could only keep pace with the work by resorting to overtime and also by giving preference to all applications for rubber land over the ordinary applications.

2. *Application Department.*—The outstandings for December, 1905, exceed outstandings of December, 1904, by 736 applications, though the total surveyed during the year was 2,566 as compared with 2,556 for 1904, the average number of surveyors in 1905 being 42 as against 46 in 1904.

The outlook for 1906 is not promising with the existing available staff and limited accommodation at headquarters.

The demand for rubber lands is still as great as ever, and outstandings for 1906 promise to exceed again those of the previous year.

The number of fees-paid applications and special questions received for survey was greater than the previous year by 811, the totals being as follows:—

| | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Applications | 1,603 | 1,313 | 2,021 | 2,050 | 2,872 | 2,631 | 3,372 |
| Special Questions | 1,450 | 838 | 532 | 421 | 510 | 618 | 688 |
| Total | 3,053 | 2,151 | 2 553 | 2,471 | 3,382 | 3,249 | 4,060 |

The following tables show the rate at which questions for survey were received in each Province.

*Applications.*

| Province | Number received in each Month. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total in 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | |
| Northern ... ... | 4 | 29 | 14 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 22 | 18 | 41 | 8 | 40 | 13 | 226 |
| Eastern ... ... | 24 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 37 | 23 | 46 | 39 | 55 | 44 | 46 | 16 | 412 |
| Southern ... ... | 89 | 247 | 52 | 22 | 101 | 99 | 62 | 58 | 60 | 125 | 102 | 49 | 1,066 |
| Western ... ... | 79 | 42 | 35 | 22 | 43 | 55 | 42 | 48 | 58 | 90 | 75 | 61 | 644 |
| North-Western ... | 28 | 14 | 70 | 11 | 18 | 33 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 269 |
| North-Central ... | 17 | 53 | — | — | 7 | 1 | — | 63 | 136 | 14 | 16 | 33 | 340 |
| Central ... ... | 18 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 122 |
| Uva ... ... | 7 | — | 17 | — | 11 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 111 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 13 | 24 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 27 | 10 | 182 |
| Total ... | 273 | 458 | 235 | 107 | 273 | 265 | 215 | 266 | 398 | 325 | 333 | 224 | 3,372 |

*Special Questions.*

| Province. | Number received in each Month. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total in 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | |
| Northern ... ... | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 9 | — | — | 19 | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 42 |
| Eastern ... ... | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Southern ... ... | 9 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 41 | 2 | 130 |
| Western ... ... | 34 | 29 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 158 |
| North-Western ... | 6 | 6 | 24 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 120 |
| North-Central ... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 47 |
| Central ... ... | 2 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 77 |
| Uva ... ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 32 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 6 | 8 | — | 3 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 52 |
| Total ... | 61 | 68 | 68 | 28 | 80 | 42 | 62 | 69 | 36 | 46 | 91 | 37 | 688 |

The average number of surveyors employed was 42 as compared with 46 in 1904.

*Application and Special Question Surveys*

| Province. | Number of Surveyors employed in each Month. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Northern ... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Eastern ... | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Southern ... | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Western ... | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| North-Western ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| North-Central ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Central ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Uva ... | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total ... | 39 | 46 | 39 | 39 | 46 | 48 | 43 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 42 | 42 |

The following table, summarised from Superintendents' reports, shows that the number of questions surveyed was 3,054, as compared with 2,605 in 1903 and 3,143 in 1904, and though every effort was

made to keep pace with current work 907 more questions were received during the year than were dealt with; thus there is little chance of catching up arrears unless drastic measures are resorted to and the staff increased both in field and, if room can be found, in office as well:—

Summary of Monthly Statements by the Superintendent of Application and Special Surveys.

| Month. | Received for attention since 31st December, 1904. | | Total reported each Month. | | | | | | | | Number of Assistants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Untouched or incomplete. | | Field Work. | | Plan Work. | | | | |
| | | | | | Surveyed since 1st January. | | Received since 1st January. | | Surveyed Plans not received. | | |
| | Applications. | Special Questions | Applications. | Special Questions | Applications. | Special Questions | Applications. | Special Questions | Applications. | Special Questions | |
| January ... | 273 | 61 | 1,815 | 298 | 105 | 24 | 56 | 16 | 166 | 26 | 39 |
| February ... | 458 | 68 | 1,788 | 321 | 487 | 67 | 140 | 44 | 454 | 46 | 46 |
| March ... | 235 | 68 | 1,736 | 332 | 755 | 112 | 457 | 75 | 424 | 53 | 39 |
| April ... | 107 | 28 | 1,774 | 327 | 886 | 139 | 641 | 109 | 353 | 47 | 39 |
| May ... | 273 | 80 | 1,714 | 370 | 1,129 | 173 | 865 | 137 | 356 | 47 | 46 |
| June ... | 265 | 42 | 1,725 | 379 | 1,349 | 210 | 1,045 | 180 | 413 | 50 | 48 |
| July ... | 215 | 62 | 1,847 | 405 | 1,477 | 249 | 1,175 | 194 | 415 | 49 | 43 |
| August ... | 266 | 69 | 2,047 | 448 | 1,635 | 278 | 1,341 | 239 | 402 | 52 | 40 |
| September ... | 398 | 36 | 2,811 | 425 | 1,921 | 340 | 1,526 | 275 | 510 | 82 | 39 |
| October ... | 325 | 46 | 2,137 | 385 | 2,169 | 408 | 1,770 | 324 | 481 | 83 | 41 |
| November ... | 333 | 91 | 2,267 | 404 | 2,407 | 459 | 2,036 | 399 | 479 | 73 | 42 |
| December ... | 224 | 37 | 2,359 | 407 | 2,566 | 488 | 2,432 | 446 | 207 | 48 | 42 |
| | 3,372 | 688 | | | | | | | | | 42* |

* Average.

The following tables show the movements of questions in 1905 and the numbers surveyed with their cost, &c:—

Return of Applications for 1905.

| Province. | Outstanding on December 31, 1904. | Received in 1905. | Dealt with in 1905. | Outstanding on December 31, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern ... | 167 | 226 | 241 | 152 |
| Eastern ... | 326 | 412 | 299 | 439 |
| Southern ... | 821 | 1,066 | 568 | 1,319 |
| Western ... | 875 | 644 | 579 | 940 |
| North-Western ... | 300 | 269 | 165 | 404 |
| North-Central ... | 485 | 340 | 464 | 361 |
| Central ... | 115 | 122 | 78 | 159 |
| Uva ... | 190 | 111 | 137 | 164 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 146 | 182 | 105 | 223 |
| Total ... | 3,425 | 3,372 | 2,636 | 4,161* |

* Includes questions in Office.

Return of Special Questions for 1905.

| Province. | Outstanding on December 31, 1904. | | Received in 1905. | Dealt with in 1905. | Outstanding on December 31, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported. | Omitted. | | | |
| Northern ... | 44 | — | 42 | 57 | 29 |
| Eastern ... | 15 | — | 30 | 11 | 34 |
| Southern ... | 200 | 1 | 130 | 105 | 226 |
| Western ... | 86 | — | 158 | 98 | 146 |
| North-Western ... | 86 | — | 120 | 85 | 121 |
| North-Central ... | 37 | — | 47 | 42 | 42 |
| Central ... | 90 | — | 77 | 66 | 101 |
| Uva ... | 23 | — | 32 | 16 | 39 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 79 | — | 52 | 37 | 94 |
| Total ... | 660 | 1 | 688 | 517 | 832 |

I.—Applications and Special Questions surveyed in 1905.

| Province. | No. of Lots. | Area (in Acres). | Cost. | Rate per Acre. | Average Extent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | A R. P. |
| Northern ... ... | 542 | 1,651 | 8,500 1 | 5 14 | 3 0 7 |
| Eastern ... ... | 278 | 687 | 3,197 69½ | 4 65½ | 2 1 36 |
| Southern ... ... | 2,207 | 11,228 | 19,173 0 | 1 70 | 5 0 0 |
| Western ... ... | 1,831 | 5,641 | 17,026 72 | 3 2 | 3 0 13 |
| North-Western ... ... | 1,009 | 9,664 | 16,584 86 | 1 72 | 9 2 12 |
| North-Central ... ... | 1,014 | 2,152 | 13,171 9 | 6 12 | 2 0 20 |
| Central ... ... | 491 | 1,169 | 15,140 25 | 12 95 | 2 1 21 |
| Uva ... ... | 444 | 1,875 | 12,690 64 | 6 76 | 4 0 37 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 278 | 4,963 | 11,561 27 | 2 32 | 17 2 0 |
| Total ... | 8,094 | 39,030 | 117,045 53½ | 3 0 | 4 3 12 |

A large number of applications will be included in the Southern Province Block Survey during 1096.

The usual method of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" was resorted to in office, draughtsmen being moved from one room to another to cope with the work, when urgent necessity demanded it, and when this proved insufficient overtime was resorted to.

3. *Office Work*: *Record Map Department.*—The work done in this department is steadily on the increase. The following table shows the number of lots inserted on the 16-chain record sheets, the total for 1904 being 8,254.

| Province. | No. of Lots inserted. | Province. | No. of Lots inserted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern ... ... | 547 | Central ... ... | 648 |
| Eastern ... ... | 758 | Uva ... ... | 332 |
| Southern ... ... | 2,008 | Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 501 |
| Western ... ... | 2,773 | | |
| North-Western ... ... | 1,055 | Total ... | 9,976 |
| North-Central ... ... | 1,354 | | |

168 sixteen-chain sheets were revised and brought up to date for the use of Government Agents in various Provinces; the usual enlargements, reductions, tracings, &c., were made for the field, but one of the chief causes of pressure of work in this room is the large number of miscellaneous questions that are received from Government officers and members of the public, as pointed out by the Acting Superintendent in his report for 1904. The old ragged and worn-out record sheets are gradually being replaced by well-mounted Vandyke sheets, carefully coloured and compared, and as they are one-half the size of the old sheets, being one-eighth part of a full 16-chain sheet of the Island, they are much more easily handled.

4. *Preliminary Plan Department.*—The total number of preliminary plans prepared during 1905 amounted to 1,865, comprising 8,333 lots and covering an extent of 33,568 acres. These figures show a large increase over former years, and the room was working at high pressure throughout the year.

There were issued to Government Agents 1,619 preliminary plans containing 7,446 lots, total in extent 31,627 acres.

To the Colonial Secretary 96 acquisition plans for 424 lots, in extent 156 acres 24·66 perches, were sent in connection with Railway extension, and 9 acquisition plans for 42 lots, in extent 10 acres 1 rood 18·99 perches, for other purposes.

In connection with the Waste Lands Ordinance the Settlement Officer was supplied with 9 tracings and 36 were issued for the same purpose to Government Agents. Six tracings were revised and amended.

In connection with new surveys 950 preliminary plans were recalled and amended, and I must point out here that a great deal of the delay in issuing new work was caused by the non-receipt of the old preliminary plans when recalled for amendment, and on the Government Agents' attention being drawn to the matter it was found that copies were often in the hands of Forest Officers, Mudaliyars, and Headmen, and it naturally took some time before all the duplicate copies could be collected and sent in. I am now, with the consent of Government, signing only one copy of the new plan and stamping all others with the words "Not for sale purposes," and also issuing an additional copy for the convenience of Government Agents.

The signed copy can always be kept with the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, and on that being recalled and amended the new preliminary plan *can go out*, the other unsigned copies being amended as they come in.

Government Agents were at their request supplied with 164 copies of old preliminary plans and 98 copies of old tenements to replace dilapidated or lost copies.

115 extract plans of 377 lots, in extent 982 acres, were also prepared and forwarded to Government Agents' during the year.

In addition to the above, many tracings and plans of miscellaneous description were supplied to Government Agents, Settlement Officer, &c., at their request.

The preliminary plan registrars' work in connection with the examination of land sale advertisements, &c., sent in by Government Agents occupies a large proportion of their time.

The following table gives the result of that work:—

| Province. | No. of Land Sale Notices. | No. of Lots. | No. of Lots struck off. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western ... ... | 143 | 7,823 | 229 |
| Central ... ... | 37 | 246 | — |
| Northern ... ... | 28 | 1,021 | 2 |
| Southern ... ... | 96 | 3,297 | 52 |
| Eastern ... ... | 41 | 2,143 | 19 |
| North-Western ... ... | 49 | 1,540 | 6 |
| North-Central ... ... | 120 | 1,389 | 9 |
| Uva ... ... | 44 | 365 | — |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 38 | 507 | 2 |
| Total ... | 596 | 18,331 | 319 |

*Process Department.*—During the year I was able to introduce the high light half-tone process, and used it for the reproduction of hills both on the Railway, Military, and 12-mile maps of the Island. The essential difference between this process and ordinary half-tone is that pure whites are obtained without any duffing out of the negative; it is a purely mechanical process and lends itself to ordinary litho work, that is, photo high light transfers can be laid down on an ordinary litho stone and prints made with the ordinary litho press. The work is not so inclined to roll up, there being no ground work whatever on the whites.

A high light negative is obtained by the high light screening being discoloured; this is arrived at by altering the screen distance in the third exposure, racking it back away from the plate as far as it will go, the actual exposure being as follows. First F 32 round stop one minute, F 16 cross stop ¾ minute, rack back screen F 16 square stop 2 minutes. Another method can be used: without racking back the screen, use a small stop and long exposure and then a large square stop and short exposure, but I have not found it so successful. Ordinary wet plate developement is used. I am indebted to Mr A. J. Newton, Principal of the London County Council School of Photo Engraving, with whom I studied in London in 1904, for hints on the high light process, and great credit is due to Mr. La Harpe of this Department for working up the subject and experimenting very often out of hours.

*Lithographic Room.*—During the year I was also in charge of the Litho Room. The outturn of work in this room will be found on page M 26. I may here state that the increase of work has proved the absolute necessity for increased accommodation and more machines; outside requirements have grown to such an extent that work has now got to be refused. Registering in colour was tried on the large machine with very satisfactory results; a system of laying zincs down on the iron beds over a thin layer of a preparation of glue was found to work well where registering was not required, as the method of fastening them by bending the edges is very destructive to the plate.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Superintendent, Application Surveys.

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, WASTE LANDS DEPARTMENT.

As the year under review is the first since the appointment of a Superintendent of Surveys to be in charge of all the work, both in the field and in the Head Office, connected with the settlement of lands under the Waste Lands Ordinance, I think it as well to go more fully than will be necessary in future years into the nature of the work carried out in what is called the "Block Survey Department" under my supervision. This may be summarised as being all work connected with the Land Settlement Department or with block surveys after their receipt from the field, including anything required by the revenue officers who are completing the settlement of villages partly dealt with by the Settlement Officer, or are taking proceedings under the Waste Lands Ordinance in villages not yet taken up by him.

2. The work attended to in this branch of the Department is of so miscellaneous a character that it is impossible to convey to those not acquainted with it any idea of the numerous duties which have to be performed or of the amount of work undertaken. In a report of this nature statistics cannot be given to show all the trifling details which, taken as a whole, involve a considerable amount of work; so I will content myself with giving an outline of the different stages through which the work passes, adding statistics when possible. Most of the figures given are exact, but in one or two cases it will be noticed that they are only approximate, as my registers were only begun this year and I found during the course of the year that I was omitting to note one or two details that would be required at the end of the year for my report.

3. *Block Surveys.*—The basis of nearly all settlement work is, of course, the block survey: and though I have nothing to do officially with this work until the plans are received in the head office, yet it is so closely connected with my work that I think I may be permitted to give a few statistics. At the end of the year 1904 the area covered by these surveys amounted to 1,667,755 acres; during the year under review 161,696 acres were surveyed, 13,920 in the Southern Province, 118,769 in the North-Western, and 29,007 in Uva, bringing the total up to 1,829,451 acres. The following schedule shows the area surveyed in each Province year by year from the commencement of the work:—

Areas of Block Surveys. (Acres.)

| Year. | W. P. | C. P. | N. P. | S. P. | E. P. | N.-W. P | N .C. P. | Uva. | Sab. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 .. | 13,255 | 9,373 | — | 22,629 | 29,883 | 21,356 | — | 15,205 | 16,770 | 128,471 |
| 1898 .. | 18,220 | 8,628 | — | 46,618 | 43,189 | 36,570 | — | 29,618 | 48,264 | 231,107 |
| 1899 .. | 24,312 | 7,450 | — | 32,867 | 61,228 | 34,908 | — | 22,735 | 27,362 | 210,862 |
| 1900 .. | 9,886 | — | — | 49,033 | — | 24,911 | 84,789 | 29,914 | 36,507 | 235,040 |
| 1901 .. | 3,882 | — | — | 60,000 | 2,718 | — | 86,751 | 9,082 | 6,452 | 168,885 |
| 1902 .. | — | — | 10,153 | 70,337 | — | 31,464 | 70,770 | 12,472 | 17,662 | 212,858 |
| 1903 .. | — | — | 47,781 | 136,595 | — | 5,500 | 65,408 | 13,436 | 13,429 | 282,149 |
| 1904 .. | — | — | — | 107,536 | — | 58,400 | 3,224 | 29,223 | — | 198,383 |
| 1905 .. | — | — | — | 13,920 | — | 114,421 | — | 29,007 | — | 157,348 |
| Total .. | 69,5 | 55 25,451 | 57,934 | 539,535 | 137,018 | 327,530 | 310,942 | 190,692 | 166,446 | 1,825,103 |

4. *Preparation of Preliminary Plans.*—When the block surveys were originally started, and in fact until quite rceently, the surveyor made a survey of each village as he found it, and when he had sent in the plan of this survey with its accompanying tenement list his duties were completed. On their receipt at headquarters these plans were handed over to the Block Survey Department, who were responsible for the preparation and issue of the block survey preliminary plans. This system has been finally abandoned; all the work required to produce the finished preliminary plan is now attended to at the recess office by the surveyor who, from his local knowledge, is far better able to undertake the work than an office hand is, in addition to which he is on the spot if it is found that further information is required. When these plans reach the head office they are ready to be issued at once to the Settlement Officer : but we still have an arrear of over 600,000 acres the plans of which were sent in on the old system and have not yet been completed. The number of these is being slowly but surely reduced, and the plans of large areas are being sent out from time to time to the different provincial offices to be completed there.

5. *Work entailed.*—The preparation of block survey preliminary plans not only involves a great deal of work, but much of it has to be done with extreme care and can only be entrusted to a properly trained hand. In the first place a careful tracing has to be made of the original sheet for the purpose of reproduction, and the drawing of this tracing is not so simple a matter as it sounds, as in nearly all cases it is found that the original sheet has contracted owing to climatic causes and is no longer to scale, and the tracing has to be shifted a little bit at a time while the work is going on so that the reproduced plan may scale properly. When the tracing has been completed a print is made from it by the ferro-gallic process on which title plans and old preliminary plans which cannot be cancelled are laid down. For this purpose the record maps have to be consulted, all original field sheets looked up and reduced by photography to the scale of the block survey, and a tracing of this reduction made for laying down the work. In the case of old preliminary plans the registers have to be examined, and where no settlement has been recorded reference must be made to the Government Agent to ascertain whether he has settled any of the lots. When it is found that no such settlement has been made all copies of the preliminary plans are called in and cancelled, and the necessary entries made in the old registers. After all the title plans, &c., have been laid down on the plan the lot numbers are inserted, the areas of the lots are computed where necessary, and the tracing of the plan is amended and sent down to the process room to be reproduced by the "Vandyke" process. Five copies of the Vandyke print are taken up and coloured : two of them are used as "field sheets," one of them being filed in the head office as a record sheet, and the other sent to the Provincial Superintendent for the insertion of new surveys in the field ; two copies are sent to the Settlement Officer for use as preliminary plans ; and the fifth is used by the surveyor who accompanies the Settlement Officer during his inspection of the village. In the meanwhile the tenement list is copied on tracing cloth and prints are made from it. The preliminary plan register is then written up and the preliminary plan is ready for issue.

6. *Area issued.*—During the year we issued 227 block survey preliminary plans containing 3,510 lots and covering an area of 134,059 acres 3 roods and 19 perches, practically all of which were prepared at the head office. At the same time we supplied the Settlement Officer with complete lists of old preliminary plans in the villages which he was going to inspect, giving the numbers of title plans when issued, and also brought up to date and supplied him with Vandyke prints of the old 16-chain record maps of the area covered, after outlining on them the villages to be dealt with.

7. *Outstanding Plans.*—The following schedules give details of the areas of block survey preliminary plans issued year by year in the different Provinces and the respective positions of the survey and preliminary plans at the end of each year :—.

Areas of Block Survey Preliminary Plans issued. (Acres.)

| Year. | W. P. | C. P. | N. P. | S. P. | E. P. | N .W. P. | N .C. P. | Uva. | Sab. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 .. | 3,078 | 147 | — | 3,651 | 6,744 | 799 | — | 93 | 18,877 | 33,389 |
| 1899 .. | 3,677 | 845 | — | 720 | — | 3,616 | — | 7,237 | 13,148 | 29,243 |
| 1900 .. | 6,476 | 1,372 | — | 29,272 | 12,083 | — | 1,545 | 8,466 | 3,954 | 63,168 |
| 1901 .. | 4,159 | — | — | 36,536 | — | — | 2,306 | 799 | 10,847 | 54,647 |
| 1902 .. | 1,387 | — | — | 45,030 | — | — | 10,162 | 15,429 | 29,254 | 101,262 |
| 1903 .. | 3,063 | — | — | 44,302 | — | 1,595 | 42,479 | 23,221 | 27,354 | 142,014 |
| 1904 .. | — | — | 9,248 | 50,295 | — | 4,514 | 76,153 | 14,719 | 10,221 | 165,150 |
| 1905 .. | — | — | — | 2,237 | — | 17,920 | 110,194 | 3,709 | — | 134,060 |
| Total .. | 21,840 | 2,364 | 9,248 | 212,043 | 18,827 | 28,444 | 242,839 | 73,673 | 113,655 | 722,933 |

State of Block Surveys. (Acres.)

| | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area surveyed .. | 128,471 | 231,107 | 210,862 | 235,040 | 168,885 | 212,858 | 282,149 | 198,383 | 157,348 |
| Brought forward | — | 128,471 | 359,578 | 570,440 | 805,480 | 974,365 | 1,187,223 | 1,469,372 | 1,667,755 |
| Total .. | 128,471 | 359,578 | 570,440 | 805,480 | 974,365 | 1,187,223 | 1,469,372 | 1,667,755 | 1,82 ,103 |
| Preliminary plans issued .. | — | 33,389 | 29,243 | 63,168 | 54,647 | 101,262 | 142,014 | 165,150 | 134,060 |
| Brought forward | — | — | 33,389 | 62,632 | 125,800 | 180,447 | 281,709 | 423,723 | 588,873 |
| Total .. | — | 33,389 | 62,632 | 125,800 | 180,447 | 281,709 | 423,723 | 588,873 | 722,933 |
| Outstanding .. | 128,471 | 326,189 | 507,808 | 679,680 | 793,918 | 905,514 | 1,045,649 | 1,078,882 | 1,102,170 |

State of Block Surveys by Pioneers.

| Province. | Preliminary plans. | Issued during 1905. | | | | Unissued. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lots. | A. | R. | P. | Office. | Field. | Total. | |
| Western .. | — | — | — | | | 47,715 | — | 47,715 | |
| Central .. | — | — | — | | | 23,087 | — | 23,087 | |
| Northern .. | — | — | — | | | 48,686 | — | 48,686 | |
| Southern .. | 3 | 141 | 2,237 | 0 | 39 | 327,492 | — | 327,492 | Plans ready for issue |
| Eastern .. | — | — | — | | | — | 118,191 | 118,191 | |
| North-Western .. | 42 | 1,254 | 17,920 | 1 | 8 | 97,971* | 201,115* | 299,086 | |
| North-Central .. | 178 | 1,909 | 110,193 | 2 | 4 | 68,103 | — | 68,103 | 33,000 acres nearly ready |
| Uva .. | 4 | 206 | 3,708 | 3 | 8 | 53,714* | 63,305* | 117,019 | 59,000 acres nearly ready |
| Sabaragamuwa .. | — | — | — | | | 52,791 | — | 52,791 | |
| Total .. | 227 | 3,510 | 134,059 | 3 | 19 | 719,559* | 382,611* | 1,102,170 | |

* Approximate.

It will be seen that the area outstanding at the end of 1905 was apparently 1,102,170 acres, but these figures are misleading. During the year the preparation of preliminary plans for all, the out standing block surveys in the Southern Province was taken up at the Matara recess office, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Southern Province, and completed; and similarly 59,000 acres of the Uva work was dealt with in Badulla; but as these plans were not issued by the end of the year they appear in the return as outstanding. All this work is now ready for issue, and, including plans which are being prepared at the head office, we shall issue at least 455,000 acres by May. Of the area already issued 455,670 acres are still unsettled, so that by May the Revenue Officers and Land Settlement Department will have a total of over 900,000 acres of block survey to deal with.

| Province. | Number of Block Survey P.P. | Sold or Settled. | | | | Unsettled. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Lots. | Extent. | | | Number of Lots. | Extent. | | |
| | | | A. | R. | P. | | A. | R. | P. |
| Western | 58 | 5,108 | 17.762 | 2 | 14 | 519 | 4,144 | 1 | 23 |
| Central ... ... | 15 | 15 | 302 | 3 | 17 | 322 | 2,045 | 0 | 5 |
| Southern ... ... | 189 | 3,259 | 110,060 | 3 | 0 | 11,685 | 101,768 | 3 | 34 |
| Eastern ... ... | 6 | 28 | 2,148 | 1 | 0 | 229 | 16,657 | 2 | 14 |
| North-Western ... ... | 65 | 32 | 466 | 0 | 36 | 1,664 | 24,034 | 2 | 0 |
| Norht-Central ... ... | 413 | 1,503 | 81,007 | 1 | 13 | 3,536 | 161,443 | 3 | 0 |
| Uva ... ... | 108 | 1,812 | 33,429 | 2 | 14 | 2,758 | 37,613 | 2 | 5 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 56 | 705 | 14,449 | 3 | 5. | 2,934 | 98,718 | 3 | 12 |
| Northern ... ... | 36 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 502 | 9,246 | 2 | 11 |
| | 946 | 12,463 | 259,628 | 1 | 34 | 24 149 | 455,673 | 0 | 24 |

8. *Topo Preliminary Plans.*—In addition to block survey preliminary plans settlements have been made by the Settlement Officer of large areas of forest reserves on topographical plans. During the year two topographical preliminary plans were issued in the North-Western Province for 26,046 acres and seven in the Northern Province for 97,821 acres, or a total area of 123,867 acres, all of which were brought under the Waste Lands Ordinance and declared the property of the Crown during the year. In August I accompanied the Settlement Officer on his preliminary inspection of the forest reserves at Kantalai and Chundankadu in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province, where it is proposed to deal with some 190,000 acres on topographical preliminary plans; but before this can be done certain additional surveys are required which could not be carried out during the year. This work will be put in hand at an early date.

9. *Village closure.*—Before taking up the settlement of a village the Settlement Officer "closes" it; that is to say, he informs the Government Agent that he is about to deal with the village, and while it is closed the Government Agent makes no sales or settlements in that village. At the same time a "closure ticket" is sent to me and I forward copies to the Superintendent of Applications and the Superintendent of the Province, who send in all unsurveyed applications in the village, which are sent to the Settlement Officer to be considered by him at his inspection. This system was adopted in June, and at the end of the year 172 tickets had been received by me.

10. *Field Staff.*—With regard to work carried out in the field, four surveyors were engaged on Waste Lands Ordinance work at the beginning of the year, and another was attending to Waste Lands Ordinance as well as application surveys. This staff was increased from time to time till at the end of the year ten surveyors were working under my supervision, three in the Southern Province, four in the North-Central, and three in Uva; but even this number was found to be insufficient to cope with the rapidly increasing work. Occasionally demarcations were taken up by application surveyors in addition to their other work, but the result was not very satisfactory. The duties of these surveyors consist of accompanying the Settlement Officers on their inspections, and making the necessary supplementary surveys and demarcations afterwards. About 240 villages were inspected and the surveyors were occupied on these inspections and the attendant travelling for 231 days

11. *Demarcation Surveys.*—After the Settlement Officer's inspection the demarcation surveys have to be made. A full statement of the number of such surveys called for and attended to will be found in the following schedule :—

State of Demarcation and Application Surveys.

| | Southern. | | | | Eastern. | | | | North-Western. | | | | North-Central. | | | | Uva. | | | | Total. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unsurveyed. | Surveyed : Plans in Field. | Surveyed : Plans in Surveyor-General's Office. | Total. | Unsurveyed. | Surveyed : Plans in Field. | Surveyed : Plans in Surveyor-General's Office. | Total. | Unsurveyed. | Surveyed : Plans in Field. | Surveyed : Plans in Surveyor-General's Office. | Total. | Unsurveyed. | Surveyed : Plans in Field. | Surveyed : Plans in Surveyor-General's Office. | Total. | Unsurveyed. | Surveyed : Plans in Field. | Surveyed : Plans in Surveyor-General's Office. | Total. | Unsurveyed. | Surveyed : Plans in Field. | Surveyed : Plans in Surveyor-General's Office. | Total. |
| *Demarcations.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In hand December 31st, 1904 | 29 | — | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 52 | — | 32 | 84 | 45 | 16 | 21 | 82 | 126 | 16 | 53 | 195 |
| Received .. | 62 | 72 | 57 | 62 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 198 | 117 | 84 | 198 | 37 | 55 | 62 | 37 | 299 | 244 | 203 | 299 |
| Total. .. | 91 | 72 | 57 | 91 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 250 | 117 | 116 | 282 | 82 | 71 | 83 | 119 | 425 | 260 | 256 | 494 |
| Attended to .. | 72 | 57 | 35 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 117 | 84 | 89 | 89 | 55 | 62 | 74 | 74 | 244 | 203 | 198 | 198 |
| Balance .. | 19 | 15 | 22 | 56 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 133 | 33 | 27 | 193 | 27 | 9 | 9 | 45 | 181 | 57 | 58 | 296 |
| *Applications.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received .. | 99 | 41 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 5 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 14 | 14 | — | 14 | 134 | 56 | 37 | 134 |
| Attended to .. | 41 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | 56 | 37 | — | — |
| Balance .. | 58 | 5 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 5 | 15 | — | 1 | 16 | — | 14 | — | 14 | 78 | 19 | 37 | 134 |

At the beginning of the year 126 questions were in hand unsurveyed and the plans of 16 surveyed questions were still in the field. 299 more questions were received during the year, 244 were surveyed, and the plans of 203 were sent in, leaving a balance of 181 unsurveyed and the plans of 57 surveyed questions outstanding in the field. Nearly three-quarters of the unsurveyed questions are in the North-Central Province, which is only natural, as we started the year with 52 questions outstanding, and during the year 176 preliminary plans in this Province were issued to the Settlement Officer, all of which were inspected. Also in this Province reservations for roads, residential lots, tank bunds, and cemeteries have to be laid down everywhere, and communal chenas have to be cut on the ground.

12. *Application Surveys.*—As I have stated above, when there are any unsurveyed applications in a village which is closed they are forwarded to the Settlement Officer. These, together with any that are received by him during his inspection, are attended to by the Waste Lands Ordinance surveyor who is making the demarcation surveys. None had been received before this year, but during the year 134 were received. Of these 56 were surveyed and the plans of 37 were received in this office, leaving a balance of 78 unsurveyed and 19 with incomplete plans. As will be seen from the last schedule most of these applications are in the Southern Province.

13. *Amendment of Plans.*—One of the principal duties of the block survey room is to make the necessary amendments on the receipt of demarcation and application surveys from the field. This takes a long time. As the Superintendent's copies of the field sheets on which the new work has been shown are frequently required again in the field at once, the work has to be laid down on the office copy without waiting for the Settlement Officer's copies, and when the latter are received the tracing for transfer may be missing or spoilt and another has to be made. Altogether there are four copies on which the new work has to be laid down (this will be reduced to three in future), the computations have to be checked, supplementary tenements written, printed, and registered in the Supplementary Register, and the necessary entries have to be made in the old tenement and register. The third column of each return in schedule (para 11) shows the state of this work. At the beginning of the year the plans of 53 demarcation surveys were in hand, and during the year 203 were received. The plans of 198 were attended to, leaving a balance of 58 in hand. We also have in hand the plans of 37 applications.

14. *Sketches.*—Sketches to accompany *Gazette* notices bringing the lands under the Waste Lands Ordinance and for final orders are all examined in this office, and 771 have been examined, certified, and issued. Of these, 79 were drawn in this office, 190 were drawn by Waste Lands Ordinance surveyors, and 502 were drawn in the Land Settlement Office and sent here to be examined and certified.

15. *Settlement Plans.*—At the beginning of the year we had in hand the preparation of settlement plans for 74 villages, 21 being interim plans, 37 specimen, and 16 final. During the year 31 interim, 128 specimen, and 125 final plans were called for, 284 in all; and we issued 229, 35 being interim, 111 specimen, and 83 final, leaving outstanding 17 interim, 54 specimen, and 58 final plans, or a total of 129. The reason why so many specimen plans were outstanding is that the applications for 43 were received during December, most of them during the second half of the month, so that it was impossible to deal with them. As regards final plans, as soon as they are called for the six copies that are required are prepared at once, and the accompanying report is sent to the Government Printer to be printed, the plans being issued as soon as the printed reports are received. Of the 58 shown as outstanding, one was referred back to the Settlement Officer, 54 were awaiting the receipt of the printed report, and the other three had not been issued because the printed reports were only received on the last day of the year.

16. *Applications, &c., in the Block Survey Area.*—It was customary for the plans of all applications and special questions which came within the block survey area to be referred to the Block Survey Room for attention. This has however now been altered. At the beginning of the year we had in hand 121 applications and 51 special questions. During the year 335 applications and 48 special questions were received, and 373 applications and 50 special questions dealt with, leaving a balance of 83 applications and 49 special questions to be handed over to the Application Department. (These figures are only approximate.) 64 extracts were issued for 202 lots covering 345 acres and 1 rood.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—In addition to those mentioned above many miscellaneous duties are attended to in the Block Survey Room. They are in charge of all field books, level books, block survey record, ferro-gallic and Vandyke sheets, and original tenements, with their receipts and issues. Of these 719 record and 1,383 ferro-gallic and Vandyke sheets were issued during the year. 90 old preliminary plans were amended; five "village maps" were prepared and others are in hand; 30 settlement plans were prepared and forwarded to the Conservator of Forests and 11 to the Chena Muhandiram of the Matara District. All notices of land sales on block survey preliminary plans or extracts have to be checked and noted in the registers, and others are checked to see that they do not come within the block survey area. Paper tracings of title plans and any other details of information applied for by the Settlement Officer are supplied.

18. *Office Staff.*—Even before the appointment of an Additional Assistant Settlement Officer the work in the office was getting considerably into arrears, so much so that the Colonial Secretary went into the matter personally. As a result of his inquiry overtime work was taken up on systematic lines, in addition to which one or two more volunteer draughtsmen were put into the Block Survey Room. Doing work out of office hours was the only way out of the difficulty, as even had we been able to secure the services of more hands who were sufficiently well trained to supervise the work, there was no accommodation for them. While opposed to the system of overtime work as a general thing, I must say that, as a makeshift, the result was satisfactory. Most of the arrears were worked off. In fact, we must have more than doubled our outturn; but unfortunately the work coming in increased nearly as fast, and as this increase is likely to continue steps will have to be taken at a very early date to deal with the work that is rapidly accumulating now that overtime work has been stopped. On account of this increase of work in the office and in the field it has been found impossible for me to supervise without assistance all that is being done, and arrangements are being made to obviate this. In all branches of the work under my supervision we have for some time been working at high pressure, with the result that anything like proper supervision was impossible. Mistakes have been made (though I am glad to say that they were not many) and passed unnoticed, and there are several alterations that must be made in the routine, but it is very hard to find sufficient time to attend to them. However, in spite of these drawbacks I think I may say that, taken as a whole, the outturn for the year was good, and I was fortunate in having a staff the majority of whom, both in the field and office, took an intelligent interest in their work. I would record the loss to the office in general, and to the Block Survey Department in particular, caused by the retirement of Mr. J. R. de Silva, on account of ill-health, after 39 years' service. Mr. de Silva had been head of the Block Survey Room for several years, and his knowledge and experience in dealing with the intricate questions that arise from time to time were exceptional.

J. B. M. RIDOUT,
February 28, 1906. Superintendent of Surveys, Waste Lands Ordinance

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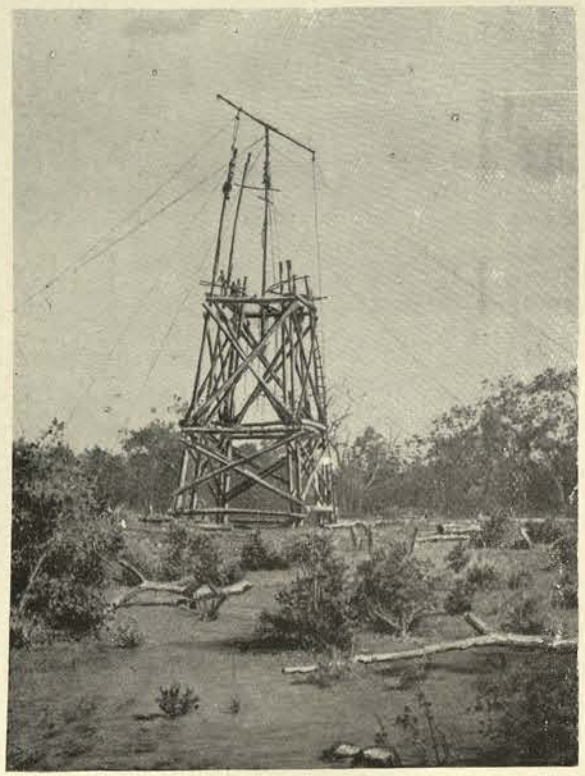
## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYS.

1. *General Remarks.*—I proceeded home on furlough in the middle of June, 1905, and my assistant, Mr. Dawson, acted for me until my return early in February this year. The work done by the Trigonometrical Branch has been performed mainly in the field, and full details of it are given below. Little has been done in office beyond the ordinary routine work, which however proved rather heavy owing to the requirements of the block surveys in the North-Western Province.

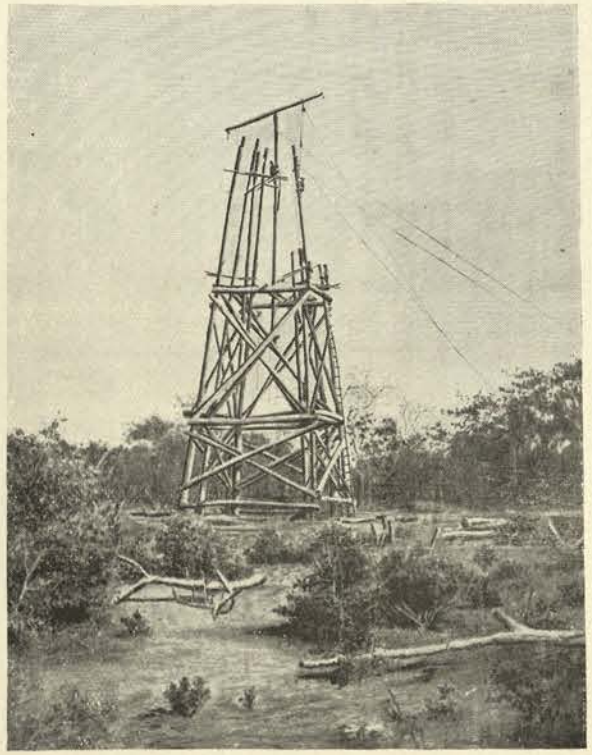
2. *Field Work.*—Early in 1905 preparations were made to begin observing from those of the stages of the north-east coast chain which were then completed, as soon as the weather conditions would prove favourable. This did not occur until the middle of March. The observing season in the north is always short, as advantage must be taken of the comparatively calm period which marks the end of the north-east monsoon or the beginning of the south-west; at any other time throughout the year it is practicably impossible to observe, especially from high and springy stages, as strong gusty winds blow without cessation. In my last report I touched upon the behaviour of stages under the influence of the wind and have explained how observations are affected thereby.

3. During January and February Mr. Shipton built a 40-feet triangular double stage at Devil's point, while Mr. Dawson was engaged in prospecting for the sites of the stages which were subsequently built elsewhere. I proceeded to Jaffna in March and took the necessary observations from four stages, with Mr. Dawson's assistance, while the building of the stage at Watershed point was left in charge of the overseer. These observations were very interesting, as they afforded a fair test of the Gautier theodolite, which confirmed my opinion of its accuracy and showed conclusively the excellence of its workmanship. I have already given in anticipation some of the results of these observations in my report for 1904; it now remains for me to add that, besides their objectionable flexibility and want of resilience, triangular stages have proved a prolific source of errors in observing on account of the difficulty of ensuring that the pole, which is necessarily plumbed over the centre mark, should also be in the centre of the platform. In unsteady air—and this is unfortunately its normal condition in the north—the observer tends unconsciously to observe upon the centre of the stage as a whole. I am happy to say that only one such stage, for which the timbers had already been prepared before these defects were ascertained, was erected during the year.

PUTUKKUDIYIRUPPU STAGE.



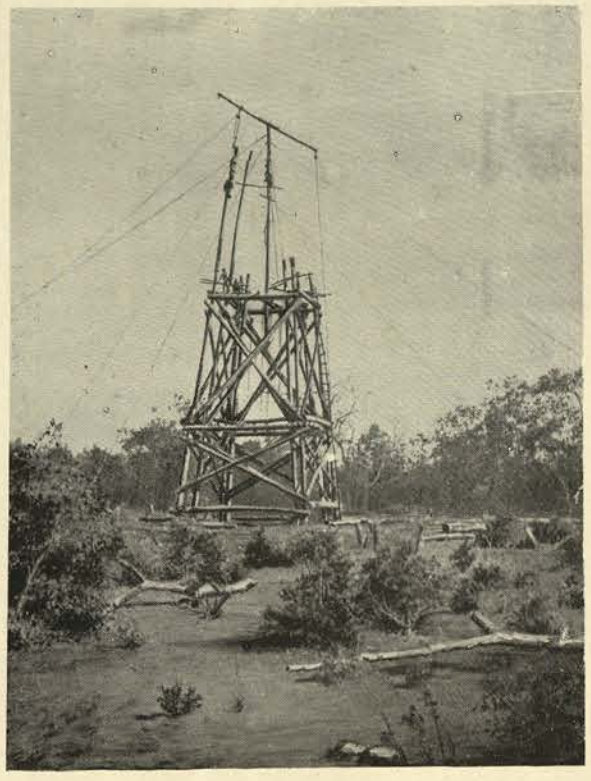
Showing first two legs of the 3rd tier bolted into position.
Foot of pole raised 30 feet from ground.



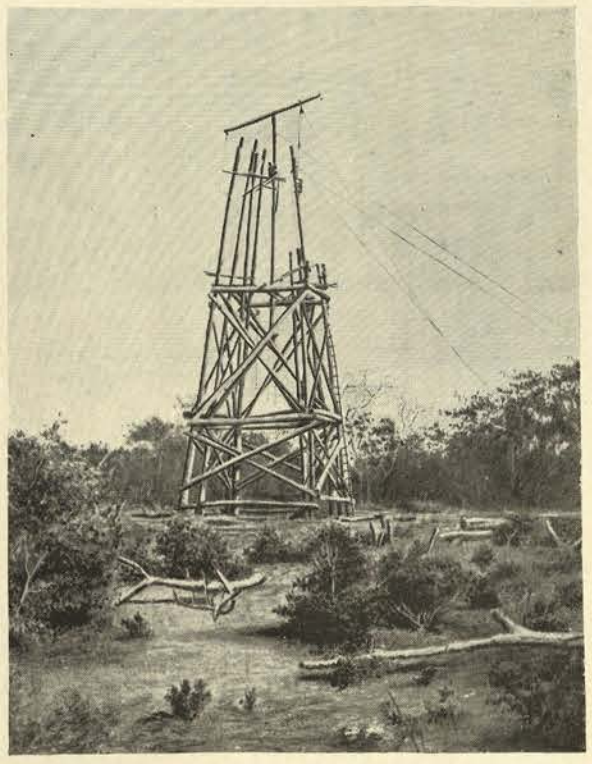
Showing 5th leg of 3rd tier bolted in position.

*Photo by L. Shipton, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys in charge of Construction.

PUTUKKUDIYIRUPPU STAGE.



Showing first two legs of the 3rd tier bolted into position.
Foot of pole raised 30 feet from ground.



Showing 5th leg of 3rd tier bolted in position.

* *Photo by L. Shipton, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys in charge of Construction.*

4. During my absence on furlough stage building was actively prosecuted by Mr. Shipton, who reports as follows :—

*Operations* were commenced at the beginning of February and with the exception of the whole of March and part of April, when observations were being carried on, were continued until the middle of November.

In all seven stages were built, averaging 70 feet in height, details of which are given below.

*Devil's Point.*—A 50-feet triangular double stage was built here of palmyrahs which were carted and dragged from the village two miles away.

As there were only two tiers to this stage the legs in two places were bolted together on the ground and raised in one piece, the inner stage being completed first and the outer built round it. Though making a slight saving in time, great care had to be taken against straining the leg points, as the palmyrahs were green and heavy.

The triangular stage reduces the labour and timber by about one-quarter, but the result is proved unsatisfactory, as less steady than the quadrilateral.

One month was employed on this stage ; most of the coolies, being new and inexperienced, required careful watching.

Being early in the year sufficient water was found for camp purposes within a mile of the stage.

*Watershed Point or Ryumperumal Kulam.*—I took over this stage from Mr. Dawson on 20th May, on the completion of the first tiers. A 100 feet quadrilateral double stage was necessary here to get over the high ground on the Kiliwehehi line, provision also being made to meet a signal of another 20 feet, but this latter was found unnecessary.

The stage was built of forest timber, there being plenty on the spot.

Camp was pitched about two miles away as water was not available nearer.

*Pudukudiyiruppu.*—An 80 feet quadrilateral double stage was built here of palmyrahs obtained within a mile of the spot. Good water was obtainable in the village, so camp was pitched within three-quarters of a mile of the work.

*Chundikulam.*—A 60 feet quadrilateral double stage of palmyrahs ; these had to be purchased in Mullaittivu and conveyed by sea, none being obtainable nearer.

The work of landing the palmyrahs in the surf was not unattended with danger to the coolies. Good water was obtained at the stage site.

*Kanakarayankulam.*—An 80 feet quadrilateral double stage with a 20 feet signal added was erected here in the hope of being able to overtop the high ground at Irampaikulam in the Iratperiyakulam line, but this was found impossible and Madukanda will have to be observed instead of Iratperiyakulam.

Forest timber was used, plenty being available on the spot. Most of the timber was cut during March by half the gang of coolies, the others being employed with the observing party.

No water being handy, camp was made two miles away at Periyakulam and water obtained by digging.

*Kokkavil of 149th milestone.*—A 60 feet triangular double stage was erected here, as the spot is well sheltered from wind and only a height sufficient to overtop the surrounding trees being required.

Forest timber, found on the spot, was employed, most of it having been cut during April.

The stage being near the main road, camp was pitched on the spot and water brought in carts a distance of two miles.

*Kulamurippu of 9th milestone.*—A 60 feet quadrilateral double stage was erected here with forest timber. The timber in the spot being poor, some little difficulty was found in obtaining suitable trees.

No water being obtainable on the spot, camp was pitched at Kulamurippukulam, a distance of 1¼ mile.

The completion of this stage left only one more to be built in 1906 prior to the observing, which should be undertaken before the high winds commence at the end of March.

Fortunately for the work the north-east rains in October and November were not heavy, or it would have been impossible to carry it on so far.

In June I visited Kumuthan Malai and a neighbouring hill, Kandanan Malai, with a view to ascertaining the possibility of using either of them and thus doing away with the Kulamurippu stage, but this was found impossible.

In September I visited Vedakinari Malai with Mr. Dawson to see if this point could be utilized in the scheme, but the high ground in the neighbourhood of Nedunkeni prohibited this, necessitating the erection of a stage at Kurisuddakulam to be undertaken in 1906.

—with the result that all the stages required for the scheme will be ready for the observing season this year.

5. A considerable saving of time and labour has been effected by the use of an improved hoist introduced by Mr. Dawson on the suggestion by Mr. Brown, Irrigation Engineer ; and it may prove of interest to describe here the appliances and methods of building these stages. The use of any of the well-known hoisting apparatus in the thick pathless jungle, where all the stages have to be erected, is entirely out of the question on account of the impossibility of transporting heavy derricks and winches through forest, without incurring prohibitive expenditure in time and money in first clearing suitable roads to the site of the stage. It must be borne in mind, besides, that these stages are erected by ordinary unskilled labour out of such timber as may be found at or near the spot. Recourse had perforce to be made to rudimentary apparatus, the use of which could easily be mastered by the coolies. Previous to 1899 the usual method of building consisted in erecting at the centre of the site a small temporary scaffolding which supported a post about 18 to 20 feet high, carrying a cross piece fastened to the middle of the post with ropes. One end of this cross piece is secured by a rope to a stout post driven in the ground (see photographs), the other carrying a pulley block by means of which the legs of the first tier were placed in position and bolted. The temporary scaffolding was then removed and re-erected on a platform laid across the first tier, the post was hauled up by main force and secured to the scaffolding, and the timbers of the second tier placed in position.

In 1899 Mr. Ingles, who was then building stages in connection with the West Coast triangulation, substituted for the cross piece a teak beam strengthened with iron plates and balanced by steel trunions upon a cast iron cap fitted to the head of the post, and capable of being rotated upon it. This improved matters considerably, as heavier weights could be lifted more quickly, and timber for all the legs could be raised without shifting the cross piece. Early this year, instead of the unwieldy post 20 feet high, a pitch pine mast 40 feet high was substituted. Its foot is encased in a strong cast iron shoe fitted with four lugs, by means of which the whole pole is supported upon chains running through differential blocks fastened to the legs of the stage. Instead of the scaffolding double diagonals are temporarily fastened across the top of each tier, thus securing the upright position of the pole. When the stage has been raised nearly to the level of the cross beam, the whole pole is hoisted bodily by the differential pulleys acting upon the shoe, and the next tier is begun, the same operation being repeated until the stage has reached the necessary height. The pole is then lowered through the centre of the stage to the

ground, and the cross beam, which has been allowed to rest across the top of the stage, is lowered over the side. In this manner the necessity for constructing temporary scaffolding at each tier is entirely avoided and the saving in time may be estimated from the fact that whereas two days per tier were formerly necessary to build the scaffolding, the same result is obtained in four hours by hoisting the pole in the manner described. The total saving of time is about a week per stage or, in other words, about 25 per cent.

The photographs reproduced opposite, which were taken by Mr. Shipton, show very distinctly the hoisting apparatus at work. In the first one, the foot of the pole is raised about 30 feet from the ground and the first two legs of the third tier have just been bolted in position ; a cooly has climbed up the second leg in order to release the hoisting tackle for lifting the third leg. The second photograph shows the fifth leg of the same tier in place, the action of the cross beam and its revolving cap being well seen.

Mr. Shipton reports that the weather has, on the whole, been favourable to the stage building operations, but that his coolies have greatly suffered from fever, over 10 per cent. of their number on the average being incapacitated by it throughout the year. I am glad to state that no accidents of a serious nature have occurred : only those who have had experience in working coolies under similar circumstances can realize the amount of care necessary on the part of the superintending officer to ensure their immunity from violent death.

H. O. BARNARD,
Superintendent of Trigonometrical Branch Surveys.

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## REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

THE work at the Headquarter office shows a considerable increase when compared with that turned out last year, and it was only by having recourse to a system of granting remuneration for overtime that we prevented an accumulation of arrears.

2. The necessity for working overtime would appear to suggest the advisability of increasing the office staff, but in order to meet the difficulty we should have to import a number of trained and experienced men, and there is at present no source from whence we can obtain them. The only means of increasing the staff is by the admission and training of volunteers, but the number of these to be admitted is limited by the number of experienced men available to examine and pass their work.

3. I append a table from which a fair idea of the manner in which the work in the office is increasing may be obtained :—.

| Room. | Nature of Work. | 1904. | 1905. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Title Plan Department | Title plans sent to Government Agents | 9,996 | 10,678 | 7 |
| Field Sheet Room | Field plans issued | 5,891 | 7,594 | 28 |
| | Received | 5,499 | 6,647 | 21 |
| Record Room | New lots examined and inserted on record sheets | 8,254 | 9,976 | 21 |
| Preliminary Plan Room | No. of preliminary plans issued to Government Agents | 1,246 | 1,865 | 50 |
| | No. of lots issued to Government Agents | 6,138 | 8,333 | 36 |
| | Extent | 22,838 | 33,568 | 47 |
| Process Department | Ferro-gallic prints made | 11,113 | 15,263 | 37 |
| | Wet plates prepared | 1,106 | 1,336 | 21 |
| | Vandykes | 458 | 1,264 | — |
| | Zinc work | — | — | — |
| | Turners | — | 226 | — |
| | Husnicks transfers | 104 | 107 | 3 |
| Litho Room | Copies | 95,994 | 97,888 | 2 |
| | Pulls | 126,256 | 154,913 | 22 |
| Miscellaneous Room | No. of 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 chain tracings issued | 1,021 | 1,296 | 26 |
| | Extent | 125,931 | 175,843 | 40 |
| | Fees recovered | 5,304 | 7,926 | 49 |

The rate of increase is about 30 per cent., and I am afraid that the only means of keeping the work up to date is by bringing in surveyors from the field to assist in the office or reverting to the payment of overtime.

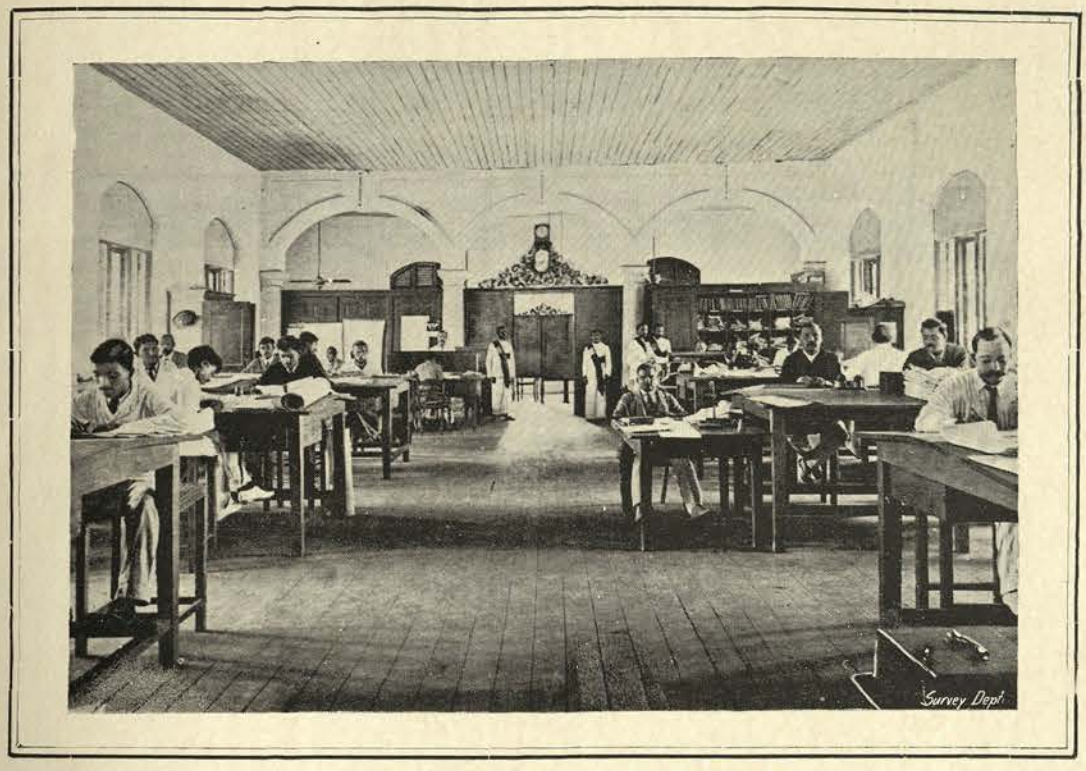
Mr. Ingles returned from leave in February, and in addition to his duties as Superintendent, Process Application Surveys, and Superintendent of the Western Province, was placed in charge of the Work, the Stores, and the Rooms connected with Application Surveys.

His report shows in detail the large amount of work going on at present in the rooms under his charge.

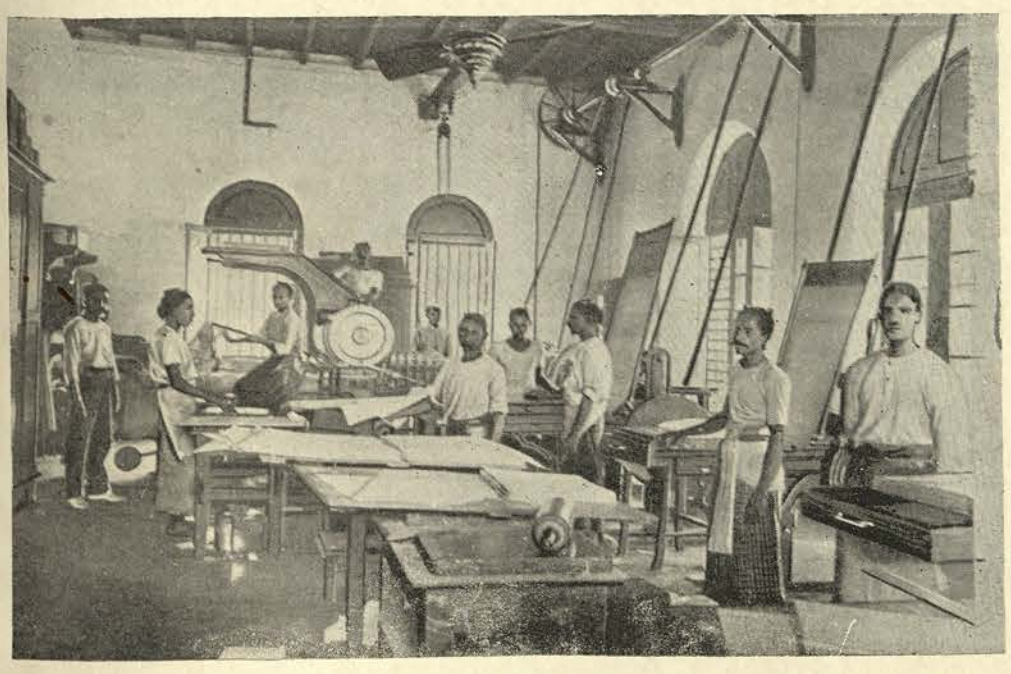
In his report on the Record Room he mentions the subdivision of 16-chain Vandykes into halves. This has proved a great convenience to purchasers, who seldom require the whole sheet.

In the Preliminary Plan Room the new arrangement, which has been entered into with the Government Agent, by which only one copy of the preliminary plan is signed and the others marked "Not for sale purposes," will obviate the necessity for signing of some thousands of plans every year, and will very much facilitate the issue of new lots for sale purposes when amendments have to be made on Kachcheri preliminary plans. The capabilities of the studio have been severely taxed during the year, especially in the ferro-gallic department, and more room is urgently needed. A better paper for tenement sheets and preliminary plans is much required and experiments are being made to that end. The work in

HEAD QUARTER'S OFFICE, COLOMBO.




Clerks' and Accountant's Room, on the First Floor.



Lithographic Printing Room on the Ground Floor, showing the three Presses and one Machine now in use.

*Photos by J. B. de la Harpe, Headquarters Studio.*

the studio shows a steady improvement both in quality and quantity turned out. More space is absolutely required in the Litho Department. It has been decided to order a new machine, but when it comes I shall have to find room for it by removing at least one and probably two of the presses now in use. The advantage to be gained so far as outturn of work is concerned will be reduced by the number of presses removed through want of space.

I much regret the delay which happened this year in the production of plans and diagrams require to illustrate the reports of other Departments, but it is entirely owing to the want of space and machinery that it has occurred.

*Title Plan Department.*—I am glad to be able to report that the work in the Title Plan Room, which had been in a state of arrears for many years past, is quite up to date notwithstanding the fact that the demands for title plans have enormously increased of late years; the number of title plans prepared in 1905 is more than double the number turned out in 1900. Owing to improvements in the methods of work the arrears had become much reduced at the end of 1904, and at the close of this year we have no arrears, with the exception of some 40 lots for which title plans cannot be prepared owing to the condition of the old sheets, and re-surveys will have to made.

*Miscellaneous Department.*—From the table below it will be seen that a very large increase has taken place in the number of tracings prepared, which is the principal work of this room.

Return showing the number of Plans, Tracings, and Diagrams issued from the Miscellaneous Department during the year 1905.

| Applicants. | No. of Applications. | No. of Maps and Diagrams. | 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16-chains Tracings. | | Fee. Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. | Extent. Acres. | | |
| Government Officials . . | 287 | 2,455 | 83 | 8,128 | 4,451 | Free |
| Private individuals . . | 1,516 | 1,940 | 1,209 | 166,348 | 7,976 | Recovered |
| Field Officers . . | 144 | 1,271 | 4 | 1,367 | 1,945 | Free |
| Total . . | 1,947 | 5,666 | 1,296 | 175,843 | 14,372 | |

*Mechanics' Shop.*—The work carried on in the mechanic shop has been of the usual miscellaneous character. The room is much too small for present requirements and more space is urgently required.

*Bookbinders' Room.*—A very considerable saving has been effected here. Until lately, owing to the want of table space, a very large part of the work had to be done after office hours and paid for at fixed rates, the total cost of the extra work in 1904 being Rs. 2,159·26. Towards the end of 1905 arrangements were made to carry on this work in the old ferro-gallic room and in part of the old studio. This has enabled us to complete all the required work during office hours at less than half the previous cost.

*Bambalapitiya Office.*—Notwithstanding the large amount of miscellaneous work in which the Bambalapitiya office was called upon to assist, steady progress was made with the Topographical map throughout the year. More than one-third of the map of the Island has now been drawn up on a scale of two inches to the mile for reduction purposes. The work of preparing the one-inch-to-the-mile map for reduction to four miles to the inch has advanced considerably, and we shall soon be able to publish a four-mile map of the whole of the country to the north of Dambulla.

*Store.*—The large increase in the field staff has naturally caused a corresponding increase in the duties of the storekeeper, and an extra clerk had to be added to the staff. Although almirahs of the most convenient pattern have been ordered and everything possible is being done to economise space, we cannot get on much longer without additional store accommodation.

R. S. TEMPLETON,
Assistant Surveyor-General.

# APPENDIX.

## A.—Return of Lands sold and Moneys received for them during 1905.

| Province. | Sold by Revenue Officers. | | | | Sold by Settlement Officer. | | | | Granted at Half Value. | | | | Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown. | | | Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the Year. | | | | Amount, including Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | Lots. | Extent. | Fees. | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | |
| | No. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | No. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | No. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | No. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | No. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Western ... | 1,249 | 7,245 1 27·15 | 439,296 67 | 12,658 30 | — | — | — | — | 148 | 163 1 11·75 | 5380 82 | 676 0 | 3322 | 3870 1 20·49 | 13708 90 | 4719 | 11279 0 19·39 | 444677 49 | 27043 20 | 471,720 69 |
| Central ... | 138 | 845 0 23·60 | 31,904 34 | 2,083 40 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 23 0 33 | 514 75 | 65 0 | 17 | 72 3 21 | 183 0 | 165 | 941 0 37·60 | 32419 9 | 2331 40 | 34,750 49 |
| Northern ... | 453 | 1,875 3 22·65 | 30,349 0 | 4,985 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 453 | 1875 3 22·65 | 30349 0 | 4985 30 | 35,334 30 |
| Southern ... | 1,167 | 3,312 3 15 | 114,449 62 | 5,492 7 | 31 | 140 0 29 | 1133 77 | 59 0 | 152 | 118 1 9 | 8053 11 | 174 0 | 278 | 324 3 19 | 1173 25 | 1628 | 3896 0 32 | 123641 50 | 6898 32 | 130,539 82 |
| Eastern ... | 222 | 823 3 20 | 11,473 62 | 2,220 80 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 14 1 23 | 465 50 | 45 0 | 32 | 42 2 38 | 154 0 | 264 | 881 0 1 | 11939 12 | 2419 80 | 14,358 92 |
| North-Western | 356 | 2,870 3 38 | 79,967 89 | 6,167 20 | 16 | 246 1 5 | 2470 0 | — | 30 | 102 0 35 | 5094 75 | 249 60 | 130 | 1040 3 35 | 1834 30 | 532 | 4260 1 33 | 87532 64 | 8251 10 | 95,783 74 |
| North-Central | 274 | 1,087 0 39 | 17,116 50 | 2,923 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 77 | 559 0 7 | 262 50 | 351 | 1646 1 6 | 17116 50 | 3185 90 | 20,302 40 |
| Uva ... | 183 | 1,281 0 6 | 15,960 50 | 3,120 22 | 13 | 25 2 16 | 138 25 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 5 0 8 | 15 0 | 200 | 1311 2 30 | 16098 75 | 3135 22 | 19,233 97 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 319 | 5,001 3 5 | 228,976 50 | 7,817 74 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 5 1 13 | 75 75 | 20 50 | 111 | 3284 2 19 | 3431 40 | 434 | 8291 2 37 | 229052 25 | 11269 64 | 240,321 89 |
| Total ... | 4,361 | 24,344 0 36·40 | 969,494 64 | 47,468 43 | 60 | 412 0 10 | 3742 2 | 59 0 | 354 | 426 3 4·75 | 19589 68 | 1,230 10 | 3971 | 9200 2 7 49 | 20762 35 | 8746 | 34383 2 18·64 | 992826 34 | 69519 88 | 1062,346 22 |

A 1.—Recoveries on Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute during 1905.

| Province. | Lots. | Extent. | Amount. | Fees. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Western ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Central ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Northern ... ... | 8 | 43 1 30 | 111 75 | 29 67 | 141 42 |
| Southern ... ... | 23 | 89 3 34 | 428 75 | 173 29 | 602 4 |
| Eastern ... ... | 91 | 449 3 33 | 1,363 96 | 408 26 | 1,772 22 |
| North-Western ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| North-Central ... ... | 144 | 581 0 12 | 1,972 25 | 1,084 72 | 3,056 97 |
| Uva ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 1 | 4 0 34 | 10 75 | 3 33 | 14 8 |
| Total ... | 267 | 1,168 2 23 | 3,887 46 | 1,699 27 | 5,586 73 |

A 2.—Recoveries on account of Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute previous to 1905.

| Province. | Amount. Rs. c. | Fees. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western ... ... | — | — | — |
| Central ... ... | — | — | — |
| Northern ... ... | 1,069 37 | 119 87 | 1,189 24 |
| Southern ... ... | 26,640 29 | 1,208 79 | 27,849 8 |
| Eastern ... ... | 142,727 61 | 21,781 17 | 164,508 78 |
| North-Western ... ... | 25 50 | 6 88 | 32 38 |
| North-Central ... ... | 11.339 38 | 3,236 3 | 14,575 41 |
| Uva ... ... | 613 82 | 131 43 | 745 25 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 76 75 | 17 69 | 94 44 |
| Total ... | 182,492 72 | 26,501 86 | 208,994 58 |

A 3.—Extents alienated and Moneys received on all Accounts during 1905.

| Particulars. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Lands sold ... ... ... | 34,383 2 18·64 | 1,062,346 22 |
| Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute ... | 1,168 2 23 | 5,586 73 |
| Recoveries on account of lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute previous to 1905 ... | — | 208,994 58 |
| Recoveries on account of tracings, defining boundaries, surveyors' licenses, lost stores, condemned articles, interest on Government accounts, and fines for late attendance ... ... ... | — | 6,332 11 |
| Total ... | 35,552 1 1·64 | 1,283,259 64 |

A 4.—Land Sales.

| Year. | Sold. | | Sir Henry Ward's Minute. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1896 .. .. | 14,172 | 406,910 | 5,217 | 22,071 | 19,389 | 428,981 |
| 1897 .. .. | 15,688 | 434,370 | 6,757 | 33,007 | 22,445 | 467,377 |
| 1898 .. .. | 16,279 | 496,549 | 4,258 | 29,322 | 20,537 | 525,871 |
| 1899 .. .. | 21,301 | 728,690 | 3,516 | 18,478 | 24,817 | 747,168 |
| 1900 .. .. | 32,250½ | 638,501 | 3,655½ | 17,559 | 35,906 | 656,060 |
| 1901 .. .. | 19,585 | 456,089 | 4,517 | 20,107 | 24,102 | 476,196 |
| 1902 .. .. | 31,089 | 691,184 | 7,028 | 46,355 | 38,117 | 737,539 |
| 1903 .. .. | 23,931½ | 681,454 | 3,897½ | 20,688 | 27,829 | 702,142 |
| 1904 .. .. | 35,276 | 783,304½ | 3,480 | 25,960 | 38,756 | 809,264½ |
| 1905 .. .. | 34,383½ | 1,062,346 | 1,168½ | 5,586 | 35,552 | 1,067,932 |

A 5.—Abstract of Lands alienated from the Crown to Europeans and Natives during 1905.

| Province. | Europeans. | | | | Natives. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lots. | Extent. | Amount and Fees. | Average Rate per Acre. | Lots. | Extent. | Amount and Fees. | Average Rate per Acre. |
| | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Western ... | 156 | 2,649 3 15 | 150,794 90 | 56 90 | 4,563 | 8,629 1 4·39 | 320,925 79 | 33 75 |
| Central ... | 25 | 404 3 8·25 | 16,079 40 | 39 70 | 140 | 536 1 29·35 | 18,671 9 | 34 83 |
| Northern ... | 7 | 266 0 3·15 | 3,331 50 | 12 52 | 446 | 1,609 3 19·50 | 32,002 80 | 19 89 |
| Southern ... | 12 | 30 0 35 | 1,499 50 | 49 62 | 1,616 | 3,865 3 37 | 129,040 32 | 33 38 |
| Eastern ... | 14 | 73 0 13·50 | 1,001 0 | 13 71 | 250 | 807 3 27·50 | 13,357 92 | 16 53 |
| North-Western ... | 4 | 22 1 12 | 679 50 | 30 89 | 528 | 4,238 0 21 | 95,104 24 | 22 44 |
| North-Central ... | — | — | — | — | 351 | 1,646 1 6 | 20,302 40 | 12 33 |
| Uva ... | 37 | 609 2 25 | 11,366 12 | 18 66 | 163 | 702 0 5 | 7,867 85 | 11 20 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 146 | 3,481 0 37 | 146,730 99 | 42 15 | 288 | 4,810 2 0 | 93,590 90 | 19 45 |
| Total ... | 401 | 7,537 0 28·90 | 331,482 91 | 43 98 | 8,345 | 26,846 1 29·74 | 730,863 31 | 27 22 |

C.—Return of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1905.

| Province. | No. of Preliminary Plans. | No. of Lots. | | Total No. of Lots. | Extent in Acres. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Crown. | Claim. | | Crown. | Claim. | |
| | | | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Western ... | 297 | 1,663 | 108 | 1,771 | 7,245 1 3·77 | 155 2 3 | 7,400 3 6·77 |
| Central ... | 62 | 242 | 107 | 349 | 2,717 0 33·75 | 906 2 25 | 3,623 3 18·75 |
| Northern ... | 177 | 625 | 24 | 649 | 2,001 3 17·93 | 21 2 30·17 | 2,023 2 8·10 |
| Southern ... | 316 | 1,225 | 20 | 1,245 | 4,672 2 11·25 | 44 3 1 | 4,717 1 12·25 |
| Eastern ... | 152 | 617 | — | 617 | 2,041 1 12·50 | — | 2,041 1 12·50 |
| North-Western ... | 130 | 833 | 98 | 931 | 4,611 0 9.50 | 593 3 36 | 5,205 0 5·50 |
| North-Central ... | 291 | 1,106 | 12 | 1,118 | 2,435 1 24·34 | 13 2 37·80 | 2,449 0 22·14 |
| Uva ... | 97 | 246 | 27 | 273 | 1,104 2 27 | 118 0 28 | 1,222 3 15 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 97 | 448 | 45 | 493 | 2,442 2 6·52 | 501 0 22·99 | 2,943 2 29·51 |
| Total ... | 1,619 | 7,005 | 441 | 7,446 | 29,271 3 26·56 | 2,355 2 23·96 | 31,627 2 10·52 |

C 1.—Return of Block Survey Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents and Settlement Officer during 1905.

| Province. | No. of Preliminary Plans. | Total No. of Lots. | Total Extent. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western ... | — | — | — |
| Central ... | — | — | — |
| Northern ... | — | — | — |
| Southern ... | 3 | 141 | 2,237 0 39 |
| Eastern ... | — | — | — |
| North-Western ... | 42 | 1,254 | 17,920 1 8 |
| North-Central ... | 178 | 1,909 | 110,193 2 4 |
| Uva ... | 4 | 206 | 3,708 [illegible] 8 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 227 | 3,510 | 134,110 1 9 |

D.—Return of Title Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1905.

| | Plans. | Sets. | Extent. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western ... | 15,999 | 5,333 | 12,346 0 22·43 |
| Central ... | 522 | 174 | 896 1 4·32 |
| Northern ... | 1,404 | 468 | 1,892 3 35·25 |
| Southern ... | 6,411 | 2,137 | 6,005 1 38 |
| Eastern ... | 1,464 | 488 | 3,470 1 9 |
| North-Western ... | 1,950 | 650 | 6,398 2 16·50 |
| North-Central ... | 2,190 | 730 | 3,550 1 10·50 |
| Uva ... | 654 | 218 | 1,462 0 24·50 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 1,035 | 345 | 15,423 3 5 |
| Total ... | 31,629 | 10,543 | 51,446 0 5·50 |
| Acquisition plans ... | 512 | 129 | 29 1 18·16 |
| Lease plans ... | 19 | 6 | 218 1 26 |
| Grand Total ... | 32,160 | 10,678 | 51,693 3 9·66 |

E.—Return of the Approximate Total Expenditure of the Survey Department for the year 1905.

| Description. | Amount. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments .. .. .. .. | 359,664 | 39 |
| *Other Charges* (proper). | | |
| Expenses attendant on account of survey of Crown Land for sale .. | 91,873 | 0 |
| Lithographing maps, &c. .. .. .. | 6,000 | 0 |
| Purchase and repair of instruments, tools, &c. .. .. | 24,500 | 0 |
| Stationery .. .. .. | 1,645 | 0 |
| Medicines for working parties .. .. .. | 150 | 0 |
| Office accommodation for Superintendents of Surveys of Provinces | 1,746 | 0 |
| Cost of keeping the town clock in order .. .. | 240 | 0 |
| For the Meteorological sheds at the twelve outstations .. | 1,200 | 0 |
| Triangulation towers .. .. .. | 12,650 | 0 |
| Field allowances to Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents | 9,489 | 5 |
| Horse allowance to the Surveyor-General and fifteen Assistants .. | 6,260 | 95 |
| Travelling allowance to the Surveyor-General and the Officers of his Department .. .. .. | 15,500 | 0 |
| Expenses connected with Meteorological Observations, &c. .. | 774 | 50 |
| Station allowance to clerk and draughtsman of Superintendent of Surveys, Badulla .. .. | 132 | 0 |
| Amount required to meet the cost of application and other surveys | 42,200 | 0 |
| Current for five electric fans .. .. .. | 200 | 0 |
| *Special Expenditure.* | | |
| Expenses connected with Cadastral and Topographical survey of the Island .. .. .. .. | 113,580 | 15 |
| Tents for Topographical and Application Surveys .. | 5,419 | 85 |
| Block Surveys in the North-Western Province .. .. | 80,335 | 0 |
| Improved furniture for Title Plan, Clerks,' and Accountant's Departments .. .. .. .. | 1,185 | 0 |
| *Other Charges* (Supply Estimates No. 5, items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6). | | |
| (2) Expenses connected with Meteorological Observations. .. | 432 | 50 |
| (3) Overtime for working off arrears, Preliminary Plan, Record, and Title Plan Departments .. .. | 3,084 | 0 |
| (4) For making complete Land Sale Registers for the Kegalla Kachcheri .. .. .. .. | 625 | 0 |
| (5) Overtime working in the Waste Lands Ordinance Survey Branch | 5,000 | 0 |
| (6) Sea-Coast Railway line, Wellawatta-Maradana surveys .. | 1,944 | 59 |
| Total—Rs. | 785,830 | 98 |

## F.—Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1905.

| Period. | Lands sold and settled. | | Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees. | Expenditure. | Title Plans issued in Triplicate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lots. | Extent. | | | Sets. | Extent. |
| | No. | Acres. | £ | £ | No. | Acres. |
| 1833 to 1843 | 2,693 | 267,373 | 142,758 | Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept. | 8,893 | 371,397 |
| 1844 | 71 | 7,703 | 18,270 | — | 479 | 42,027 |
| 1845 | 329 | 19,450 | 31,488 | — | 970 | 41,364 |
| 1846 | 200 | 3,590 | 12,103 | 4,533 | 206 | 4,239 |
| 1847 | 180 | 4,508 | 6,496 | 4,785 | 101 | 2,210 |
| 1848 | 88 | 2,761 | 4,672 | 4,711 | 85 | 4,977 |
| 1849 | 82 | 786 | 2,265 | 7,368 | 141 | 3,227 |
| 1850 | 118 | 2,962 | 2,603 | 4,360 | 71 | 6,319 |
| 1851 | 95 | 939 | 1,695 | 3,785 | 108 | 1,088 |
| 1852 | 48 | 1,848 | 2,479 | 4,159 | 144 | 1,859 |
| 1853 | 53 | 2,200 | 3,324 | 4,510 | 47 | 2,126 |
| 1854 | 87 | 8,209 | 9,927 | 4,725 | 68 | 3,555 |
| 1855 | 57 | 7,286 | 16,410 | 4,720 | 68 | 5,475 |
| 1856 | 183 | 11,656 | 22,805 | 8,450 | 91 | 11,786 |
| 1857 | 493 | 19,795 | 37,027 | 11,365 | 188 | 14,494 |
| 1858 | 873 | 15,752 | 33,425 | 18,051 | 340 | 14,323 |
| 1859 | 2,000 | 23,447 | 38,589 | 24,358 | 906 | 14,931 |
| 1860 | 3,704 | 33,660 | 51,628 | 28,081 | 2,369 | 34,865 |
| 1861 | 5,987 | 28,329 | 44,166 | 22,595 | 2,438 | 30,535 |
| 1862 | 3,572 | 25,302 | 45,300 | 17,883 | 2,540 | 21,558 |
| 1863 | 1,663 | 27,990 | 72,808 | 17,606 | 2,053 | 31,212 |
| 1864 | 3,542 | 34,122 | 76,567 | 17,458 | 2,670 | 42,262 |
| 1865 | 4,609 | 41,150 | 68,276 | 17,274 | 2,002 | 28,960 |
| 1866 | 8,553 | 45,546 | 72,021 | 19,307 | 2,473 | 46,369 |
| 1867 | 7,284 | 44,019 | 45,257 | 23,094 | 2,779 | 26,178 |
| 1868 | 5,832 | 27,358 | 38,514 | 24,974 | 2,999 | 23,753 |
| 1869 | 6,321 | 37,369 | 57,964 | 25,820 | 3,043 | 22,305 |
| 1870 | 6,074 | 31,781 | 57,226 | 25,146 | 2,771 | 22,700 |
| 1871 | 5,609 | 40,853 | 70,580 | 26,099 | 3,555 | 32,144 |
| | | | *Change of* Rs. | *Currency.* Rs. | | |
| 1872 | 5,223 | 47,445 | 695,626 | 259,164 | 5,854 | 59,046 |
| 1873 | 4,973 | 54,541 | 1,030,887 | 274,379 | 4,760 | 55,588 |
| 1874 | 5,940 | 41,429 | 1,084,835 | 275,562 | 4,896 | 36,361 |
| 1875 | 4,349 | 54,274 | 652,033 | 287,467 | 4,426 | 62,495 |
| 1876 | 3,819 | 38,052 | 1,171,216 | 302,038 | 3,237 | 35,100 |
| 1877 | 5,184 | 34,164 | 1,485,702 | 353,318 | 3,470 | 31,610 |
| 1878 | 3,544 | 30,976 | 1,335,132 | 370,385 | 3,130 | 35,465 |
| 1879 | 4,282 | 26,742 | 725,000 | 367,263 | 3,077 | 27,496 |
| 1880 | 4,878 | 31,619 | 651,862 | 385,841 | 3,339 | 34,542 |
| 1881 | 6,286 | 26,818 | 434,663 | 374,181 | 3,706 | 21,716 |
| 1882 | 5,200 | 22,446 | 351,975 | 373,087 | 4,144 | 22,299 |
| 1883 | 6,060 | 25,099 | 330,811 | 355,878 | 3,225 | 19,355 |
| 1884 | 4,236 | 21,943 | 416,849 | 356,376 | 3,973 | 16,160 |
| 1885 | 3,504 | 22,085 | 381,824 | 369,479 | 3,840 | 28,117 |
| 1886 | 3,687 | 20,460 | 395,881 | 375,871 | 3,301 | 18,821 |
| 1887 | 3,070 | 17,780 | 330,164 | 388,703 | 3,247 | 20,944 |
| 1888 | 4,197 | 21,643 | 422,064 | 386,940 | 3,399 | 19,971 |
| 1889 | 3,097 | 12,434 | 262,903 | 390,353 | 3,585 | 20,857 |
| 1890 | 3,268 | 12,713 | 231,999 | 406,272 | 3,141 | 14,989 |
| 1891 | 2,591 | 15,391 | 308,738 | 422,740 | 2,681 | 13,888 |
| 1892 | 2,794 | 16,576 | 450,616 | 450,938 | 2,466 | 16,081 |
| 1893 | 3,174 | 12,158½ | 378,429 | 438,119 | 2,874 | 18,835 |
| 1894 | 2,887 | 15,461 | 444,749 | 479,441 | 3,022 | 16,686 |
| 1895 | 3,980 | 17,027 | 499,505 | 472,403 | 3,699 | 19,289 |
| 1896 | 3,269 | 14,172 | 494,148 | 447,674 | 3,856 | 19,338 |
| 1897 | 4,383 | 22,446 | 530,452 | 480,281 | 2,516 | 21,698 |
| 1898 | 4,721 | 20,538 | 596,679½ | 567,613½ | 4,132 | 23,762 |
| 1899 | 6,354 | 24,816½ | 818,723 | 608,758 | 5,150 | 23,971 |
| 1900 | 6,960 | 35,906 | 721,833 | 639,798 | 5,236 | 20,705 |
| 1901 | 7,968 | 24,102 | 522,276 | 656,489 | 5,863 | 29,265 |
| 1902 | 11,028 | 38,117½ | 780,761 | 640,632 | 6,650 | 33,952 |
| 1903 | 9,866 | 27,829 | 764,697 | 651,455 | 6,910 | 29,305 |
| 1904 | 9,101 | 38,756 | 864,101 | 664,137½ | 9,996 | 35,681 |
| 1905 | 9,013 | 35,552 | 1,283,259 | 785,830 | 10,543 | 51,446 |

# LAND SETTLEMENT.

## REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR 1905.

### RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

1. *Brief review of the past history of the Department.*—In submitting the report on the Land Settlement Department for the year 1905, which, like the preceding year, has been remarkable for the increase in the results attained, it is desirable to prefix a short account of the past history of the Department in order that its present position may be understood and the suggestions made for its future receive consideration.

2. *The introduction of the Waste Lands Ordinance.*—It was in 1897 that the Waste Lands Ordinance was passed to make special provision for the speedy adjudication of claims to forest, chena, waste, and unoccupied lands. To give effect to the Ordinance a Special Officer was appointed in the Southern Province, whilst in the other Provinces the work was entrusted to the Revenue Officers.

3. *The reason for its introduction.*—The reason for the introduction of the Ordinance was to enable the Government to cope with the enormous encroachments which were being made on the Crown land held by it in trust for the community. The Ordinance provided a simple procedure for the discovery and investigation of claims and a legal basis for the conclusion of binding amicable settlements between the claimants and the Crown.

4. *Adoption of block survey plans as the basis of land settlement.*—The operation of the Ordinance was at first confined to isolated claims shown on preliminary plans and Waste Lands Ordinance surveys. But, as the work progressed, and the initial opposition was overcome and the rights of the Crown vindicated afresh, it was decided to use the block survey preliminary plans as the basis of the undertaking and settle all claims to waste lands village by village.

5. *Establishment of the office at Galle.*—About the same time the office of the Special Officer was established at Galle and the clerical staff increased. The Province of Uva was also added to his charge in respect of Waste Lands Ordinance proceedings.

6. *Village reports and settlement plans.*—As the villages were completed village reports were brought out which gave statistics of the settlements effected and also depicted them clearly on a settlement plan. In each of these village settlement plans a certain area was left uncoloured. This represented the land that could not, through reason of its being cultivated, be brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinance, and the settlement of these areas was handed over to the respective Revenue Officers. Such village reports are termed in this report interim reports. When the whole area has been dealt with they are styled final reports.

7. *Decision to appoint Settlement Officers.*—After some experience on these lines it was found that the rate of progress made by the Revenue Officers in converting the interim reports into final reports was extremely slow, and it was decided that the Special Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinance should be given the additional title of Settlement Officer and the powers of a Revenue Officer with regard to cultivated lands and be entrusted with the settlement of all lands whatsoever coming within the block survey preliminary plans issued to him.

8. *Constitution of the Land Settlement with Headquarters at Colombo.*—The Land Settlement Department was accordingly constituted in 1903 with its headquarters at "Hill House," Mutwal, Colombo. Mr. H. O. Fox was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer, and a clerical staff was carefully selected which after some training should be able to supervise the junior additional staff to be taken on as the work progressed.

Settlement work in the North-Central Province was also started.

By the end of 1904 the Department had taken over the block survey plans of the North-Western Province as well, and work was progressing on a systematic basis.

9. *Progress of land settlement.*—As indicated above, and as set out in detail below, the results of 1905 have been still more satisfactory than in previous years, and there can be no doubt that land settlement has now become a practical factor in the progress of the Island.

10. *Method of settlement.*—As the block survey preliminary plans of the Southern Province, North-Western Province, North-Central Province, and of the Province of Uva are issued to the Department by the Surveyor-General, the settlement of the whole area appearing therein is taken up village by village.

11. *Personal inspection the basis of land settlement.*—Personal inspection of the lands in each village by the Settlement Officers is the fundamental characteristic of the system of settlement.

At this inspection it is decided whether the lands in question are to be admitted to be private, or brought under the Waste Lands Ordinance, or advertised for sale or settlement. Copious notes are also made of all particulars that can be ascertained of the past history of the lands and of their present nature, value, &c.

12. *How the results of land settlement are shown.*—When action has been taken according to the decision arrived at at the inspection a final report embodying the results in a settlement sheet, and accompanied by a coloured plan showing the settlements, is prepared and issued to the Revenue Officers for their future guidance. A specimen report and plan will be found at page 31 of this report.

13. *The conduct of land sales by the Settlement Officers.*—Incidentally to the settlement of such villages it was frequently found necessary to hold sales of lots that could not be dealt with under the

Waste Lands Ordinance and also to have such lots re-surveyed and subdivided in order to admit of their being sold.

The sales referred to were held in the vicinity of the villages, and the re-surveys were made by the surveyors attached to the Land Settlement Department.

The manner in which these sales were held and the rapidity of the re-survey operations gave such satisfaction that requests were soon made to the Settlement Officers by would-be applicants to purchase Crown lands to accept their applications and bring the lands forward for sale. Government having sanctioned this procedure, the Settlement Officers have now, for some time past, been not only completely settling all disputes between the Crown and the subject regarding the lands in a village, but also pushing the survey and sale of Crown lands applied for to them during the period occupied by such settlement.

GENERAL.

14. *Results of the year's working.*—As in previous years, separate statistics have been kept for (*a*) settlement work effected under the Waste Lands Ordinance and (*b*) settlement work in general, inclusive of settlements made under the Waste Lands Ordinance, in respect of lands included in block survey preliminary plans.

(*a*) *As regards waste lands.*—The first set of returns shows that during 1905 201,988 acres were brought under the operations of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and that 224,321 acres were finally settled. This is a very large increase over the records of previous years, and equal to half the results obtained from 1897–1904.

Much of this increase is due to the utilization of topographical plans as a basis for the Waste Lands Ordinance notices of large areas of forest in the North-Western and Northern Provinces. But, even when this is taken into account, the results are very satisfactory.

15. (*b*) *As regards settlements on block survey plans.*—The second set of returns shows that at the end of the year an area of 322,340 acres appearing in block survey preliminary plans, inclusive of the balance brought forward from 1904, had been inspected by the Settlement Officers. At the close of the year 152,740 acres had been settled. The balance of 169,600 acres is carried forward to 1906. These figures are exclusive of the area dealt with on topographical surveys, which amounted to 123,867 acres.

16. *Necessity for more Settlement Officers.*—Settlement work based on the block surveys is now going on in the Southern Province, North-Western Province, North-Central Province, and the Province of Uva, and it has been suggested that land claim work in Sabaragamuwa should also be handed over to this Department. Numerous important isolated claims are also being referred to the Settlement Officers for decision. To meet these ever-increasing demands the present staff of one Settlement Officer and two Assistants is quite inadequate. A further early addition to the staff is necessary to admit of more concentrated and uninterrupted action in the respective Provinces.

17. *Desirability of concentrating survey and settlement work.*—It is not desirable to increase the number of block survey parties beyond the four required for the Southern Province, North-Western Province, North-Central Province, and the Province of Uva. These four parties should, when possible, be strengthened, and the surveys of these four Provinces pushed through to completion as rapidly as possible. The surveys of the Province of Sabaragamuwa already made will occupy the time of at least one Settlement Officer for someyears to come, and no further surveys need be undertaken there at present.

18. *Prior claims of the Southern and North-Western Provinces.*—In view of the great demand existing for land in the Southern Province and the North-Western Province, these two Provinces should have a prior claim on the powers of the Survey and Land Settlement Departments. Any extra expenditure on surveyors or Settlement Officers will soon be more than covered by the proceeds of the land sales.

19. *Reasons for working in more than one Province.*—Surprise is sometimes expressed at the fact that the Settlement Officers are working in several Provinces and not concentrating their efforts on one district. There are various reasons for this. The principal one is that the Settlement Officers must work wherever they can obtain block survey preliminary plans. The Block Survey having been started in several Provinces it is necessary to deal with the plans as received. It was also essential for the training of the Settlement Officer that he should visit the various centres of block survey activity and make himself acquainted with the settlement problems peculiar to each. His Assistants have naturally accompanied him frequently for the same purpose. If, however, further officers are appointed it will be possible to concentrate them more, now that block survey preliminary plans are being prepared in large blocks, and this will undoubtedly yield still better results.

20. *Particulars of the present system of settlement.*—The system of settlement now followed in respect of a village surveyed by the block survey party is briefly as follows :—On receipt of the plan two tickets are filled in with the names of the village, its Province, and its number. One of them is retained by the Head Clerk, the other is sent to the Statistical Department. During the period of settlement these cards represent the village and enable the Head Clerk to supervise the working of the office. A form of " Order to Head Clerk " is also signed by the Settlement Officer for each village. The village is also closed to applications to purchase land within it otherwise than through the medium of the Land Settlement Department. A card closing the village is sent to the Superintendent of Waste Lands Ordinance Surveys and the closing is also notified by letter to the Government Agent of the Province. This ensures all applications made during the period of settlement being sent to the Land Settlement Department for attention, and prevents the complications otherwise incident on two authorities working in the same village at the same time. Acting on the " Order Form," the Head Clerk has the various documents and plans enumerated therein collected, and submits them with a blank Field Book to the Settlement Officer who is to inspect the village. This Officer then makes a study of the block survey preliminary plan, of all the old preliminary plans issued for the area covered by the block survey preliminary plan and of all the Kachcheri land files relating to the village. This information is entered in the Field Book under the various lots. The village is next inspected, and full particulars of each lot and the name of any known claimant is entered in the Field Book. A settlement sheet in the form shown at pages 34–36 is then posted up from the Field Book together with the Settlement Officer's orders as to the action to be taken in respect of the various lots. A draft report is also prepared giving various statistics as to the situation and population of the village, the extent under cultivation, &c. Notices are then prepared for the lots to be dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinance and the inquiries concerning them are

held in the usual manner. Lots that cannot be so dealt with are advertised for sale or settlement. Applications to purchase land are also accepted during the inspection, and the surveys are expedited and the sales held together with those of settlement lots at as early dates as possible. When all the lands in a village have thus been decided to be private or Crown or have been sold, the settlement sheet is completed and attached to the village report and despatched to the Surveyor-General. At the same time the card representing the village is put in the bundle of settled villages, a "release" card is sent to the Superintendent of Waste Lands Ordinance Surveys removing the "closure" from the village and the Government Agent is informed of this fact. The settlement of the entire village is then approved by Government and the village report with the settlement sheet and coloured plan printed and issued.

21. *Success of the system.*—Work has now been proceeding on these simple lines for over two years. The progress made at first was slow, owing to the absence of a trained staff for this class of work in the Land Settlement and Survey Departments and to the difficulties concomitant on the introduction of all new systems of business. Good practical results are now, however, being obtained and an increased outturn of final reports and settement plans may be confidently expected.

22. *Advantages of the block survey plans.*—As the area covered by the block surveys increases the advantages of these plans become more apparent. They are indispensable for land settlement purposes and they are gradually building up an accurate map of the Island, whilst they also greatly reduce the cost of application surveys made within their limits. They constitute a common ground on which the Survey and the Land Settlement Departments meet, for, whilst it is impossible to settle lands, without such plans, it is equally true that, without settlements, the plans are practically useless for sale purposes, as is shown by the small number of lots sold on them in their original form by the Revenue Officer.

23. *Improved relations with the Survey Department.*—A feature of the year has been the improved relations with the Survey Department, due in great measure to the sympathetic co-operation of the Surveyor-General and to the appointment of Mr. J. B. M. Ridout to the post of Superintendent of Waste Lands Ordinance Surveys at the close of 1904. The preparation of the interim and final reports has, as will be seen from the tables under the various Provinces, made great advances. The work in this respect has now been reduced to a system, and there is no reason to apprehend further delays in this respect. A great deal has also been done to reduce the arrears in respect of the supply of sketches of the Uva villages. The number of surveyors working under Mr. Ridout next year is to be twelve, and it is hoped that this arrangement will admit of all arrears being disposed of and of the work being kept up to date in all theProvinces except the North-Western Province, where additional assistance will be required owing to the magnitude of the re-survey requirements. There has been a great improvement in the accuracy of the block survey preliminary plans turned out and an increase in promptitude in dealing with letters from this Department.

24. *Village reports and settlement plans.*—The village report at page 33 will give some idea of the amount of work involved in showing in a settlement sheet and plan the results of settlement work.

25. *Attitude of claimants.*—No hitch has occurred during 1905 and the relations of the Settlement Officers to the villagers and other claimants have been most friendly.

26. *Litigation.*—The year was not, however, devoid of litigation, but that the responsibility for this was not attributable to this Department is shown by the fact that in not a single case did the claimants succeed in obtaining better terms from the various courts than had been offered to them by the Settlement Officers.

27. *Appointment of Mr. Wait.*—The staff of Settlement Officers was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. W. E. Wait as Additional Assistant Settlement Officer.

28. *The Clerical Staff.*—The clerical staff did not alter much save for the promotions within the Department consequent on the appointment of a staff to the Additional Assistant Settlement Officer. The post of Interpreter was given to Mr. B. Tennekoon, and that of Circuit Clerk to Mr. C. Velauthan. Mr. H. A. Dambawinne was appointed Waste Lands Ordinance Clerk to the Government Agent of the Province of Sabaragamuwa and his place taken by Mr. George A. Perera. The office was efficiently supervised by the Head Clerk Mr. R. F. Rebeira, and the manner in which the whole of the staff worked is deserving of praise. The establishment now consists of 3 Settlement Officers, 25 Clerks, and 7 Peons.

29. *Leave of absence.*—The Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Supervisor of the Department, was on leave during the greater portion of the year. Nine months' furlough has been granted to the Settlement Officer with effect from the 8th April, 1906.

30. *Circuits of the Settlement Officers.*—The following statement shows the various circuits made by the Settlement Officers :—

| Month. | Districts visited by the Settlement Officer. | Assistant Settlement Officer. | Additional Assistant Settlement Officer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Uva, Matara | Uva, Matara | — |
| February | Matara, Galle, Uva, Hambantota | Matara, Galle, Uva, Hambantota | — |
| March | Matara, Galle (Hinidum), Kurunegala | Matara, Galle (Hinidum), North-Central Province | — |
| April | Matara, Uva | North-Central Province | — |
| May | Uva, Kurunegala, Matara, Hambantota, Matara | North-Central Province, Matara | Matara |
| June | Matara, Galle (Hinidum) | Matara | Matara, Galle (Hinidum) |
| July | Uva, Kurunegala, Chilaw, Puttalam, North-Central Province | Kurunegala, Chilaw, Puttalam, North-Central Province | North-Central Province |
| August | North-Central Province, Jaffna, Vavuniya Vilankulam, Trincomalee | North-Central Province, Jaffna, Vavuniya Vilankulam, Trincomalee | North-Central Province |
| September | In Colombo | North-Central Province, Matara | North-Central Province |
| October | Uva | Uva, North-Central Province | Uva, North-Central Province |
| November | Matara, Hambantota | Matara, Hambantota | Matara, Hambantota |
| December | Chilaw, Kurunegala, Uva | Chilaw, Kurunegala, North-Central Province, Uva | Uva |

31. *Nature of the life of a Settlement Officer.*—As will be seen, the life of a Settlement Officer is one of constant travelling in all sorts of weather, and the exposure to the sun and wet during inspections is especially trying to the health.

32. *The Government Printer.*—The printing of the large number of notices and final orders and the numerous village reports and their statistics cast a great deal of work on the Printing Office, but by the end of the year all the arrears except in respect of the village reports had been cleared off.

33. *Notices.*—The number of notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances prepared and published in 1905 was as follows :—

| District. | Balance brought forward from 1904. | No. of Notices prepared. | No. of Notices published. | Balance in the hands of the Government Printer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galle ... | 1 | 6 | 7 | — |
| Matara ... | 3 | 33 | 36 | — |
| Hambantota ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Province of Uva | — | 30 | 29 | 1 |
| North-Central Province | — | 138 | 136 | 2 |
| Kurunegala ... | 8 | 5 | 13 | — |
| Puttalam ... | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Jaffna ... | — | 4 | 4 | — |
| Mullaittivu ... | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Total ... | 13 | 222 | 232 | 3 |

34. *Village reports.*—The number of village reports completed and forwarded during 1905 was as follows :—

| District. | Interim. | Final. |
|---|---|---|
| Galle .. | — | 7 |
| Matara .. | 5 | 6 |
| Hambantota .. | — | 3 |
| Province of Uva .. | 24 | 15 |
| North-Central Province .. | — | 103 |
| Kurunegala .. | — | 1 |
| Total .. | 29 | 135 |

35. *General statistics.*—The Return G shows the result of the working of the Waste Lands Ordinance from its inception up to the end of 1905. The total extent settled is 621,909 acres 2 roods and 35½ perches.

[For Statement see page 7.]

36. *Details of work.*—Further details regarding settlement operations in each of the districts being dealt with are given below.

37. *Claims.*—The number of claims made during the year was 313.

38. *Sketches.*—453 sketches were prepared by the draughtsmen attached to the Land Settlement Department, and 326 sketches were prepared by the demarcation surveyors, making a total of 779.

39. *The Office.*—During the year a room for the use of the surveyors when in recess was provided, the wall of the compound was repaired, the office building was colour-washed, and painted, and various other minor repairs effected, including the provision of better latrine accommodation for the staff. The main building is now in fair repair.

40. *Equipment.*—Two field glasses and two compasses were provided for the Settlement Officers and a large record shelf erected to admit of the orderly arrangement of the large mass of papers constantly passing through the Department.

41. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure during the year was as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments .. .. .. | 40,246 32 |
| Other Charges .. .. .. .. | 36,155 87 |
| Exchange Compensation .. .. .. | 1,409 3 |

42. *Sales: (a) under the Waste Lands Ordinance.*—(A) The sales of land to claimants under the Waste Lands Ordinance were as follows :—.

| | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount realized. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Province :— | | |
| Matara ... ... ... | 42 2 20 | ... 680 0* |
| Hambantota ... ... ... | 97 2 9 | ... 512 77 |
| Province of Uva ... ... ... | 25 2 16 | ... 138 25 |
| North-Western Province ... ... | 246 1 5 | ... 2,470 0 |
| Total ... | 412 0 10 | 3,801 2 |

* This includes a sum of Rs. 17 recovered by the Assistant Government Agent.

43. *Sales: (b) otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance.*—(B) The results of the land sales held by the Settlement Officer exclusive of the sales referred to in the preceding paragraph are subjoined :—

| District. | Amount realized by Sale or Settlement. Rs. c. | Accounted for. Rs. c. | Balance in Deposit. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galle ... ... | 94 57 ... | 94 57 ... | — |
| Matara ... ... | 9,621 59 ... | 9,621 59 ... | — |
| Hambantota ... | 1,298 43 ... | 1,298 43 ... | — |
| Badulla ... ... | 434 56 ... | 434 56 ... | — |
| Kurunegala ... | 3,143 28 ... | 3,143 28 ... | — |
| Total ... | 14,592 43 | 14,592 43 | — |

G.—Statement showing the Results of the Waste Lands Ordinances for the whole Island since the introduction of the Ordinance up to December 31, 1905.

| Province or District. | Notices. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | | | | Notices pending on December 31, 1905. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total Settled. | Abandonded. | | | | |
| | No. | Extent. | | Extent. | Amount. | | | | | No. | Extent. | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Province of Uva ... ... | 404 | 70,838 1 23 | 55,253 0 3 | 61 0 30 | 541 25 | 3,621 1 7 | 58,935 2 0 | 730 1 10 | | 41 | 11,172 2 13 | 70,838 1 23 |
| North-Central Province ... | 339 | 132,703 2 7 | 114,326 3 29 | — | — | 1,134 1 11 | 115,461 1 0 | 877 0 28 | | 42 | 16,365 0 19 | 132,703 2 7 |
| Galle District ... ... | 116 | 34,392 2 2 | 15,981 2 38 | 15 1 16 | 140 0 | 1,389 2 34 | 17,386 3 8 | 17 1 19 | | 24 | 16,988 1 15 | 34,392 2 2 |
| Matara District ... ... | 858 | 140,317 0 3½ | 110,099 2 6½ | 1,923 0 12 | 23,028 71 | 8,459 3 16 | 120,482 1 34½ | 6,667 1 39 | | 39 | 13,167 0 10 | 140,317 0 3½ |
| Hambantota District ... ... | 109 | 130,800 2 26 | 120,167 3 28 | 110 0 29 | 639 2 | 3,398 0 26 | 123,676 1 3 | 3,087 2 37 | | 9 | 4,036 2 26 | 130,800 2 26 |
| Ratnapura District ... ... | 95 | 30,867 2 7 | 12,590 2 37 | 47 2 0 | 490 0 | 2,526 0 20 | 15,164 1 17 | 7,199 3 5 | | 16 | 8,503 1 25 | 30,867 2 7 |
| Kegalla District ... ... | 239 | 21,388 2 23 | 17,428 0 17 | 335 0 35 | 7,785 21 | 749 2 29 | 18,513 0 1 | 332 3 35 | | 17 | 2,542 2 27 | 21,388 2 23 |
| Kurunegala District ... ... | 64 | 6,570 3 35 | 1,136 3 38 | 603 2 2 | 3,880 94 | — | 1,740 2 0 | 2,426 0 20 | | 29 | 2,404 1 15 | 6,570 3 35 |
| Puttalam District ... ... | 42 | 38,415 0 29 | 32,882 2 5 | 3,694 2 29 | 29,556 48 | 73 2 35 | 36,650 3 29 | 11 3 0 | | 8 | 1,752 2 0 | 38,415 0 29 |
| Chilaw District ... ... | 38 | 10,976 0 33 | 7,258 3 14 | 912 0 31 | 10,974 88 | 254 2 4 | 8,425 2 9 | 1 0 31 | | 12 | 2,549 1 33 | 10,976 0 33 |
| Kandy District ... ... | 13 | 548 2 29 | 204 0 6 | 27 3 30 | 860 0 | 19 3 0 | 251 2 36 | 60 0 0 | | 3 | 236 3 33 | 548 2 29 |
| Nuwara Eliya District ... | 4 | 286 3 28 | — | — | — | — | — | 137 0 0 | | 1 | 149 3 28 | 286 3 28 |
| Matale District ... ... | 14 | 3,707 3 13 | 2,384 2 15 | — | — | 94 3 6 | 2,479 1 21 | 115 0 0 | | 5 | 1,113 1 32 | 3,707 3 13 |
| Colombo District ... ... | 11 | 569 0 1 | 521 0 21 | — | — | — | 521 0 21 | — | | 1 | 47 3 20 | 569 0 1 |
| Kalutara District ... ... | 4 | 881 3 16 | 881 3 16 | — | — | — | 881 3 16 | — | | — | — | 881 3 16 |
| Batticaloa District ... ... | 1 | 225 2 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 1 | 225 2 36 | 225 2 36 |
| Trincomalee District ... | 1 | 3,518 0 0 | 3,518 0 0 | — | — | — | 3,518 0 0 | — | | — | — | 3,518 0 0 |
| Jaffna District ... ... | 4 | 93,041 0 0 | 93,041 0 0 | — | — | — | 93,041 0 0 | — | | — | — | 93,041 0 0 |
| Mullaittivu District ... | 3 | 4,780 0 0 | 4,780 0 0 | — | — | — | 4,780 0 0 | — | | — | — | 4,780 0 0 |
| Total ... | 2,359 | 724,829 2 31½ | 592,456 3 33½ | 7,730 3 14 | 77,896 49 | 21,721 3 28 | 621,909 2 35½ | 21,663 3 24 | | 248 | 81,256 0 12 | 724,829 2 31½ |

The total receipts of the year on account of both classes of sales were therefore Rs. 18,393·45. These moneys are in all cases placed in deposit in the local Kachcheries immediately after collection and brought to account as the settlement of the villages proceeds.

44. *Applications to buy land.*—The area applied for to the Settlement Officers during the year was 924 acres distributed as follows :—

| No. of Preliminary Plan. | Division. | Village. | Area. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | |
| | *Galle District.* | | |
| 189 | Hinidum Pattu | Madugeta | 2 0 0 |
| | | Total | 2 0 0 |
| | *Matara District.* | | |
| 97 | Kandaboda Pattu | Ranchagoda | 27 0 0 |
| 168 | Do. | Ellewela | 28 0 0 |
| 188 | Do. | Narawelpita | 80 0 0 |
| 91 | Do. | Beragama | 31 0 0 |
| 166 | Do. | Pallewela | 43 0 0 |
| 98 | Do. | Bamunugama | 13 0 0 |
| 174 | Do. | Kurunayakamulla | 6 0 0 |
| 172 | Do. | Denagama | 14 0 0 |
| 176 | Do. | Kabiliyapola | 21 0 0 |
| 90 | Do. | Parapamulla | 87 0 0 |
| 100 | Do. | Radawela | 22 0 0 |
| 89 | Do. | Galetumba | 45 0 0 |
| 165 | Do. | Dewalegama | 11 0 0 |
| 132 | Do. | Ketiyape | 5 0 0 |
| 170 | Morawak Korale | Pallegama | 124 0 0 |
| 169 | Do. | Matugobe | 34 0 0 |
| 117 | Do. | Patawala | 10 0 0 |
| | | Total | 601 0 0 |
| | *Hambantota District.* | | |
| 152 | West Giruwa Pattu | Walgammulla | 70 0 0 |
| 153 | Do. | Pingalella | 1 0 0 |
| | | Total | 71 0 0 |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | |
| | *Badulla District.* | | |
| 29 | Yatikinda | Kendagolla | 76 0 0 |
| 99 | Do. | Pattipola | 4 0 0 |
| 93 | Do. | Ketawela | 4 0 0 |
| 101 | Do. | Digalleudagama | 6 0 0 |
| 100 | Do. | Digallepallegama | 9 0 0 |
| 111 | Do. | Hegoda | 14 0 0 |
| 74 | Udukinda | Hingurugamuwa | 2 0 0 |
| 80 | Yatikinda | Hanwella | 1 0 0 |
| 110 | Do. | Andeniya | 8 0 0 |
| | | Total | 124 0 0 |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | |
| | *Anuradhapura District.* | | |
| 270 | Nuwaragampalata | Illakkawiddawa | 1 0 0 |
| 198 | Do. | Kelediulwewa | 1 0 0 |
| 382 | Do. | Eppawala | 6 0 0 |
| 381 | Do. | Amunakele | 9 0 0 |
| 370 | Do. | Rajjallegama | 2 0 0 |
| 320 | Do. | Amane | 2 0 0 |
| | | Total | 21 0 0 |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | |
| | *Chilaw District.* | | |
| 71 | Pitigal Korale Central | Puliyankadawara | 66 0 0 |
| 70 | Do. | Puliyankara | 35 0 0 |
| 224 | Do. | Meda Dambuwa | 4 0 0 |
| | | Total | 105 0 0 |

The fees deposited amounted to Rs. 2,550·20. The applications of 1904 not yet disposed of refer to an area of about 334 acres.

45. *Pending notices.*—The progress made in respect of pending notices is shown in the return given below (see page 7).

Statement showing the Progress made with the Notices pending on 31st December, 1905, in the Southern Province, Province of Uva, North-Central Province, and North-Western Province.

| District. | Pending Publication of Final Orders. | | To forward Final Orders. | | Awaiting Sketches for Final Orders. | | Awaiting Completion of Settlement. | | Settlement awaiting Sanction. | | Pending in Court. | | To be referred to Court. | | Pending Inquiry. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. |
| Galle ... ... | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1,485 2 29 | 1 | 73 1 37 | 2 | 3,697 0 15 | 1 | 8 1 26 | — | — | 16 | 10,663 2 22 |
| Matara ... ... | 3 | 1,803 3 15 | 6 | 299 1 37 | 7 | 1,085 3 18 | 2 | 263 0 14 | 1 | 10 2 12 | 1 | 283 2 37 | 3 | 1,597 1 24 | 11 | 5,158 3 3 |
| Hambantota ... ... | — | — | — | — | 2 | 534 2 34 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 175 0 18 | — | — | 3 | 3,041 3 35 |
| Province of Uva ... ... | 14 | 622 3 19 | — | — | 12 | 7,588 2 23 | 10 | 2,396 3 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 370 2 3 |
| North-Central Province ... | 5 | 3,233 0 5 | 3 | 910 0 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2,042 1 35 |
| Kurunegala ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 346 1 23 | — | — |
| Total ... | 22 | 5,659 2 39 | 9 | 1,209 2 17 | 24 | 10,694 3 24 | 13 | 2,733 1 37 | 3 | 3,707 2 27 | 3 | 467 1 1 | 7 | 1,943 3 7 | 34 | 21,277 1 18 |

| District. | Pending Expiry of Notice. | | Pending Publication of the rest of Claims. | | Pending Demarcation in terms of Settlement. | | Pending Expiry of Appealable Time. | | Awaiting Resurvey. | | To apply for Demarcations. | | Pending Publication of Decree. | | Pending in Appeal. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. | Number of Notices. | Extent. |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. |
| Galle ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1,060 0 6 | — | — | — | — | 24 | 16,988 1 15 |
| Matara ... ... | 2 | 428 1 32 | — | — | 1 | 880 3 11 | 1 | 213 3 27 | 1 | 1,141 0 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 39 | 13,167 0 10 |
| Hambantota ... ... | 1 | 20 0 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 9 3 1 | — | — | 1 | 255 0 0 | — | — | 9 | 4,036 2 26 |
| Province of Uva ... ... | 2 | 174 0 12 | 1 | 19 2 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 41 | 11,172 2 13 |
| North-Central Province ... | 28 | 6,279 2 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2,462 2 10 | 39 | 14,927 2 30 |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 2 | 445 3 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 792 1 15 |
| Total ... | 35 | 7,348 0 14 | 1 | 19 2 10 | 1 | 880 3 11 | 1 | 213 3 27 | 2 | 1,150 3 21 | 1 | 1,060 0 6 | 1 | 255 0 0 | 1 | 2,462 2 10 | 158 | 61,08 2 29 |

46. *Waste Lands Ordinance results.*—The working of the Waste Lands Ordinances during 1905 in the Southern Province, Province of Uva, North-Central Province, North-Western Province, and Northern Province is given in the annexed statement :—

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Southern Province, Province of Uva, North-Western Province, North-Central Province, and Northern Province during the Year 1905.

| District. | Notices. | | No. of Final Orders published. | Acreage disposed of. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Acreage. | | Crown. | Sold. | Amount. | Private. | Total. |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Galle ... | 7 | 4,967 2 27 | 45 | 5,725 1 18 | — | — | 1,320 1 4 | 7,045 2 22 |
| Noticed by the Assistant Government Agent, Matara ... | 1 | 5 2 19 | 2 | 4 1 28 | 1 0 31 | 17 0 | — | 5 2 19 |
| Matara ... | 37 | 8,756 3 20 | 102 | 8,785 0 38 | 41 1 29 | 663 0 | 86 3 37 | 8,913 2 24 |
| Hambantota ... | 2 | 2,161 1 14 | 19 | 1,510 2 5 | 97 2 9 | 512 77 | 34 3 10 | 1,642 3 24 |
| Noticed by the Government Agent, Uva ... | 2 | 21 3 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Uva ... | 29 | 7,159 0 23 | 275 | 15,621 1 19 | 25 2 16 | 138 25 | 2,103 0 31 | 17,750 0 26 |
| Anuradhapura ... | 136 | 53,563 2 7 | 157 | 63,883 0 5 | — | — | — | 63,883 0 5 |
| Kurunegala ... | 13 | 1,485 0 11 | 8 | 966 3 2 | 246 1 5 | 2,470 0 | — | 1,213 0 7 |
| Puttalam ... | 2 | 26,046 0 0 | 2 | 26,046 0 0 | — | — | — | 26,046 0 0 |
| Jaffna ... | 4 | 93,041 0 0 | 4 | 93,041 0 0 | — | — | — | 93,041 0 0 |
| Mullaittivu ... | 3 | 4,780 0 0 | 3 | 4,780 0 0 | — | — | — | 4,780 0 0 |
| Total ... | 236 | 201,988 0 19 | 617 | 220,363 2 35 | 412 0 10 | 3,801 2 | 3,545 1 2 | 224,321 0 7 |

47. *Total results of the year.*—The Statement F shows the progress made during the year with land settlement under the new system on block survey plans.

F.—Statement showing Progress made during the Year with Land Settlement Work under the New System on Block Survey Preliminary Plans.

| District. | Total Area settled up to end of December. | Total Area inspected during the year and Balance brought forward from last Year. | Balance Area to be settled. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Galle .. | 7,791 3 28 .. | 24,831 1 27 .. | 17,039 1 39 |
| Matara .. | 34,522 2 32 .. | 52,972 1 12 .. | 19,449 2 20 |
| Hambantota .. | 3,149 1 19 .. | 10,189 2 4 .. | 7,040 0 25 |
| Badulla .. | 18,887 1 28·70 .. | 39,970 2 14 .. | 21, 083 0 25·30 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 86,586 2 36·50 .. | 184,915 1 38·50 .. | 98,328 3 2 |
| Kurunegala .. | 1,741 2 12 .. | 5,235 0 25 .. | 34,93 2 13 |
| Chilaw .. | 60 2 13 .. | 3,226 1 5 .. | 3,165 2 32 |
| Total .. | 152,740 1 9·20 | 322,340 3 5·50 | 169,600 1 36·30 |

The area settled on topographical plans being 123,867 acres and the area settled on preliminary plans and interim (Return D) villages during the year being 16,570 acres, the acreage settled during the year 1905 reaches the large total of 293,177 acres.

## SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

### (A) *Galle District.*

48. *General.*—The majority of the work of the year was conducted on the block survey preliminary plans of the Yakawala Hatarabagaye villages in Hinidum pattu. A great deal of opposition was at first encountered in dealing with these villages, but this is happily dying out, and recourse to court has not so far been necessary. The villages of Andadola, Ehalapitiya, Happitigama, Kadihingala, Lelwela, Miguntenna, and Pannimulla were completely settled and village reports prepared. The large villages of Madugeta, Menikawita, and Nilweligama were inspected and settled within the year, but the demarcations have still to be made. The whole of Lankagama and Panagoda has been similarly settled and awaits demarcation. Partial settlements have been effected in the case of Baraniwala, Dewalegama, Miyanawatura, Radagoda, and Polgampola. There is every prospect of the claims to the villages of Dombagoda, Millawa, and Panangala being amicably settled in 1906. So that the only villages now being dealt with which are likely to necessitate a reference to court are Giguruwa, Kosmulla, and Tambalagama.

49. *Isolated plans.*—The claim to land at Unanwitiya was withdrawn and the land was declared the property of the Crown. The last of the final orders for land at Kalupe shown on preliminary plan No. 5,015 were published and this long-pending matter disposed of. The inquiry into the claim to land at Gonapinuwala was held, but has not yet been concluded, as further research has to be made. The lands in Magedara village shown on preliminary plans Nos. 2,418 and 5,858 were declared the property of the Crown.

50. *Litigation.*—A reference case respecting land at Magedara shown on preliminary plan No. 6,396 was instituted during the year. It is still pending. The area in dispute is only 8 acres 1 rood and 26 perches, but is believed to contain valuable deposits of plumbago.

51. *Returns.*—The Returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the District and the Returns C and E the progress of village settlement.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Galle District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1904.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. | No. of Final Orders and Decrees published. | Acreage disposed of. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total. |
| | | | | | Acreage. | Amount. | | |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1897 ... | 11 | 1,824 2 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1898 ... | 14 | 1,214 1 31 | 17 | 1,549 1 35 | — | — | — | 1,549 1 35 |
| 1899 ... | 12 | 3,986 2 29 | 1 | 658 0 37 | — | — | — | 658 0 37 |
| 1900 ... | 6 | 2,249 2 33 | 10 | 3,916 0 12 | 15 1 16 | 140 0 | — | 3,931 1 28 |
| 1901 ... | — | — | 4 | 813 2 32 | — | — | — | 813 2 32 |
| 1902 ... | 19 | 1,762 3 6 | 8 | 1,609 3 2 | — | — | 14 1 31 | 1,624 0 33 |
| 1903 ... | 5 | 130 3 38 | 11 | 1,230 3 38 | — | — | 4 1 2 | 1,235 1 0 |
| 1904 ... | 42 | 18,255 2 1 | 21 | 478 0 24 | — | — | 50 2 37 | 528 3 21 |
| Total ... | 109 | 29,424 3 15 | 72 | 10,256 1 20 | 15 1 16 | 140 0 | 69 1 30 | 10,341 0 26 |

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Galle District during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices published. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | Abandoned. | Notices Pending. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | | | |
| | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | | Number. | Extent. | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. |
| Brought forward from 1897–1901 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. –1902 | 1 | 1,026 3 2 | 964 3 2 | — | — | 62 0 0 | 1,026 3 2 | — | — | 1,026 3 2 |
| Do. –1903 | 4 | 123 0 12 | 85 3 28 | — | — | 28 2 38 | 114 2 26 | — | 1 8 1 26 | 123 0 12 |
| Do. –1904 | 36 | 17,917 1 26 | 4,472 1 17 | — | — | 1229 2 6 | 5,701 3 23 | 0 1 25 | 18 12215 0 18 | 17917 1 26 |
| Published in 1905 | 7 | 4,967 2 27 | 202 1 11 | — | — | — | 202 1 11 | 0 2 5 | 5 4,764 3 11 | 4,967 2 27 |
| Total ... | 48 | 24,034 3 27 | 5,725 1 18 | — | — | 1320 1 4 | 7,045 2 22 | 0 3 30 | 24 16988 1 15 | 24034 3 27 |

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Galle District.

*Villages completely settled (New System).*

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | | Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sold Extent. | Granted at Half-improved Value. | Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession. | Admitted Private. | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | Declared Private. | |
| | *Hinidum Pattu.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | |
| 114 | Andadola ... | 1190 3 18 | — | — | — | 39 3 38 | 833 2 36 | — | 317 0 24* | |
| 36 | Dellawa ... | 633 2 27 | — | — | — | 29 2 31 | 587 2 9 | — | 16 1 27* | |
| 104 | Ehelapitiya ... | 308 0 9 | — | — | — | 14 1 34 | 218 1 38 | — | 75 0 17* | |
| 106 | Happitigama ... | 440 0 16 | — | — | — | 43 0 11 | 272 0 21 | — | 124 3 24* | |
| 110 | Kadihingala ... | 677 0 36 | 2 2 27 | — | — | 15 3 38 | 658 2 11 | — | —* | |
| 50 | Lelwala ... | 1096 0 21 | — | — | — | 73 0 29 | 611 3 32 | — | 411 0 0* | |
| 108 | Miguntenna ... | 613 3 39 | — | — | — | 49 2 7 | 417 1 13 | — | 147 0 19* | |
| 107 | Pannimulla ... | 303 3 30 | — | — | — | 37 2 12 | 168 0 9 | — | 98 1 9* | |
| | Total ... | 5263 3 36 | 2 2 27 | — | — | 303 2 0 | 3767 3 9 | — | 1190 0 0 | |

REMARKS.—* Final report forwarded.

E.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Galle District.

*Villages in course of Settlement (New System).*

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area awaiting Settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Hinidum Pattu.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 111 | Baraniwala ... ... | 273 0 22 | 21 3 28 | — | 251 0 34 |
| 35 | Dewalegama ... ... | 1,177 1 20 | 104 1 38 | 1,071 3 17 | 1 0 5 |
| 119 | Dombagoda ... ... | 158 3 1 | — | — | 158 3 1 |
| 101 | Giguruwa ... ... | 1,955 0 37 | 17 3 9 | — | 1,937 1 28 |
| 102 | Kosmulla ... ... | 1,359 0 8 | 48 1 26 | — | 1,310 2 22 |
| 120 | Lankagama ... ... | 997 2 5 | 2 1 23 | 445 0 36 | 549 3 26 |
| 46 | Millawa ... ... | 2,988 2 7 | 105 2 18 | — | 2,882 3 29 |
| 112 | Miyanawatura ... ... | 971 0 14 | 58 0 19 | — | 912 3 35 |
| 109 | Panagoda ... ... | 798 1 18 | 30 1 33 | 182 0 39 | 585 2 26 |
| 115 | Panangala ... ... | 2,452 3 7 | 34 3 30 | — | 2,417 3 17 |
| 113 | Polgampola ... ... | 114 3 13 | 22 3 10 | — | 92 0 3 |
| 105 | Radagoda ... ... | 84 0 17 | 9 1 23 | — | 74 2 34 |
| 103 | Tambalagama ... ... | 926 1 36 | 22 0 19 | 163 3 29 | 740 1 28 |
| 122 | Watugala ... ... | 1,086 1 11 | 1 1 3 | 718 3 22 | 366 0 26 |
| 189 | Madugeta ... ... | 2,461 2 9 | 55 1 36 | — | 2,406 0 13 |
| 190 | Menikawita ... ... | 1,331 3 15 | 40 0 29 | — | 1,291 2 26 |
| 191 | Nilweligama ... ... | 1,064 0 18 | 4 0 12 | — | 1,060 0 6 |
| | Total ... | 20,201 0 18 | 579 1 36 | 2,582 0 23 | 17,039 1 39 |

*Matara District.*

52. *General.*—Almost all the work of the year was carried out on the block survey preliminary plans of the Morawak korale and of the Kandaboda pattu.

53. *Morawak korale.*—The remaining villages of this division, viz., Pallegama, Matugobe, and Kiriwalagama were inspected. The last-named has been brought under the Waste Lands Ordinance and the inquiry held. Two sets of claimants made claim to this land. An agreement has been entered into with one set and the other claim will be referred to court. The settlement of Matugobe and Pallegama is in progress.

Of the villages inspected last year Lankagama has been amicably settled and Kiriwaldola and Watugala have been settled in court. The two former await demarcation surveys and the last the publication of the court decree. Poddana is all but completed. Patawala is delayed owing to the necessity of referring a claim to court. It has been impossible to close Mederipitiya owing to one of the claimants being detained in prison. There is every probability of an amicable settlement of Dombagoda being arrived at early in 1906.

The interim village reports of all the other villages have now been forwarded and are being dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent. So far the village of Moragala has been completed.

54. *Gangaboda pattu.*—The last of the interim reports of this division—that of the village of Balukawala—was forwarded for attention by the Assistant Government Agent.

55. *Kandaboda pattu.*—Good progress was made with the settlement of the villages in this division. The final reports on Diddenipota, Eparella, Mulatiyana, and Wewalapiyadda were despatched. The villages of Ellewela and Gombaddala were completed, but await sanction of the settlement. The rest of those inspected in previous years are delayed for want of surveys, but will be finished soon.

Eight new villages were inspected in the course of the year. The plans of a few villages are still required to enable the Department to complete this pattu. The surveys have been made and the Surveyor-General has promised to take up the preparation of the plans at an early date.

The majority of the plans in this division are of a most complicated nature. That of Denagama for instance contains over 700 lots and the number of re-surveys required has been correspondingly high.

56. *Isolated claims.*—A small claim to land at Urugamuwa in Wellaboda pattu was disposed of and a claim to a small area at Midigama in Weligam korale is under inquiry.

57. *Applications to purchase land.*—One of the most gratifying features of the year has been the large number of applications made to purchase land in the villages under settlement. In the case of one village almost the whole area available for sale has been taken up. Each sale has been followed by further applications. In several villages the area applied for during the year has been larger than the total area sold in them during the whole of the British occupation.

58. *Area settled.*—The total area in the Matara District now settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance is 12,482 acres 1 rood and 34½ perches.

59. *Litigation: (a) decided cases.*—Two reference cases, Nos. 9,890 and 9,913, were brought forward from 1904. The institutions during the year were seven in number; the disposals were as follows:—

| No. of Case. | Village. | Extent. A. R. P. | Decision. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9,899 ... | Bengamuwa ... | 43 2 9 ... | Declared Crown. |
| 9,913 ... | Do. ... | 129 3 30 ... | do. |
| 1 ... | Diddenipota ... | 422 0 6 ... | do. |
| 2 ... | Batuwita ... | 15 1 10 ... | do. |
| 4 ... | Diddenipota ... | 6 1 29 ... | do. |
| 5 ... | Watugala ... | 213 3 27 ... | do. |

60. (*b*) *Pending cases.*—The following were pending at the end of the year :—

| No. of Case. | Village. | Extent. A. R. P. | Progress. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 ... | Gombaddala ... | 75 1 33 ... | Sold to claimant for Rs. 785·60, of which half has been already paid and the balance is due on 23rd February, 1906. |
| 6 ... | Kiriwaldola ... | 880 3 11 ... | Settled in court, but pending the receipt of a demarcation plan to admit of the final decree in terms of the settlement being entered. |
| 7 ... | Beragama ... | 223 0 14 ... | There were four claimants in this case. Three have consented to judgment for the Crown for the whole area. The fourth has died and the case is pending to allow of his heirs deciding as to whether they will proceed with the action or withdraw their claims. |

61. *Result of the rejection of liberal terms of settlement.*—It is worthy of note that in the four cases connected with the villages of Bengamuwa, Watugala, and Kiriwaldola liberal offers of settlement had been made prior to the reference of the claim to court, and that in all of them the decision arrived at in court was less favourable than the offer made previously by the Settlement Officer.

62. *Important claims.*—The following were among the claims dealt with in 1905.

(*a*) The claim to 880 acres of chena and waste land in the village of Kiriwaldola was disposed of. There was no valid documentary evidence in support of this claim, but as an act of grace 225 acres were offered to the claimants in view of the small area of paddy land in their possession. The offer was refused and the claim referred to court, when it was settled by the acceptance of 200 acres coupled with the payment of the Crown costs.

(*b*) The claim to 60 acres of land at Beragama as being Pamantotahena was settled. Half the amount agreed upon has been paid, and the remainder falls due on the 14th January, 1906.

(*c*) The impudent claim to 422 acres of land in the village of Diddenipota formed the subject of reference case No. 1. The whole of the land was declared the property of the Crown.

63. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances and the Returns C, D, and E the progress of village settlement.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matara District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1904.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. | No. of Final Orders and Decrees published. | Acreage disposed of. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total. |
| | | | | | Acreage. | Amount. | | |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1897 ... | 35 | 4006 3 20 | 1 | — | 80 2 14 | 750 0 | — | 80 2 14 |
| 1898 ... | 54 | 21747 1 27 | 19 | 2843 0 0 | 7 1 36 | 80 0 | 32 0 10 | 2882 2 6 |
| 1899 ... | 51 | 10299 0 9 | 49 | 3833 0 20 | 575 3 22 | 7607 15 | 334 1 25 | 4743 1 27 |
| 1900 ... | 81 | 10929 1 32 | 72 | 5756 3 28 | 433 2 8 | 4502 0 | 1470 0 14½ | 7660 2 10½ |
| 1901 ... | 96 | 26901 3 20 | 205 | 26285 1 2 | 452 3 24 | 5144 17 | 3785 2 36½ | 30523 3 22½ |
| 1902 ... | 312 | 27268 1 18 | 306 | 26697 3 4 | 196 2 25 | 2307 50 | 1559 0 37 | 28453 2 26 |
| 1903 ... | 155 | 16996 3 33½ | 394 | 24776 1 34½ | 102 2 33 | 1667 50 | 730 3 39 | 25610 0 26½ |
| 1904 ... | 36 | 13404 2 5 | 144 | 11117 1 12 | 30 2 30 | 290 39 | 460 1 17 | 11608 1 19 |
| Total ... | 820 | 131554 2 4½ | 1190 | 101309 3 20½ | 1880 1 32 | 22348 71 | 8372 3 19 | 111563 0 31½ |

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matara District during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices published. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | | Abandoned. | Notices Pending | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | | Number. | Extent. | |
| | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. |
| Brought forward from 1897–1900 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. –1901 | 1 | 54 2 25 | 2 0 25 | 26 1 0 | 262 50 | 26 1 0 | 54 2 25 | — | — | — | 54 2 |
| Do. –1902 | 5 | 658 2 2 | 572 3 16 | — | — | 8 0 0 | 580 3 16 | — | 1 | 77 2 26 | 658 2 |
| Do. –1903 | 9 | 684 2 32 | 616 3 26 | 7 2 6 | 321 50 | 16 2 19 | 641 0 11 | — | 3 | 43 2 21 | 684 2 |
| Do. –1904 | 31 | 12000 3 26 | 5654 0 9 | 7 2 23 | 79 0 | 30 1 23 | 5692 0 15 | 63 1 7 | 17 | 6245 2 4 | 12000 3 |
| Published in 1905 | 37 | 8762 1 39 | 1943 2 30 | 1 0 31 | 17 0 | 5 2 35 | 1950 2 16 | 11 2 24 | 18 | 6800 0 39 | 8762 1 |
| Total ... | 83 | 22161 1 4 | 8789 2 26 | 42 2 20 | 680 0 | 86 3 37 | 8919 1 3 | 74 3 31 | 39 | 13167 0 10 | 22161 1 |

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Matara District.

*Villages completely settled (New System).*

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | | Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sold Extent. | Granted at Half-improved Value. | Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession. | Admitted Private. | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | Declared Private. |
| | *Morawak Korale.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| — | Ihalakolawinna... | 1054 2 0 | — | — | — | 1054 2 0 | — | — | —* |
| 2 | Moragala ... | 580 2 21 | 0 1 21 | — | — | 128 3 28 | 162 3 4 | — | 288 2 8* |
| — | Pahalakolawinna | 743 2 0 | — | — | — | 743 2 0 | — | — | —* |
| | *Kandaboda Pattu.* | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | Diddenipota ... | 1161 3 3 | 8 1 26 | 8 2 3 | 6 2 12 | 514 2 29 | 612 2 12 | — | 11 0 1* |
| 168 | Ellewela ... | 1094 3 37 | 61 1 11 | 4 3 30 | — | 398 1 9 | 613 0 27 | 17 1 0 | —† |
| 126 | Eparella ... | 443 3 29 | — | 6 2 26 | — | 50 1 38 | 386 3 5 | — | —* |
| 127 | Gombaddala ... | 2412 0 27 | 11 1 19 | — | — | 204 2 12 | 2182 2 19 | — | 13 2 17* |
| 128 | Kudapana ... | 631 3 36 | — | — | 2 3 10 | 63 0 19 | 560 3 37 | — | 5 0 10† |
| 129 | Mulatiyana ... | 1631 2 13 | 8 0 29 | — | — | 274 2 5 | 1342 3 0 | — | 6 0 19* |
| 92 | Neralampitiya ... | 269 3 19 | 7 3 30 | 12 0 13 | — | 179 1 34 | 70 1 22 | — | —* |
| 167 | Wewalapiyadda | 79 0 16 | — | — | — | 79 0 16 | — | — | —* |
| | Total ... | 10104 0 1 | 97 2 16 | 32 0 32 | 9 1 22 | 3691 0 30 | 5932 0 6 | 17 1 0 | 324 1 15 |

* Final report forwarded. † Settlement complete; final report being prepared.

D.—Villages Partially Settled (Old System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Title Plans. | Balance to be settled by Assistant Government Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Morawak Korale.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 9 | Alapaladeniya ... ... | 1,106 3 16 | 764 1 17 | 92 1 19 | 250 0 20† |
| 38 | Ampanagala ... ... | 951 0 20 | 872 0 1 | — | 79 0 19† |
| 39 | Andaluwa ... ... | 985 0 27 | 892 3 30 | 6 0 30 | 86 0 7† |
| 26 | Banagala ... ... | 1,857 2 18 | 1,638 3 13 | 45 2 20 | 173 0 25† |
| 18 | Bengamuwa ... ... | 2,547 1 19 | 1,771 3 6 | 12 0 24 | 763 1 29† |
| 33 | Beralapanatara ... ... | 7,432 1 14 | 5,475 2 18 | 389 2 2 | 1,567 0 34† |
| 20 | Dampahala ... ... | 2,996 0 29 | 2,375 2 15 | — | 620 2 14† |
| 24 | Dangala ... ... | 1,935 0 16 | 1,824 3 27 | 10 1 14 | 99 3 15† |
| 7 | Dankoluwa ... ... | 531 3 19 | 190 0 10 | 212 3 19 | 128 3 30† |
| 29 | Dehigaspe ... ... | 903 1 13 | 589 1 15 | 52 1 9 | 261 2 29† |
| 27 | Derangala ... ... | 2,740 0 36 | 2,719 2 2 | — | 20 2 34† |
| 37 | Ehelakanda ... ... | 619 3 9 | 527 2 11 | — | 92 0 38† |
| 47 | Ehelapitigama ... ... | 473 0 15 | 445 0 0 | 7 1 34 | 20 2 21† |
| 42 | Elamaldeniya ... ... | 1,194 3 22 | 1,081 2 10 | 8 0 39 | 105 0 13† |
| 22 | Ginnaliya ... ... | 2,899 0 2 | 2,379 0 0 | 0 3 1 | 519 1 1† |
| 5 | Gorakawala ... ... | 2,404 3 23 | 2,254 0 16 | 32 1 2 | 118 2 5† |
| 13 | Hattotuwa ... ... | 318 1 35 | 181 3 7 | 3 3 17 | 132 3 11† |
| 15 | Hewowita ... ... | 574 0 19 | 362 0 5 | 70 3 1 | 141 1 13† |
| 16 | Horagala ... ... | 2,608 1 8 | 2,448 1 4 | 27 0 17 | 132 3 27† |
| 25 | Idandukita ... ... | 1,146 2 24 | 856 1 2 | 68 0 25 | 222 0 37† |
| 8 | Kaduruwana ... ... | 893 1 1 | 627 0 15 | 125 0 25 | 141 0 1† |
| 14 | Kotagala ... ... | 673 3 24 | 536 3 29 | 27 1 16 | 109 2 19† |
| 45 | Kotapola ... ... | 9,089 2 36 | 7,179 1 5 | 576 0 24 | 1,334 1 7† |
| 3 | Kiripitiya ... ... | 1,798 0 36 | 1,553 3 8 | — | 244 1 28† |
| 49 | Kalubowitiyana ... ... | 2,184 0 22 | 2,047 2 3 | 32 0 22 | 104 1* 37† |
| 31 | Lewpotdeniya ... ... | 400 3 8 | 230 3 26 | 67 2 39 | 102 0 23† |
| 43 | Mawarala ... ... | 2,507 2 13 | 2,279 0 3 | — | 228 2 10† |
| 19 | Mologgamuwa ... ... | 1,249 0 34 | 1,004 1 22 | 12 0 4 | 232 3 8† |
| & 40 | Morawaka ... ... | 3,301 3 2* | 2,749 2 29* | 57 2 31 | 494 1 22† |
| 16½ | Paragala ... ... | 1,305 2 35 | 1,211 2 5 | — | 94 0 30† |
| 21 | Pasgoda ... ... | 2,218 2 13 | 1,865 0 4 | — | 353 2 9† |
| 6 | Pitabeddara ... ... | 1,184 3 38 | 1,091 0 36 | 36 0 8 | 57 2 34† |
| 17 | Panakaduwa ... ... | 1,195 2 8 | 1,012 1 4 | 5 0 26 | 178 0 18† |
| 30 | Puwakbodaowita ... ... | 439 2 5 | 250 2 37 | 37 2 31 | 151 0 17† |
| 1 | Rambukkana ... ... | 1,289 0 31 | 1,129 0 23 | 16 2 26 | 143 1 22† |
| 44 | Rotumba ... ... | 4,311 0 33 | 3,378 1 22 | 19 0 10 | 913 3 1† |
| 12 | Siyambalagoda ... ... | 7,092 3 3 | 6,077 3 28 | 42 3 6 | 972 0 9† |
| 23 | Urubokka ... ... | 2,622 0 23 | 2,055 2 17 | 7 0 23 | 559 1 23† |
| 11 | Uwaragala ... ... | 495 2 30 | 399 2 39 | 14 1 35 | 81 1 36† |
| 34 | Warakagoda ... ... | 326 2 10 | 200 1 36 | 4 1 28 | 121 2 26† |
| 41 | Waralla ... ... | 1,342 0 34 | 1,039 0 22 | 51 0 19 | 251 3 33† |
| 28 | Waturakumbura ... ... | 123 3 39 | 68 2 26 | 8 2 24 | 46 2 29† |
| 10 | Weliwe ... ... | 4,932 2 8 | 4,082 1 28 | 131 0 9 | 719 0 11† |

* 700 acres settled by civil action. † REMARKS.—Village report forwarded.

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Title Plans. | Balance to be settled by Assistant Government Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| | *Gangaboda Pattu.* | | | | |
| 77 | Balukawala ... ... | 747 3 6 | 106 3 21 | 152 1 4 | 488 2 21* |
| 56 | Beragammulla ... ... | 124 3 22½ | 80 1 3½ | — | 44 2 19* |
| 59 | Dematapassa ... ... | 528 2 20½ | 401 2 10½ | 29 3 16 | 97 0 34* |
| 58 | Diviture ... ... | 386 2 12½ | 220 3 4½ | 24 2 9 | 141 0 39* |
| 73 | Howpe ... ... | 226 2 27 | 92 2 8 | 32 1 37 | 101 2 22* |
| 75 | Kanahalagama ... ... | 1,307 2 1 | 873 1 28 | 179 0 38 | 254 3 15* |
| 32 | Kehelwala ... ... | 621 3 35 | 487 2 37 | 2 2 30 | 131 2 8* |
| 70 | Panadugama ... ... | 130 0 30 | 66 1 21 | 2 0 35 | 61 2 14* |
| 57 | Pattramulla ... ... | 181 0 35 | 112 2 21 | 12 1 11 | 56 1 3* |
| 86 | Talahagama ... ... | 1,338 3 5 | 746 1 13 | 190 3 16 | 401 2 16* |
| 68 | Urumutta ... ... | 1,825 2 33 | 1,461 2 3 | 1 1 26 | 362 3 4* |
| 67 | Welihena ... ... | 1,340 0 24 | 975 1 31 | 51 3 18 | 312 3 15* |
| 69 | Wenagama ... ... | 447 1 21 | 206 2 19 | 86 3 26 | 153 3 16* |
| 87 | Wilpita ... ... | 2,671 1 15 | 427 1 30 | 1,677 2 9 | 566 1 16* |
| | *Kandaboda Pattu.* | | | | |
| 85 | Bamunumulla ... ... | 109 2 33 | 28 1 15 | — | 81 1 18* |
| 81 | Belpamulla ... ... | 344 3 26 | 275 1 21 | 2 2 32 | 66 3 13* |
| 84 | Deiyandara ... ... | 100 0 11 | 21 1 28 | 4 2 9 | 74 0 14* |
| 80 | Hinipella ... ... | 1,061 3 0 | 684 0 2 | 71 2 27 | 306 0 11* |
| 95 | Horapawita ... ... | 687 0 39 | 250 0 4 | 94 2 20 | 342 2 15* |
| 55 | Koramburuwana ... ... | 649 3 38 | 453 1 24½ | 8 2 24 | 187 3 29½* |
| 88 | Makandura ... ... | 1,051 0 7 | 727 0 35 | 117 0 5 | 206 3 7* |
| 94 | Mipawita ... ... | 610 1 30 | 273 2 30 | 147 1 2 | 189 1 38* |
| 83 | Panditaporuwa ... ... | 233 0 20 | 15 0 39 | 0 2 16 | 217 1 5* |
| | Total ... | 103,932 3 1½ | 80,709 3 5 | 5,203 3 9 | 18,019 0 27½ |

* REMARKS.—Village Report forwarded.

## E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area awaiting Settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| | *Morawak Korale.* | | | | |
| 118 | Dombagoda ... ... | 1,439 1 10 | 29 1 19 | — | 1,409 3 31 |
| 125 | Kiriwaldola ... ... | 1,636 0 22 | 754 2 27 | — | 881 1 35 |
| 192 | Kiriwalagama ... ... | 1,160 2 0 | 40 0 4 | — | 1,120 1 36 |
| 121 | Lankagama ... ... | 391 1 18 | 9 1 29 | 4 0 38 | 377 2 31 |
| 169 | Matugobe ... ... | 11,802 3 32 | 9,285 2 11 | 510 0 13 | 2,007 1 8 |
| 124 | Mederipitiya ... ... | 519 3 5 | 59 1 21 | 37 3 14 | 422 2 10 |
| 170 | Pallegama ... ... | 4,847 1 3 | 847 0 22 | — | 4,000 0 21 |
| 117 | Patawala ... ... | 552 1 25 | 79 3 10 | 2 0 6 | 470 2 9 |
| 116 | Poddana ... ... | 1,307 0 8 | 98 3 39 | 1,206 3 14 | 1 0 35 |
| 123 | Watugala ... ... | 255 1 35 | 4 3 39 | — | 250 1 36 |
| | *Kandaboda Pattu.* | | | | |
| 98 | Bamunugama ... ... | 1,506 2 8 | 320 3 18 | 218 2 3 | 967 0 27 |
| 91 | Beragama ... ... | 2,919 2 38 | 821 0 29 | 1,684 1 35 | 414 0 14 |
| 178 | Badabedda ... ... | 173 2 38 | 128 1 0 | — | 45 1 38 |
| 172 | Denagama ... | 1,909 3 19 | 1,046 0 28 | 23 0 27 | 840 2 4 |
| 165 | Dewalegama ... ... | 1,441 3 26 | 318 2 33 | 1,065 3 18 | 57 1 15 |
| 89 | Galetumba ... ... | 552 1 36 | 276 3 21 | 108 1 14 | 167 1 1 |
| 131 | Gammeddegama ... ... | 1,084 0 17 | 181 1 20 | 737 0 31 | 165 2 6 |
| 132 | Ketiyape ... ... | 948 3 3 | 183 1 14 | 622 3 19 | 142 2 10 |
| 176 | Kebiliyapola ... ... | 747 0 29 | 377 0 23 | — | 370 0 6 |
| 175 | Kurunayakamulla ... | 197 3 0 | 82 0 13 | — | 115 2 27 |
| 174 | Miella ... ... | 248 0 9 | 211 2 21 | — | 36 1 28 |
| 188 | Narawelpita ... ... | 1,220 0 7 | 888 3 15 | 1 0 37 | 329 3 35 |
| 166 | Pallewela ... ... | 2,478 2 37 | 634 1 23 | 28 1 24 | 1,815 3 30 |
| 90 | Parapamulla ... ... | 2,353 0 38 | 588 3 26 | 1,558 2 18 | 205 2 34 |
| 177 | Pananwela ... ... | 918 0 35 | 398 0 5 | — | 520 0 30 |
| 100 | Radawela ... ... | 606 0 12 | 285 1 36 | 99 1 14 | 221 1 2 |
| 97 | Ranchagoda ... ... | 3,051 0 17 | 773 3 1 | 548 3 9 | 1,728 2 7 |
| 184 | Wepotira ... ... | 958 0 16 | 594 0 2 | — | 364 0 14 |
| | Total ... | 47,227 3 23 | 19,320 1 29 | 8,457 3 14 | 19,449 2 20 |

(c) *Hambantota District.*

64. *Operations of the year.*—The progress made in this division was not entirely satisfactory. This was mainly due to the fact that the block survey plans of the whole of the East and West Giruwa pattus were expected to be delivered within the year to the Department for settlement, and it was consequently felt that it was better policy to dispose of as many of the plans of the other parts of the Southern Province as possible in order to admit of more time being devoted by the Settlement Officers to Giruwa pattu when these plans shall have been received.

The villages of Bodimaluwa, Udukiriwilla, Arabokka, and Marijjawela were completely settled, and the interim reports of Saputantirikanda and Warapitiya were forwarded to the Assistant Government Agent for settlement.

Resurveys retarded progress with Galpotukanda, Handugala, Kariwilakanda, and Pingalella, and a good deal of opposition was shown to the Settlement Officers in the village of Walgammulla. But these difficulties have now been overcome, and a rapid advance is expected in the near future, when the remainder of the block survey preliminary plans are received.

The villages of Ambagahahena, Karametiya, Kehelwatta, Kongastenna, Katuwana Bintenna, Medakanda, Ranasingoda, Udawelmulla, and Watukanda were inspected in November, and settlement operations are progressing.

65. *Litigation.*—Two reference cases were brought forward from 1904, and there was one institution during the year. The disposals were as follows :—

| No. of Case. | Village. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Decision. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Walakoggala | 255 | 0 | 0 | Declared Crown. |
| 6 | Wigamuwa | 601 | 1 | 0 | Declared Crown 571 acres 1 rood; declared Private 30 acres. |

Case No. 7 relating to 175 acres 1 rood and 18 perches of land in Kebellaketiya was pending at the close of the year.

In cases Nos. 3 and 6 appeals were taken, but the judgments of the District Court were affirmed.

66. *Important claims.*—(A) An amicable settlement was arrived at in respect of a long pending claim to 185 acres of land in the village of Pallattara.

(B) The claim of Hettikankanange Don Naderis and two others to 601 acres of land situated at Wigamuwa was referred to court, and 571 acres of this area were adjudged to be the property of the Crown. The balance 30 acres had been admitted to be the claimant's property.

67. *Returns.*—The Returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances and the Returns C, D, and E the progress of village settlement.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1904.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. A. | R. | P. | No. of Final Orders and Decrees published. | Acreage disposed of. Declared Crown. A. | R. | P. | Sold. Acreage. A. | R. | P. | Amount. Rs. | c. | Declared Private. A. | R. | P. | Total. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 ... | 2 | 98600 | 0 | 0 | — | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | |
| 1898 ... | — | — | | | 1 | 96000 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | — | | | 96000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1899 ... | 1 | 763 | 0 | 0 | — | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | |
| 1900 ... | 3 | 1133 | 2 | 32 | — | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | |
| 1901 ... | 30 | 11828 | 1 | 27 | 3 | — | | | — | | | — | | 2781 | 2 | 0 | 2781 | 2 | 0 |
| 1902 ... | 9 | 2832 | 3 | 16 | 25 | 9378 | 2 | 27 | — | | | — | | 46 | 0 | 20 | 9424 | 3 | 7 |
| 1903 ... | 47 | 9454 | 3 | 38 | 38 | 8338 | 3 | 14 | — | | | — | | 3 | 1 | 10 | 8342 | 0 | 24 |
| 1904 ... | 15 | 4026 | 1 | 19 | 29 | 4939 | 3 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 20 | 126 | 25 | 532 | 1 | 26 | 5484 | 3 | 28 |
| Total ... | 107 | 128639 | 1 | 12 | 96 | 118657 | 1 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 20 | 126 | 25 | 3363 | 1 | 16 | 122033 | 1 | 19 |

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices published. Number. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Manner of Disposal. Declared Crown. A. | R. | P. | Sold. Extent. A. | R. | P. | Amount. Rs. | c. | Declared Private. A. | R. | P. | Total disposed of. A. | R. | P. | Abandoned. A. | R. | P. | Notices Pending. Number. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Total. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward from 1897–1900 | — | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | — | | | — | | |
| Do. –1901 | 1 | 255 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 1 | 255 | 0 | 0 | 255 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. –1902 | 5 | 1160 | 0 | 8 | 571 | 2 | 8 | 23 | 3 | 6 | 135 | 13 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 625 | 1 | 14 | — | | | 2 | 534 | 2 | 34 | 1160 | 0 | 8 |
| Do. –1903 | 7 | 634 | 2 | 15 | — | | | 73 | 3 | 3 | 377 | 64 | — | | | 73 | 3 | 3 | — | | | 1 | 560 | 3 | 12 | 634 | 2 | 15 |
| Do. – 1904 | 7 | 1468 | 2 | 13 | 938 | 3 | 37 | — | | | — | | 4 | 3 | 10 | 943 | 3 | 7 | — | | | 3 | 524 | 3 | 6 | 1468 | 2 | 13 |
| Published in 1905 | 2 | 2161 | 1 | 14 | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 2 | 2161 | 1 | 14 | 2161 | 1 | 14 |
| Total ... | 22 | 5679 | 2 | 10 | 1510 | 2 | 5 | 97 | 2 | 9 | 512 | 77 | 34 | 3 | 10 | 1642 | 3 | 24 | — | | | 9 | 4036 | 2 | 26 | 5679 | 2 | 10 |

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Hambantota District.

Villages Completely Settled (New System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | | | | | | Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sold Extent. | | Granted at Half-improved Value. | | Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession. | | Admitted Private. | | Tank. | | Occupied under Lease from the Crown. | | Declared Crown. | | Sold to Claimants. | | Declared Private. | |
| | *Magam Pattu.* | A. R. P. | A. | R. P. | A. | R. P. | A. | R. P. | A. | R. P. | A. | R. P. | A. | R. P. | A. | R. P. | A. | R. P. | A. | R. P. |
| 53 | Arabokka | 3956 3 9 | 17 | 1 35 | — | | — | | 61 | 1 25 | 4 | 3 0 | — | | 3873 | 0 29 | — | | —* | |
| 96 | Kariwila | 2409 1 14 | — | | — | | — | | 512 | 1 6 | — | | — | | 1897 | 0 8 | — | | —* | |
| 54 | Mirijjawela | 1047 1 38 | 1 | 2 8 | — | | — | | — | | — | | 19 | 2 0 | 1026 | 1 30 | — | | —* | |
| 66 | Sittrakala | 897 1 8 | — | | — | | — | | 149 | 1 36 | — | | — | | 747 | 3 12 | — | | —* | |
| | *West Giriwa Pattu.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 142 | Bodimaluwa | 40 2 36 | — | | — | | — | | 22 | 3 26 | — | | — | | 12 | 2 5 | — | | 5 | 1 5* |
| 144 | Udukiriwila | 625 1 34 | 16 | 2 25 | 32 | 3 33 | 1 | 1 16 | 144 | 2 1 | 224 | 1 36 | 1 | 1 8 | 204 | 0 35 | — | | —* | |
| | Total | 8977 0 19 | 35 | 2 28 | 32 | 3 33 | 1 | 1 16 | 890 | 2 14 | 229 | 0 36 | 20 | 3 8 | 7761 | 0 39 | — | | 5 | 1 5 |

* Final report forwarded.

D.—Villages Partially Settled (Old System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled under Waste Lands Ordinance. | Title Plans. | Balance to be settled by Assistant Government Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Magam Pattu.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 64 | Diyagasgoda ... ... | 347 2 3 | 281 2 5 | — | 65 3 38* |
| 63 | Medagama ... ... | 634 3 24 | 412 3 12 | 60 2 3 | 161 2 9* |
| 65 | Payibokka ... ... | 448 0 39 | 410 3 30 | 17 2 13 | 19 2 36* |
| 61 | Walawe ... ... | 878 2 24 | 530 2 5 | 225 1 30 | 122 2 29* |
| 62 | Wanduruppa ... ... | 392 1 12 | 152 2 16 | — | 239 2 36* |
| | *West Giruwa Pattu.* | | | | |
| 51 | Saputantirikanda ... ... | 791 0 11 | 712 1 23 | — | 78 2 28* |
| 52 | Warapitiya ... ... | 945 1 9 | 601 0 6 | 5 1 6 | 338 3 37* |
| | Total ... | 4,438 0 2 | 3,101 3 17 | 308 3 12 | 1,027 1 13 |

* Village report forwarded.

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area awaiting Settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *West Giruwa Pattu.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 71 | Handugala ... ... | 1,399 2 22 | 26 1 37 | — | 1,373 0 25 |
| 72 | Kebellaketiya ... ... | 677 2 11 | 30 2 8 | 448 2 13 | 198 1 30 |
| 133 | Kariwilakanda ... ... | 184 0 33 | 34 1 26 | 1 0 21 | 148 2 26 |
| 134 | Medakanda ... ... | 566 2 31 | 75 0 33 | — | 491 1 38 |
| 135 | Hingurekanda ... ... | 285 2 35 | 175 0 31 | 101 0 21 | 9 1 23 |
| 136 | Udawelmulla ... ... | 282 2 18 | 37 3 23 | — | 244 2 35 |
| 137 | Kehelwatta ... ... | 226 0 33 | 19 2 11 | — | 206 2 22 |
| 138 | Panganwilayaya ... ... | 203 3 2 | — | — | —* |
| 139 | Migahahena ... ... | 162 1 2 | — | — | —* |
| 140 | Araboda ... ... | 195 3 33 | — | — | —* |
| 141 | Ihala Bukandeyaya ... ... | 133 2 17 | — | — | —* |
| 146 | Galpotukanda ... ... | 413 2 3 | 59 2 19 | 349 0 2 | 4 3 22 |
| 147 | Watukanda ... ... | 236 3 39 | 15 3 0 | — | 221 0 39 |
| 148 | Kongastenna ... ... | 445 3 3 | 161 1 22 | — | 284 1 21 |
| 149 | Karametiya ... ... | 358 0 5 | 22 0 10 | — | 335 3 35 |
| 150 | Katuwana-Bintenna ... ... | 266 1 17 | 18 3 8 | — | 247 2 9 |
| 151 | Ranasingoda ... ... | 278 1 39 | 1 3 26 | — | 276 2 13 |
| 152 | Walgammulla ... ... | 2,983 3 1 | 381 2 31 | — | 2,602 0 10 |
| 153 | Pingalella ... ... | 573 2 6 | 73 2 7 | 477 2 34 | 22 1 5 |
| 154 | Ambagahahena ... ... | 384 3 34 | 12 1 2 | — | 372 2 32 |
| 193 | Amedemuna ... ... | 399 0 30 | — | — | —* |
| 212 | Ihala Obada ... ... | 1,058 2 27 | — | — | —* |
| 213 | Widikanda ... ... | 444 1 12 | — | — | —* |
| 384 | Pahala Obada ... ... | 734 1 0 | — | — | —* |
| | Total ... | 12,896 0 13 | 1,146 1 14 | 1,377 2 11 | 7,040 0 25 |

* To be dealt with in 1906.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

68. *Demarcation surveys.*—Fair progress was made in working off the arrears in respect of the sketches for final orders, but a considerable number are still overdue, and the settlement of the villages of Dambawinna, Dawatagama, Diwitotawela, Hangiliella, Hingurugamuwa, Idamegama (preliminary plan 53), Kabilidowa, Medagedara, Nawela, and Pussalgolla is thereby delayed.

69. *Progress with the preparation of village reports.*—Twenty-four interim reports were completed and sent to the Surveyor-General for the preparation of the settlement plans and transmission to the Government Agent. Six villages shown last year in Return D as villages partially settled (old system) were completed by the Government Agent and transferred to Return C. Ten villages shown last year in Return E were also completed on the new system and appear in return C.

70. *Operations of the year.*—Besides the results referred to in the preceding paragraph, the villages of Batugammana, Udawela, Alakongama, Asweddumwelagama, Gawalagama, and Tembekumbura were completed, save for demarcation surveys, and good progress was made with the settlement of Weragama, Digallepallegama, Digalleudagama, Imbulgoda, Hanwella, Watugedara East, Watugedara West, Medapita, and Medapitagama South.

The village of Galbokka in Wellassa, the villages of Andeniya, Dikwella, Gomagoda, Hegoda, Hetemma, Ketawela, Kohowila, Mahawela, Mailagastenna, Pattipola, Pitakolagama, and Tolobowatta in Yatikinda, and the villages of Mahaulpota and Gonamutawa in Udukinda were inspected.

71. *Isolated plans.*—In addition to the work done on the block survey preliminary plans a large area of land in the villages of Maliadda and Kiwulegedara in the Wiyaluwa division was declared the property of the Crown under the Waste Lands Ordinances. A claim to a tract of land in Pallepanguwa in the Yatikinda division was decided, and the Migahawela claim in Buttala inspected.

72. *Litigation.*—Two cases were brought forward from 1904, and there were four fresh institutions. All the six were decided within the year as follows :—

| No. of Case. | Village. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Decision. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,922 | Kotakitula | 10 | 3 | 7 | Declared Crown. |
| 1,923 | Kontahela | 4 | 1 | 13 | |
| 1,955 | Kayiratnagama | 19 | 1 | 30 | |
| 1,965 | Ulugala | 314 | 3 | 20 | |
| 1,967 | Bowela | 7 | 0 | 14 | |
| 1,966 | Paretota | 9 | 2 | 0 | |

73. *Important claims.*—(A) The long-pending claim to the village of Batugammana was amicably settled and the demarcation surveys were completed within the year, too late, however, to admit of the issue of the final orders which will be published next year.

(B) The claim to the chena land in the village of Udawela was disposed of by the admission of 100 acres as private property.

(C) The claim to part of the village of Muppane referred to in last year's report was found to be based on a worthless seetu and was withdrawn.

(D) Preparations have been made for dealing with the important Taldena claim next year.

74. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the Returns C, D, and E the progress of village settlement.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Province of Uva since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1904.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. A. | R. | P. | No. of Final Orders published. | Manner and disposal. Declared Crown. A. | R. | P. | Sold. A. | R. | P. | Amount. Rs. | c. | Declared Private. A. | R. | P. | Total. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 ... | 5 | 972 | 0 | 17 | — | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | |
| 1898 ... | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | |
| 1899 ... | — | — | | | 1 | 359 | 2 | 16 | — | | | — | | 301 | 2 | 10 | 661 | 0 | 26 |
| 1900 ... | 3 | 317 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 63 | 3 | 18 | — | | | — | | — | | | 63 | 3 | 18 |
| 1901 ... | 9 | 1,842 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 53 | 0 | 10 | — | | | — | | — | | | 53 | 0 | 10 |
| 1902 ... | 74 | 3,808 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 1,399 | 1 | 38 | — | | | — | | — | | | 1,399 | 1 | 38 |
| 1903 ... | 246 | 44,581 | 2 | 10 | 212 | 18,947 | 0 | 38 | 17 | 3 | 16 | 170 | 0 | 297 | 1 | 1 | 19,262 | 1 | 15 |
| 1904 ... | 36 | 12,135 | 2 | 25 | 345 | 18,808 | 1 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 38 | 233 | 0 | 919 | 1 | 5 | 19,745 | 1 | 27 |
| Total ... | 373 | 63,657 | 1 | 22 | 566 | 39,631 | 2 | 24 | 35 | 2 | 14 | 403 | 0 | 1,518 | 0 | 16 | 41,185 | 1 | 14 |

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Province of Uva during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices published. Number. | Acreage noticed. A. | R. | P. | Manner of Disposal. Declared Crown. A. | R. | P. | Sold. Extent. A. | R. | P. | Amount. Rs. | c. | Declared Private. A. | R. | P. | Total disposed of. A. | R. | P. | Abandoned. A. | R. | P. | Notices Pending. Number. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Tota A. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward from 1897 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 1 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 2 |
| Do. 1898 | — | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | — | | | — | |
| Do. 1899 | — | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | — | | | — | |
| Do. 1900 | — | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | — | | | — | |
| Do. 1901 | 1 | 69 | 2 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | — | | | — | | | — | | | 1 | 69 | 2 | 0 | 69 | 2 |
| Do. 1902 | 3 | 35 | 0 | 36 | 27 | 0 | 14 | — | | | — | | 7 | 3 | 32 | 35 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 30 | — | — | | | 35 | 0 |
| Do. 1903 | 86 | 11969 | 3 | 16 | 9632 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 1779 | 0 | 16 | 11412 | 3 | 15 | — | | | 16 | 557 | 0 | 1 | 11969 | 3 |
| Do. 1904 | 18 | 9658 | 3 | 5 | 1030 | 2 | 9 | 22 | 3 | 5 | 109 | 25 | 259 | 2 | 8 | 1312 | 3 | 22 | — | | | 5 | 8345 | 3 | 23 | 9658 | 3 |
| Published in 1905 | 31 | 7181 | 0 | 1 | 4931 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 56 | 2 | 15 | 4989 | 1 | 23 | 10 | 3 | 29 | 18 | 2180 | 2 | 29 | 7181 | 0 |
| Total ... | 140 | 28933 | 3 | 18 | 15621 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 2 | 16 | 138 | 25 | 2103 | 0 | 31 | 17750 | 0 | 26 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 41 | 11172 | 2 | 13 | 28933 | 3 |

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Province of Uva.

*Villages Completely Settled (New System).*

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Extent. | Settlement effected otherwise than under W. L. O. | | | | | | | Nature of settlements under W. L. O. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sold Extent. | Granted at Half-improved Value. | Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession. | Admitted Private. | Acquired by Crown. | Reserved for Communal purposes. | Crown Fields cultivated on Permits. | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | Declared Private. |
| | *Udukinda Division.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 58 | Agampodigama ... | 77 0 32 | 0 3 13 | — | — | 57 2 28 | — | — | — | 18 2 31 | — | —* |
| 15 | Ellewela ... | 616 1 4 | — | — | — | 141 3 26 | — | — | — | 436 3 33 | — | 37 1 25* |
| 65 | Kabillegama ... | 132 2 24 | — | — | — | 35 2 25 | — | — | — | 96 3 39 | — | —* |
| 33 | Kabillewela ... | 538 3 25 | 10 3 36 | — | 6 0 22 | 81 0 32 | — | — | — | 440 2 15 | — | —† |
| 32 | Katugaha ... | 244 3 30 | — | — | — | 58 0 10 | — | — | — | 161 2 22 | — | 25 0 38* |
| 19 | Kinigama ... | 2058 1 10 | 32 1 1 | — | 17 0 17 | 515 3 18 | — | 0 1 31 | — | 1479 2 33 | — | 12 3 30† |
| 116 | Metipimbiya ... | 2047 0 0 | 8 0 27 | — | — | 305 2 15 | — | — | 1 0 15 | 1708 1 14 | 1 1 1 | 22 2 8‡ |
| | *Yatikinda Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Alubogolla ... | 76 2 39 | — | — | — | 32 2 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 44 0 37* |
| 8 | Alubogolla ... | 187 0 2 | — | — | — | 147 3 22 | — | — | — | 39 0 20 | — | —* |
| 22 | Andawela ... | 374 2 17 | 4 0 15 | 7 3 12 | — | 309 2 15 | — | — | — | 53 0 15 | — | —† |
| 20 | Haliellegama ... | 600 3 20 | 2 2 2 | 3 1 3 | — | 250 3 25 | — | — | — | 330 1 11 | 3 0 12 | 10 3 |
| 25 | Helakitalella ... | 686 3 22 | 2 1 18 | — | — | 51 0 13 | — | — | — | 383 0 18 | — | 250 1 17† |
| 81 | Hingurugamuwa | 141 2 21 | — | — | — | 141 2 21 | — | — | — | — | — | —†3† |
| 21 | Kairatnagama ... | 330 2 36 | 5 2 15 | — | — | 227 3 18 | — | — | — | 78 2 25 | 13 3 28 | 4 2 30† |
| 24 | Kitalella ... | 443 1 30 | — | 2 0 6 | — | 177 0 16 | 1 1 4 | — | — | 261 1 9 | — | 1 2 35† |
| 23 | Mugunumata ... | 236 0 37 | — | 2 1 27 | 1 1 0 | 226 2 7 | — | — | — | 3 1 11 | — | 2 2 32† |
| 32 | Pitawela ... | 114 0 18 | — | — | — | 51 0 32 | 0 1 37 | — | — | 53 1 31 | — | 8 3 38‡ |
| 27 | Udakumbalwela | 3198 3 15 | 161 1 30 | 1 1 8 | — | 585 0 19 | — | — | — | 2435 0 12 | 4 3 5 | 11 0 21† |
| 11 | Unagolla ... | 260 1 15 | — | — | — | 29 3 26 | — | — | — | 212 1 19 | — | 18 0 10* |
| 12 | Weliwatta ... | 302 0 29 | — | — | — | 93 2 1 | — | — | — | 208 2 28 | — | —* |
| | Total ... | 12668 3 26 | 228 0 37 | 16 3 16 | 24 1 39 | 3520 3 11 | 1 3 10 | 0 1 31 | 1 0 15 | 8401 1 26 | 23 0 6 | 450 3 4 |

* Final report forwarded ; settlement completed by Government Agent. † Final report forwarded.
‡ Settlement complete ; final report being prepared ; settlement completed by Government Agent.

D.—Villages Partially Settled (Old System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Title Plans. | Area to be settled by the Government Agent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Udukinda Division.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | |
| 67 | Amunumulla ... | 293 3 33 | 240 2 26 | — | 53 1 7 | Village report forwarded. |
| 42 | Bowela ... | 58 2 16 | 48 2 4 | 5 2 23 | 4 1 29 | |
| 59 | Dambawinna ... | 368 2 27 | 41 3 24 | — | — | Settlement not complete. |
| 43 | Dawatagama ... | 336 3 14 | 294 2 38 | 1 1 9 | — | |
| 55 | Diwitotawela ... | 361 3 12 | 231 1 14 | — | — | |
| 45 | Edandupola ... | 107 0 15 | 59 3 5 | — | 47 1 0 | Village report forwarded. |
| 75 | Elja ... | 769 2 1 | 735 1 23 | — | 34 0 18 | |
| 64 | Gannekumburegama | 570 2 34 | 444 2 38 | 6 0 31 | 119 3 5 | |
| 51 | Hangiliella ... | 306 1 1 | 250 3 11 | 8 2 10 | — | Settlement not complete. |
| 74 | Hingurugamuwa ... | 767 1 30 | 626 2 20 | 11 3 33 | — | |
| 16 | Hinnarangolla ... | 573 2 27 | 468 3 5 | 38 2 22 | 66 1 0 | Village report forwarded. |
| 17 | Idamegama ... | 1246 0 23 | 1018 0 39 | 5 0 6 | 222 3 18 | |
| 53 | Idamegama ... | 617 3 39 | 473 1 39 | 8 1 31 | — | Settlement not complete. |
| 50 | Kabilidowa ... | 62 3 28 | 49 1 19 | — | — | |
| 70 | Karagastenna ... | 1145 1 8 | 1025 0 14 | 52 3 25 | 67 1 9 | Village report forwarded. |
| 46 | Kendagolla ... | 219 3 39 | 164 2 35 | 5 0 29 | 50 0 15 | |
| 56 | Ketakele ... | 305 2 9 | 232 3 10 | 6 1 33 | 66 1 6 | Settlement complete. Village report being prepared. |
| 76 | Kontahela ... | 939 1 3 | 737 1 39 | 1 3 1 | 200 0 3 | Village report forwarded. |
| 54 | Koskanuwa ... | 1222 0 26 | 947 0 22 | 168 0 0 | 107 0 4 | |
| 69 | Kotakitula ... | 602 3 0 | 462 1 19 | 3 3 37 | 136 1 24 | |
| 48 | Kotaweraudagama ... | 860 3 20 | 715 0 10 | 7 1 15 | 138 1 35 | |
| 14 | Kurukude ... | 962 1 20 | 740 1 25 | 7 3 0 | 214 0 35 | |
| 57 | Landegama ... | 94 1 39 | 46 3 38 | 7 1 0 | 40 1 1 | |
| 73 | Malitenna ... | 390 0 9 | 324 1 4 | — | 65 3 5 | |
| 66 | Medagedara ... | 433 1 17 | 279 2 18 | 0 0 32 | — | Settlement not complete. |
| 41 | Metiwalalanda ... | 339 3 6 | 262 2 3 | — | 77 1 3 | Village report forwarded. |
| 63 | Mirahawatta ... | 667 1 18 | 523 2 32 | 2 1 22 | 141 1 4 | |
| 28 | Moretota ... | 2177 2 26 | 1254 1 14 | 587 3 26 | 335 1 26 | |
| 68 | Nawela ... | 581 1 8 | 339 1 5 | 4 1 36 | — | Settlement not complete. |
| 49 | Paretota ... | 159 1 34 | 133 0 30 | 10 2 4 | 15 3 0 | Village report forwarded. |
| 31 | Pattiyagedara ... | 2016 0 25 | 1719 2 5 | 5 1 16 | 291 1 4 | |
| 30 | Perahettiya ... | 1333 3 23 | 1059 1 30 | 31 1 0 | 243 0 33 | |
| 71 | Pidakumbura ... | 226 1 22 | 118 1 9 | — | 108 0 13 | |
| 52 | Puhulpola ... | 257 2 31 | 220 0 31 | 6 3 28 | 30 2 12 | Settlement complete. Village report being prepared. |
| 62 | Udapillegama ... | 310 0 26 | 202 2 17 | 13 0 23 | 94 1 26 | |

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Title Plans. | Area to be settled by the Government Agent | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | |
| 47 | Ulugala ... | 397 0 22 | 314 3 20 | 52 2 5 | 29 2 37 | Village report forwarded. |
| 72 | Welikada ... | 667 3 33 | 556 1 39 | — | 111 1 34 | |
| 18 | Wellewela ... | 388 0 25 | 287 0 17 | 35 2 20 | 65 1 28 | |
| 44 | Yahala-arawa ... | 290 3 10 | 204 1 15 | — | 86 1 35 | |
| 61 | Yalkumbura ... | 284 3 29 | 228 2 35 | 0 3 24 | 55 1 10 | Settlement complete. Village report being prepared. |
| 60 | Yalpatwela ... | 205 3 0 | 75 1 14 | 1 2 31 | 128 2 35 | |
| | *Yatikinda Division.* | | | | | |
| 10 | Godegama ... | 543 0 34 | 125 3 24 | 358 0 22 | 59 0 28 | Village report forwarded. |
| 2 | Gotuwela ... | 1381 3 7 | 615 3 24 | 597 0 0 | 168 3 23 | |
| 36 | Halpe ... | 3457 3 15 | 3054 0 0 | 95 0 3 | 308 3 12 | |
| 5 | Kanupelella ... | 265 0 18 | 156 1 24 | 10 0 38 | 98 1 36 | |
| 7 | Pattiyakumbura ... | 467 0 12 | 311 3 7 | 141 0 17 | 14 0 28 | |
| 9 | Pussalgolla ... | 301 1 2 | 42 2 18 | — | — | Settlement not complete. |
| 37 | Rambukpota ... | 823 2 39 | 635 2 24 | 24 2 7 | 163 2 8 | Village report forwarded. |
| 3 | Welikemulla ... | 645 2 22 | 490 0 6 | 91 3 18 | 63 2 38 | |
| | Total ... | 31808 0 17 | 6592 2 22 | 2417 0 37 | 4325 0 7 | |

## E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area.* | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area awaiting Settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Udukinda Division.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 102 | Weragama ... ... | 641 0 9 | 42 1 29 | 14 1 27 | 584 0 33 |
| 103 | Gawalagama ... ... | 211 2 18 | 105 1 30 | 91 0 2 | 15 0 26 |
| 104 | Alakongama ... ... | 14 0 38 | 5 2 7 | 3 1 35 | 5 0 36 |
| 105 | Asweddunwelagama ... ... | 64 3 21 | 9 2 5 | — | 55 1 16 |
| 107 | Tembekumbura ... ... | 70 2 27 | 16 3 31 | 28 1 16 | 25 1 20 |
| 120 | Mahaulpota ... ... | 191 3 1 | 94 1 27 | — | 97 1 14 |
| 121 | Gonamotawa ... ... | 1,022 2 36 | 739 1 14 | — | 283 1 22 |
| 26 | Ettalapitiya ... ... | 2,071 2 31 | — | — | —* |
| 117 | Diganetenna ... ... | 422 2 20 | — | — | —* |
| | *Yatikinda Division.* | | | | |
| 29 | Kendagolla ... ... | 1,776 1 2 | 184 3 30 | — | 1,591 1 12 |
| 34 | Tolabowatta ... ... | 2,432 3 26 | 1,305 0 26 | — | 1,127 3 0 |
| 35 | Pitakolagama ... ... | 3,372 3 25 | 190 3 25 | — | 3,181 1 20 |
| 80 | Hanwella ... ... | 419 1 12 | 402 2 31 | — | 16 2 21 |
| 82 | Imbulgoda ... ... | 317 2 17 | 315 1 15 | — | 2 1 2 |
| 91 | Mahawela ... ... | 533 2 27 | 405 1 29 | — | 128 0 38 |
| 92 | Udakohowila ... ... | 619 1 7 | 253 0 25 | — | 366 0 22 |
| 93 | Ketawela ... ... | 613 0 27 | 176 2 2 | — | 436 2 25 |
| 94 | Hetemma ... ... | 670 2 7 | 498 3 11 | — | 171 2 36 |
| 95 | Dikwela ... ... | 1,007 3 16 | 600 1 2 | — | 407 2 14 |
| 96 | Watugedaragama (East) ... | 394 3 12 | 275 2 28 | 0 2 14 | 118 2 10 |
| 97 | Medapita ... ... | 109 1 31 | 72 0 32 | 3 1 10 | 33 3 29 |
| 98 | Watugedara (West) ... | 129 2 14 | 14 2 4 | 61 3 27 | 53 0 23 |
| 99 | Pattipola ... ... | 912 3 39 | 293 0 30 | — | 619 3 9 |
| 100 | Digallepallegama ... ... | 715 2 7 | 61 2 26 | — | 653 3 21 |
| 101 | Digalleudagama ... ... | 766 3 16 | 50 1 25 | 668 1 21 | 48 0 10 |
| 109 | Gomagoda ... ... | 888 2 26 | 632 1 14 | — | 256 1 12 |
| 110 | Andeniya ... | 112 0 33 | 39 1 6 | — | 72 3 27 |
| 111 | Hegoda ... ... | 231 3 32 | 127 3 26 | — | 104 0 6 |
| 112 | Mayilagastenna ... ... | 634 0 38 | 354 0 32 | — | 280 0 6 |
| 113 | Medapitagama (South) ... | 168 3 20 | 120 0 23 | — | 48 2 37 |
| | *Wiyaluwa Division.* | | | | |
| 84 | Yatalaelagama ... ... | 624 3 4 | — | — | —* |
| 85 | Liyadipitiya (North) ... ... | 73 3 10 | — | — | —* |
| 86 | Hinnarangahakumbura ... | 147 0 27 | — | — | —* |
| 87 | Kohowilakitulwattegama ... | 643 1 20 | — | — | —* |
| 88 | Udaelagama ... ... | 734 1 29 | — | — | —* |
| 89 | Liyadipitiya ... ... | 144 3 31 | — | — | —* |
| | *Wellassa Division.* | | | | |
| 77 | Galbokka ... ... | 2,008 2 29 | 55 3 18 | — | 1,952 3 11 |
| | *Buttala Division.* | | | | |
| 78 | Batugammana ... ... | 7,406 1 19 | 412 3 12 | — | 6,993 2 7 |
| 79 | Udawela *alias* Kaduparagama ... | 1,391 1 14 | 44 1 21 | — | 1,346 3 33 |
| | Total ... | 34,714 3 18 | 7,901 1 36 | 871 1 32 | 21,078 1 38 |

* To be dealt with in 1906.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

75. *General.*—Settlement operations were carried on in all the districts of the Province during 1905, although not on a large scale owing to the paucity of the Settlement Officers and the large demands made on their time elsewhere.

(*a*) *Kurunegala District.*

76. *Operations of the year.*—In this district the village of Panawitiya in the Dambadeni hatpattu was completely settled and the village report forwarded for the preparation of the settlement plan. Over Rs. 3,000 was realized in purchase amounts and fees at the settlement sale. In December the villages of Pahalamedagoda, Welikemulla, Yakkanehera, Ratneheruwa, Elabadagedara, Kowulwewa, Wakkunuwela, and Etampola in the Dambadeni hatpattu and the villages of Horambuwa, Pallegedara, Udagedara, Gedarawela, Metiwelagedara, Dalapotmulla, and Hewanegedara in the Katugampola hatpattu were inspected and the preliminary steps taken for their settlement. The plans of further villages in the same locality are available and will be taken up next year.

77. *Probability of amicable settlements.*—As far as can be judged at present, almost the whole of the disputed areas will be settled by amicable agreements on the lines of the Panawitiya settlement. This will, however, necessitate the subdivision of many of the block lots according to claims, and these surveys will probably require a special staff.

78. *Isolated plans.*—The Ginihulahamukalana, 255 acres and 15 perches in extent, situated at Kirindigalla in the Wanni hatpattu and shown on preliminary plan No. 783, was declared the property of the Crown.

79. *Important claims.*—(A) The Kirindigalla claim was disposed of, all claim thereto being withdrawn.

(B) The claim to land known as Delwita estate was settled by the acceptance of the terms offered by Government.

(C) A portion of the claim of the estate of the late D. S. Daundasekera to lands in the villages of Ihala Bamunugama, Pahala Bamunugama, Netiya, and Serugolla was settled by a money payment. The rest of the claim is now being dealt with.

(D) Half of what is known as Scott's claim to land in the villages of Nabodawewa, Kalatuwakele, Rambagama, and Boyagama was disposed of by a similar payment. The claim of Mr. A. Vanderpoorten to the other half is being referred to the District Court of Kurunegala for adjudication.

80. *Arrangement of records.*—A temporary staff was engaged at Hill House in the latter half of the year in arranging and indexing the majority of the land records of the Kurunegala Kachcheri.

81. *Returns.*—The annexed Returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the Returns C and E the progress of village settlement.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kurunegala District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1904.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. | No. of Final Orders published. | Acreage disposed of. | | | | Abandoned. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | | |
| | | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1897 .. | 42 | 3004 2 0 | 1 | 3 0 13 | — | — | — | — | 3 0 13 |
| 1898 .. | 1 | 4 0 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1899 .. | — | — | 1 | 4 0 36 | — | — | — | — | 4 0 36 |
| 1900 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901 .. | 1 | 23 3 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1902 .. | 1 | 520 1 11 | 1 | — | 23 3 26 | 240 0 | — | — | 23 3 26 |
| 1903 .. | 6 | 1532 3 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1904 .. | — | — | 2 | 146 3 27 | 333 1 11 | 1170 94 | — | — | 480 0 38 |
| Total .. | 51 | 5085 3 24 | 5 | 154 0 36 | 357 0 37 | 1410 94 | — | — | 511 1 33 |

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kurunegala District during the year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices published. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | | Abandoned. | Notices pending. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | | Number. | Extent. | |
| | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Brought forward from 1897 .. | 41 | 2854 2 0 | 16 0 0 | — | — | — | 16 0 0 | 1226 2 0 | 23 | 1612 0 0 | 2854 2 0 |
| Do. 1902 .. | 1 | 520 1 11 | 520 1 11 | — | — | — | 520 1 11 | — | — | — | 520 1 11 |
| Do. 1903 .. | 5 | 1199 2 20 | — | — | — | — | — | 1199 2 20 | — | — | 1199 2 20 |
| Published in 1905 | 13 | 1485 0 11 | 446 1 31 | 246 1 5 | 2470 0 | — | 692 2 36 | — | 6 | 792 1 15 | 1485 0 11 |
| Total .. | 60 | 6059 2 2 | 982 3 2 | 246 1 5 | 2470 0 | — | 1229 0 7 | 2426 0 20 | 29 | 2404 1 15 | 6059 2 2 |

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District.

*Villages completely settled (New System).*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Block Survey Plan .. .. .. | 12 | | |
| Name of Village .. .. .. | Panawitiya | | |
| | A. | R. | P. |
| Extent .. .. .. .. | 601 | 1 | 6 |
| Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances:— | | | |
| Sold Extent .. .. .. .. | 147 | 1 | 27 |
| Granted at Half-Improved Value .. .. | — | | |
| Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession .. .. | — | | |
| Admitted Private .. .. .. | 262 | 2 | 3 |
| Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance:— | | | |
| Declared Crown .. .. .. | 191 | 1 | 16 |
| Sold to Claimants .. .. .. | — | | |
| Declared Private .. .. .. | — | | |

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | | | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | Area awaiting Settlement. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. |
| 6 | Kosgolla .. .. | 127 | 2 | 35 | 97 | 3 | 27 | — | | | 29 | 3 | 8 |
| 7 | Udagedara .. .. | 252 | 2 | 34 | 85 | 2 | 39 | — | | | 166 | 3 | 35 |
| 8 | Metiwalagedara .. .. | 120 | 3 | 39 | 9 | 1 | 37 | — | | | 111 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | Gedarawela .. .. | 76 | 0 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 39 | — | | | 74 | 2 | 34 |
| 10 | Dalupatmulla .. .. | 134 | 2 | 32 | 36 | 2 | 0 | — | | | 98 | 0 | 32 |
| 11 | Yakkannehera .. .. | 276 | 1 | 39 | 134 | 3 | 26 | — | | | 141 | 2 | 13 |
| 13 | Elabodagedara .. .. | 119 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 23 | — | | | 117 | 1 | 24 |
| 231 | Welikumbura .. .. | 382 | 0 | 33 | 9 | 2 | 0 | — | | | 372 | 2 | 33 |
| 72 | Wakkunuwela .. .. | 331 | 1 | 26 | 24 | 1 | 26 | — | | | 307 | 0 | 0 |
| 205 | Pallegedara .. .. | 111 | 3 | 17 | 27 | 2 | 17 | — | | | 84 | 1 | 0 |
| 209 | Hewanegedara .. .. | 318 | 0 | 39 | 122 | 2 | 3 | — | | | 195 | 2 | 36 |
| 210 | Horambawa .. .. | 826 | 1 | 5 | 83 | 1 | 5 | — | | | 743 | 0 | 0 |
| 212 | Etanpola .. .. | 539 | 3 | 34 | 96 | 3 | 36 | — | | | 442 | 3 | 38 |
| 213 | Kowulwewa .. .. | 317 | 0 | 39 | 164 | 0 | 36 | — | | | 153 | 0 | 3 |
| 214 | Ratnehera .. .. | 231 | 3 | 7 | 103 | 3 | 2 | — | | | 128 | 0 | 5 |
| 232 | Phalamedagoda .. .. | 466 | 1 | 0 | 139 | 2 | 10 | — | | | 326 | 2 | 30 |
| 1 | Kitulwela .. .. | 176 | 2 | 3 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 2 | Dalupotagedara .. .. | 65 | 2 | 17 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 3 | Ambalawa .. .. | 297 | 2 | 14 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 4 | Polkumbura .. .. | 164 | 1 | 11 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 5 | Madurupitiya .. .. | 95 | 0 | 2 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 14 | Murutenge .. .. | 2,137 | 2 | 13 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 64 | Dandagamuwa .. .. | 707 | 3 | 4 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 65 | Halpankotuwa .. .. | 84 | 3 | 15 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 66 | Dematagahawela .. .. | 189 | 3 | 38 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 67 | Telembugala .. .. | 613 | 0 | 38 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 77 | Limiyawatta .. .. | 400 | 2 | 21 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 201 | Ganangamuwa .. .. | 475 | 1 | 15 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 202 | Nakkawatta .. .. | 1,052 | 0 | 25 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 203 | Bihalpola .. .. | 567 | 0 | 17 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 204 | Ranasgalla .. .. | 282 | 2 | 13 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 206 | Mahagama .. .. | 125 | 2 | 1 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 207 | Bogahamulla .. .. | 78 | 3 | 1 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 208 | Alutwewa .. .. | 118 | 1 | 37 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 211 | Polpatwala .. .. | 337 | 2 | 0 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 216 | Dithawa .. .. | 765 | 0 | 36 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 215 | Dikiriwewa .. .. | 510 | 3 | 25 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 217 | Wattegedara .. .. | 477 | 2 | 4 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 218 | Kanugala .. .. | 523 | 2 | 4 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 219 | Digandeniya .. .. | 474 | 2 | 16 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 220 | Ihalamedagoda .. .. | 303 | 3 | 26 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 221 | Naramulata .. .. | 201 | 1 | 12 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 222 | Badullawewa .. .. | 82 | 0 | 35 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 223 | Ratnattuwa .. .. | 66 | 0 | 39 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 233 | Munmana .. .. | 201 | 1 | 30 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 234 | Walpolamulla .. .. | 306 | 1 | 35 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 235 | Udawelawatta .. .. | 565 | 1 | 34 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 236 | Morawila .. .. | 813 | 3 | 25 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 237 | Mutugala .. .. | 892 | 3 | 2 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 238 | Haliyala .. .. | 182 | 2 | 23 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| 239 | Mitiyagama .. .. | 1,181 | 2 | 10 | — | | | — | | | —* | | |
| | Total .. | 20,208 | 0 | 20 | 1,140 | 1 | 6 | — | | | 3,493 | 2 | 13 |

* To be dealt with in 1906.

*(b) Puttalam District.*

82. *Forest areas.*—The reserved forests of Tonigalamukalana and Parakandumukalana in the Pandita and Perawila pattus and Attavillukadu in the Puttalam and Rajakumara Wanni pattus were declared the property of the Crown under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

83. *Returns.*—The annexed Returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in this District and include the operations of the Assistant Government Agent :—

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Puttalam District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1904.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. | No. of Final Orders publisted. | Acreage disposed of. | | | | Abandoned. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | | |
| | | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. C. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1897 .. | 10 | 1700 3 27 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 3 0 | 8 3 0 |
| 1898 .. | 5 | 3641 3 16 | 3 | 1390 2 33 | — | — | 55 3 14 | 3 0 0 | 1449 2 7 |
| 1899 .. | 1 | 9 1 31 | 10 | 345 3 5 | 3391 1 15 | 26325 0 | — | — | 3737 0 20 |
| 1900 .. | 5 | 425 3 22 | 3 | 5 1 16 | 15 3 27 | 162 30 | 2 0 0 | — | 23 1 3 |
| 1901 .. | 4 | 3923 2 13 | 6 | 737 2 1 | 1 2 20 | 21 88 | 9 1 31 | — | 748 2 12 |
| 1902 .. | 3 | 954 3 32 | 2 | 2235 2 32 | 130 1 22 | 1307 50 | — | — | 2366 0 14 |
| 1903 .. | 5 | 920 1 12 | 4 | 747 1 29 | 98 0 0 | 1470 0 | — | — | 845 1 29 |
| 1904 .. | 5 | 622 2 20 | 2 | 424 0 4 | — | — | — | — | 424 0 4 |
| Total .. | 38 | 12199 2 13 | 30 | 5886 2 0 | 3637 1 4 | 29286 68 | 67 1 5 | 11 3 0 | 9602 3 9 |

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Puttalam District during the year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices published. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | | | Notices pending. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | Abandoned. | Number. | Extent. | |
| | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Brought forward from 1897 | 3 | 140 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 140 0 0 | 140 0 0 |
| Do. 1901 | 2 | 846 0 6 | 10 3 6 | 57 1 25 | 269 80 | — | 68 0 31 | — | 1 | 777 3 15 | 846 0 6 |
| Do. 1902 | 1 | 491 3 10 | 491 3 10 | — | — | — | 491 3 10 | — | — | — | 491 3 10 |
| Do. 1903 | 3 | 507 2 23 | 84 1 13 | — | — | 6 1 30 | 90 3 3 | — | 2 | 416 3 20 | 507 2 23 |
| Do. 1904 | 5 | 622 2 20 | 204 3 15 | — | — | — | 204 3 15 | — | 2 | 417 3 5 | 622 2 20 |
| Published in 1905 | 4 | 26204 1 1 | 26204 1 1 | — | — | — | 26204 1 1 | — | — | — | 26204 1 1 |
| Total .. | 18 | 28812 1 20 | 26996 0 5 | 57 1 25 | 269 80 | 6 1 30 | 27059 3 20 | — | 8 | 1752 2 0 | 28812 1 20 |

*(c) Chilaw District.*

84. *The Addipola case.*—The decision of the District Court of Chilaw in so far as it was adverse to the Crown-defendant in the case regarding the waste lands at Addipola was reversed by the judgment of the Appellate Court. The plaintiffs have notified their intention of prosecuting an appeal to the Privy Council.

85. *Inspection.*—In the month of December the villages of Payirandawa, Mahagama, Elapahala, Yoda-ela, Puliyankara, Puliyankadawara, and Meda Dambuwa in Pitigal Korale Central were inspected and settlement operations in respect of them commenced.

86. *Returns.*—The Returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances by the Assistant Government Agent. The Return E shows the villages in course of settlement by the Land Settlement Department.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Chilaw District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1904.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. | No. of Final Orders published. | Acreage disposed of. | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | |
| | | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1897 .. .. | 2 | 42 2 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1898 .. .. | 4 | 234 1 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1899 .. .. | 3 | 236 3 17 | 5 | 297 2 31 | — | — | 20 1 10 | 318 0 1 |
| 1900 .. .. | 1 | 140 2 12 | 2 | 49 3 35 | 57 2 26 | 664 13 | — | 107 2 21 |
| 1901 .. .. | 8 | 2715 2 4 | 1 | 306 3 36 | — | — | — | 306 3 36 |
| 1902 .. .. | 11 | 4806 3 12 | 5 | 5992 2 35 | — | — | — | 5992 2 35 |
| 1903 .. .. | 6 | 1845 0 38 | 4 | 432 0 13 | 43 2 35 | 484 0 | 15 2 1 | 491 1 9 |
| 1904 .. .. | 3 | 854 1 12 | 3 | 10 0 12 | 627 2 10 | 7078 0 | 218 2 33 | 856 1 15 |
| Total .. | 38 | 10976 0 33 | 20 | 7089 2 2 | 728 3 31 | 8226 13 | 254 2 4 | 8072 3 37 |

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Chilaw District during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices published. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | Abandoned. | Notices pending. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Sold. Extent. | Sold. Amount. | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | Number. | Extent. | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. C. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Brought forward from 1897 | 1 | 1 0 31 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 0 31 | — | 1 0 31 |
| Do. 1898 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. 1899 | 1 | 133 3 31 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 133 3 31 | 133 3 31 |
| Do. 1900 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. 1901 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. 1902 | 7 | 1181 1 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1181 1 4 | 1181 1 4 |
| Do. 1903 | 3 | 732 1 38 | — | 183 1 0 | 2748 75 | — | 183 1 0 | 2 | 549 0 38 | 732 1 38 |
| Do. 1904 | 3 | 854 1 12 | 169 1 12 | — | — | — | 169 1 12 | 2 | 685 0 0 | 854 1 12 |
| Published in 1905 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 15 | 2903 0 36 | 169 1 12 | 183 1 0 | 2748 75 | — | 352 2 12 | 1 0 31 | 12 2549 1 33 | 2903 0 36 |

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

| Number of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance | Area awaiting settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 70 | Puliyankara .. .. | 557 0 35 | 20 3 14 | — | 536 1 21 |
| 71 | Puliyankadawara .. .. | 395 2 35 | 9 0 21 | — | 386 2 14 |
| 73 | Yoda-ela .. .. | 98 1 30 | 24 1 0 | — | 74 0 30 |
| 74 | Mahagama .. .. | 689 0 10 | — | — | 689 0 10 |
| 75 | Elapahala .. .. | 471 1 19 | 6 1 18 | — | 465 0 1 |
| 76 | Payirandawa .. .. | 892 0 15 | — | — | 892 0 15 |
| 224 | Maha Dambuwa .. .. | 122 1 21 | — | — | 122 1 21 |
| | Total .. | 3,226 1 5 | 60 2 13 | — | 3,165 2 32 |

## NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

87. *Inspections.*—Work in this Province progressed rapidly during 1905. The block survey plans of 176 villages, most of which are situated in Nuwaragampalata, covering an extent of 108,642 acres, were dealt with in the field, visits being paid to the Province for this purpose in April and May by the Assistant Settlement Officer, in July and August by the Settlement Officer, the Assistant Settlement Officer, and the Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, and in September by the last-named officer.

88. *Resurveys.*—The number of surveyors engaged in the work of making the necessary resurveys was increased from one to four, but though all four surveyors were at work for most of the latter half of the year, they are not expected to finish the work in hand till the middle of the current year. The resurveys applied for in 1904 had with a few exceptions been received by the Settlement Officer before the end of 1905, but none of those required for the villages inspected in 1905 have yet arrived. It is, however, expected that the present staff of surveyors will be able to cope with the resurveys that will be applied for in 1906, as the area block-surveyed in the Province for which plans have not yet been received by the Settlement Officer is believed not to exceed 60,000 acres.

89. *Settlement operations.*—The work of settling the 151 villages covering 68,443 acres and 23 perches which were on hand at the end of 1904 was continued. Out of the above two groups making up 327 villages covering 177,085 acres, 102 villages covering an area of 44,493 acres had by the end of the year been completely settled and the final reports forwarded to the Surveyor-General for the preparation of the settlement plans. The number of villages completely settled by this Department is now 150, covering 69,804 acres. The number settled by the Government Agent is 17, covering 8,870 acres 3 roods aud 3 perches—making an aggregate of 167 villages covering 78,674 acres 3 roods and 3 perches in extent. The settlement of 53 more villages, 27,192 acres 3 roods and 11 perches in extent, has been finished, but has to be expressed in terms of demarcation surveys, which have not yet been received from the Surveyor-General.

90. *Settlement plans and village reports.*—Settlement plans have been received from the Surveyor-General for 22 out of the 102 settled villages.

The settlement of 53 out of these 102 villages had received the sanction of Government before the end of the year, and sanction for one more village has been received in January.

The number of villages for which printed village reports and settlement plans have been received and distributed is 41.

During the latter part of the year the Surveyor-General and Government Printer made a determined attempt to overtake arrears in the preparation of these plans and reports.

91. *Desirability of promptitude in preparing and distributing settlement plans.*—It is very desirable that the completion by the Land Settlement Department of the settlement of a village should be followed as soon as possible by the distribution of the village report and settlement plan, as it is not till this has been done that the settlement can be utilized in the administration of the Province.

92. *Claims under the Waste Lands Ordinance.*—The only claims made during the year to land noticed under the Waste Lands Ordinances were claims to small field encroachments in four villages, which were subsequently withdrawn, and to the waste land of Kongahawewa and Kumbukwewa, villages of Nuwaragam and Eppawala korales respectively. These two claims await investigation.

93. *Litigation.*—The two important claims referred to as pending in the report for 1904 were referred to the District Court and were disposed of as follows.

(1) The claim to 19 villages, made by a villager of Nallamudawa, was based on an alleged sannasa of 1680 A.D., the genuineness of which the Crown disputed. The claim was dismissed by the court on the preliminary issue of the non-registration of the alleged sannasa, and the area, noticed under the Waste Lands Ordinances, amounting to 6,276 acres 2 roods 8 perches, was declared to be the property of the Crown.

Since the delivery of the judgment the policy of providing chena and other reservations has been applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of these villages.

(2) The claim to the whole of Gonumeruwewa village of Kunchuttu korale of Hurulupalata, made by the incumbent of the local vihare on a sannasa of 1805 A.D., was dismissed by the District Court on the ground that the claim was barred by a decision of the Temple Lands Commissioner in 1864. The claimant has lodged an appeal against the judgment.

94. *Returns.*—The annexed Returns A, B1, B2, C, E, C1, and E1 show the progress of settlement work in the Province. The first two returns include the operations of the Government Agent. Returns B2, C, and E refer to the work of the Land Settlement Department only, and Returns C1 and E1 to that of the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the North-Central Province since the introduction of the Ordinance up to 31st December, 1904.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. | No. of Final Orders published. | Acreage disposed of. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Abandoned. | Total. |
| | | | | | Acreage. | Amount. | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1897 ... | 22 | 605 2 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 605 2 0 | 605 2 0 |
| 1898 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1899 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1900 ... | 2 | 1833 0 11 | 1 | 1092 0 0 | — | — | — | — | 1092 0 0 |
| 1901 ... | 2 | 598 0 22 | 1 | 613 1 11 | — | — | 127 3 0 | — | 741 0 11 |
| 1902 ... | 4 | 3009 0 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1903 ... | 34 | 15831 0 6 | 9 | 3711 2 21 | — | — | — | — | 3711 2 21 |
| 1904 ... | 138 | 57145 0 38 | 111 | 45023 2 22 | — | — | 1006 2 11 | 274 2 20 | 46304 3 13 |
| Total ... | 202 | 79022 0 0 | 122 | 50440 2 14 | — | — | 1134 1 11 | 880 0 20 | 52455 0 5 |

B 1.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the North-Central Province during the Year 1905.

| Particulars. | Notices published | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | | Notices pending. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | Abandoned. | Number. | Extent. | |
| | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Brought forward from 1903 | 1 | 620 0 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 620 0 9 | 620 0 9 |
| Do. 1904 | 61 | 25946 3 26 | 22784 3 36 | — | — | — | 22784 3 36 | — | 2 | 3161 3 30 | 25946 3 26 |
| Published in 1905 | 137 | 53681 2 7 | 41098 0 9 | — | — | — | 41098 0 9 | 0 1 18 | 39 | 12583 0 20 | 53681 2 7 |
| Total ... | 199 | 80248 2 2 | 63883 0 5 | — | — | — | 63883 0 5 | 0 1 18 | 42 | 16365 0 19 | 80248 2 2 |

B 2.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the North-Central Province during the Year 1905 (exclusive of Government Agent's Operations).

| Particulars. | Notices published. | | Manner of Disposal. | | | | | Notices pending. | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Extent. | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | Total disposed of. | Abandoned. | Number | Extent. | |
| | | | | Acreage. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| Brought forward from 1904 | 60 | 25247 2 6 | 22784 3 36 | — | — | — | 22784 3 36 | — | 1 | 2462 2 10 | 25247 2 6 |
| Published in 1905 | 136 | 53563 2 7 | 41098 0 9 | — | — | — | 41098 0 9 | 0 1 18 | 38 | 12465 0 20 | 53563 2 7 |
| Total ... | 196 | 78811 0 13 | 63883 0 5 | — | — | — | 63883 0 5 | 0 1 18 | 39 | 14927 2 30 | 78811 0 13 |

C.—Villages Completely Settled (New System.)

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | | | | Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sold. | Granted at Half-improved Value. | Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession. | Admitted Private. | Tank. | Reserved for Communal Purposes. | Occupied under Lease from the Crown. | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | Declared Private. |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 37 | Vilatikulama ... ... | 214 2 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 214 2 1 | — | — |
| 38 | Kohombagaswewa ... | 147 1 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 147 1 13 | — | — |
| 39 | Nawatkulama... ... | 2,509 2 23 | — | — | — | 37 3 6 | 70 3 12 | 121 0 22 | — | 2,279 3 23 | — | — |
| 40 | Pahalagalkandegama ... | 396 0 16 | — | — | — | 18 1 15 | 45 2 5 | 31 0 0 | — | 301 0 36 | — | — |
| 41 | Karagaswewa ... ... | 164 1 3 | — | — | — | 5 3 14 | 10 0 30 | 14 3 10 | — | 133 1 29 | — | — |
| 42 | Kidawarankulama ... | 1,633 1 19 | — | — | — | 86 1 8 | 176 0 34 | 161 2 18 | — | 1,209 0 39 | — | — |
| 43 | Ihalagalkandegama ... | 737 3 18 | — | — | — | 21 2 35 | 27 2 17 | 62 3 25 | 1 0 24 | 624 1 37 | — | — |
| 44 | Kanugahawewa ... | 635 2 25 | — | — | — | 12 2 33 | 23 0 15 | 55 2 36 | — | 544 0 21 | — | — |
| 45 | Timbiriwewa ... ... | 392 0 12 | — | — | — | 6 1 16 | 24 0 21 | 22 2 20 | — | 338 3 35 | — | — |
| 46 | Marakkalahammillewa ... | 813 2 15 | — | — | — | 31 1 16 | 78 0 8 | 105 1 28 | — | 598 3 3 | — | — |
| 47 | Siyambalagaswewa ... | 632 1 28 | — | — | — | 28 2 35 | 85 2 18 | 158 1 24 | — | 359 2 31 | — | — |
| 48 | Dachchidamana ... | 530 2 33 | — | — | — | 15 1 26 | 45 2 21 | 94 1 20 | — | 375 1 6 | — | — |
| 49 | Mahakumbukgollewa ... | 1,082 1 13 | — | — | — | 101 1 17 | 123 2 9 | 222 0 3 | — | 635 1 24 | — | — |
| 50 | Kudagama ... ... | 635 1 22 | 1 3 27 | — | — | 15 3 2 | 25 3 16 | — | — | 591 3 17 | — | — |
| 51 | Watarekkewa... ... | 1,214 2 23 | — | — | — | 70 0 26 | 88 1 37 | 68 0 38 | — | 987 3 2 | — | — |
| 52 | Tammannewewa ... | 660 0 29 | — | — | — | 34 2 37 | 92 2 0 | 43 1 2 | — | 489 2 30 | — | — |
| 53 | Puhuldiula ... ... | 1,019 1 22 | — | — | — | 15 3 9 | 35 3 25 | 105 0 20 | — | 862 2 8 | — | — |
| 54 | Katukeliyawa... ... | 762 0 8 | — | — | — | 23 1 30 | 36 2 9 | 107 0 0 | — | 595 0 9 | — | — |
| 55 | Anekattiya ... ... | 826 3 21 | — | — | — | 31 3 3 | 35 2 14 | 93 2 16 | — | 665 3 28 | — | — |
| 56 | Nagadaranewa ... | 705 2 21 | — | — | — | 41 3 13 | 27 1 27 | 101 1 0 | — | 535 0 21 | — | — |
| 57 | Punewa ... ... | 616 2 25 | 0 1 38 | — | — | 82 3 11 | 100 2 38 | 136 3 26 | 0 1 3 | 295 1 29 | — | — |
| 58 | Kudapunewa ... ... | 204 3 3 | — | — | — | 12 1 5 | 14 1 6 | 0 1 10 | 2 0 10 | 175 3 12 | — | — |
| 59 | Kudahammillewa ... | 958 3 1 | 1 0 8 | — | — | 50 3 5 | 71 1 23 | 116 0 0 | — | 719 2 5 | — | — |
| 60 | Periyakulam ... ... | 1,761 2 9 | — | — | — | 61 1 38 | 155 2 10 | 146 2 25 | — | 1,397 3 16 | — | — |
| 61 | Galkandegama ... | 530 0 20 | 0 1 30 | — | — | 21 2 25 | 40 2 8 | 81 3 30 | — | 385 2 7 | — | — |
| 62 | Kudakumbukgollewa ... | 576 3 27 | — | — | — | 26 0 2 | 33 2 37 | 80 3 10 | — | 436 1 18 | — | — |
| 63 | Kongaskada ... ... | 960 0 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 960 0 23 | — | — |
| 64 | Kudasiyambalagaskada ... | 348 0 37 | — | — | — | 7 3 6 | 25 3 0 | 41 0 32 | — | 273 1 39 | — | — |
| 65 | Mahasiyambalagaskada ... | 619 0 9 | — | — | — | 14 0 10 | 29 2 36 | 64 2 4 | — | 510 2 39 | — | — |
| 66 | Medagama ... ... | 329 0 1 | — | — | — | 3 0 39 | 10 2 3 | 24 0 5 | — | 291 0 34 | — | — |
| 67 | Kudakongaskada ... | 479 2 7 | — | — | — | 17 2 19 | 50 3 24 | 77 2 3 | — | 333 2 1 | — | — |
| 69 | Karuwalagaswewa ... | 114 0 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 114 0 35 | — | — |
| 71 | Millagahawewa ... | 254 1 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 144 0 33 | — | 110 0 21 | — | — |
| 89 | Palugollewa ... ... | 585 0 38 | — | — | — | 15 3 35 | 31 1 35 | 144 2 33 | — | 393 0 15 | — | — |
| 90 | Weditibbagala ... | 879 2 15 | — | — | — | 25 0 30 | 35 1 1 | — | — | 819 0 24 | — | — |
| 91 | Mahahapmalgollewa ... | 492 1 30 | — | — | — | — | — | 62 3 5 | — | 429 2 25 | — | — |
| 92 | Kudahapmalgollewa ... | 100 3 20 | — | — | — | 6 2 5 | 8 0 0 | — | — | 86 1 15 | — | — |
| 93 | Irampaikkulama ... | 1,252 0 10 | 0 3 5 | — | — | 50 0 38 | 99 1 20 | — | 0 3 16 | 1,100 3 11 | — | — |
| 94 | Wannangala ... ... | 335 0 22 | — | — | — | 15 2 28 | 14 0 6 | — | — | 305 1 28 | — | — |
| 96 | Kelegama ... ... | 489 3 0 | — | — | — | 7 1 20 | 23 3 35 | — | — | 458 1 25 | — | — |
| 97 | Ihalagama ... ... | 96 1 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 96 1 20 | — | — |
| 98 | Dangollewa ... ... | 154 0 15 | — | — | — | 4 0 27 | 9 1 26 | — | — | 140 2 2 | — | — |
| 99 | Walahamalewa ... | 692 0 39 | — | — | — | 13 0 11 | 26 3 0 | — | — | 652 1 28 | — | — |
| 100 | Akirikanda ... ... | 436 0 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 436 0 3 | — | — |
| 101 | Sarakkuwa ... ... | 72 3 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 72 3 3 | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | 83 3 13 | | |

| | | |

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | | | | | Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sold. | Granted at Half-improved Value. | Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession. | Admitted Private. | Tank. | Reserved for Communal Purposes. | Occupied under Lease from the Crown. | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | Declared Private. |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 196 | Dangollegama ... ... | 296 0 33 | — | — | — | 6 1 7 | 9 0 5 | 80 2 32 | — | 200 0 29 | — | —* |
| 197 | Henapolayagama ... | 99 0 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99 0 27 | — | —* |
| 199 | Galenbindunuwewa ... | 71 1 38 | — | — | — | 0 0 6 | — | — | — | 71 1 32 | — | —* |
| 202 | Golumaradankulama ... | 1,010 3 0 | — | — | — | 17 3 7 | 20 0 10 | — | — | 972 3 23 | — | —* |
| 203 | Pahalagama ... ... | 256 1 7 | — | — | — | 19 1 18 | 27 0 15 | 185 2 20 | — | 24 0 34 | — | —* |
| 204 | Potiyagama ... ... | 466 2 14 | — | — | — | 14 3 37 | 27 2 4 | 125 1 0 | — | 298 3 13 | — | —* |
| 205 | Kelegama ... ... | 401 3 34 | — | — | — | 7 0 15 | 15 0 1 | 60 2 5 | — | 319 1 13 | — | —* |
| 206 | Watupolayagama ... | 140 3 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 140 3 18 | — | —* |
| 207 | Doranewa ... ... | 328 0 36 | — | — | — | 6 2 7 | 14 1 27 | — | — | 307 1 2 | — | —* |
| 208 | Wetiyawa ... ... | 232 2 23 | — | — | — | 11 3 11 | 30 1 30 | — | — | 190 1 22 | — | —* |
| 209 | Acharigama ... ... | 207 0 23 | — | — | — | 5 1 3 | 29 0 9 | — | — | 172 3 11 | — | —* |
| 210 | Gurugama ... ... | 343 2 11 | — | — | — | 2 0 7 | 6 3 12 | — | — | 334 2 32 | — | —* |
| 211 | Solonwewa ... ... | 338 0 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 338 0 26 | — | —* |
| 213 | Malwanagama... ... | 140 3 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 140 3 26 | — | —* |
| 214 | Mahabellankadawala ... | 665 2 18 | — | — | — | 30 1 19 | 64 2 0 | 35 0 35 | — | 535 2 4 | — | —* |
| 215 | Horambuwagama ... | 759 1 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 759 1 17 | — | —* |
| 216 | Brakmanagama ... | 649 3 38 | — | — | — | 5 3 4 | 8 0 7 | — | — | 636 0 27 | — | —* |
| 217 | Rambawewa ... ... | 6 1 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 1 13 | — | —* |
| 218 | Medenikalla ... ... | 238 1 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 238 1 15 | — | —* |
| 219 | Kalundegama ... ... | 342 1 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 342 1 25 | — | —* |
| 220 | Galayagama ... ... | 604 3 18 | — | — | — | 6 1 2 | — | — | — | 598 2 16 | — | —* |
| 221 | Galenbindunuwewa ... | 115 0 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 115 0 15 | — | —* |
| 222 | Lunuwewa ... ... | 166 1 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 166 1 15 | — | —* |
| 223 | Attorewa ... ... | 131 3 37 | — | — | — | 31 1 13 | 20 1 25 | — | — | 80 0 39 | — | —* |
| 224 | Mylewa ... ... | 98 2 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 98 2 5 | — | —* |
| 225 | Pantiyawa ... ... | 363 1 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 363 1 0 | — | —* |
| 226 | Mahapalugaswewa ... | 270 0 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 270 0 36 | — | —* |
| 227 | Kudapalugaswewa ... | 101 2 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 101 2 14 | — | —* |
| 228 | Wirawewa ... ... | 252 0 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 252 0 14 | — | —* |
| 230 | Thodottukattiyawewa ... | 284 3 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 284 3 19 | — | —* |
| 231 | Iniennewa ... ... | 249 3 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 249 3 10 | — | —* |
| 232 | Dematawewa ... ... | 660 0 23 | — | — | — | 83 2 28 | 43 3 17 | 38 3 25 | — | 493 2 33 | — | —* |
| 233 | Keditokuwa ... ... | 324 2 28 | — | — | — | 10 3 36 | — | — | — | 313 2 32 | — | —* |
| 260 | Attikulama ... ... | 316 1 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 316 1 35 | — | —* |
| 261 | Kudapaladikulama ... | 423 2 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 423 2 35 | — | —* |
| 262 | Nanikulama ... ... | 353 3 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 353 3 15 | — | —* |
| 263 | Mahapaladikkulama ... | 928 3 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 928 3 20 | — | —* |
| 264 | Potupitiyagama ... | 640 2 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 640 2 10 | — | —* |
| 265 | Unagaswewa ... ... | 325 3 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 325 3 35 | — | —* |
| 266 | Tammanakulama ... | 766 1 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 766 1 20 | — | —* |
| 272 | Maharatmale ... ... | 629 3 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 629 3 15 | — | —* |
| 277 | Ihalawewa ... ... | 99 3 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99 3 39 | — | —* |
| 284 | Medduwagama ... | 103 3 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 103 3 30 | — | —* |
| 294 | Acharigama ... ... | 490 1 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 490 1 37 | — | —* |
| 295 | Siyambalawa ... ... | 62 2 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 62 2 0 | — | —* |
| 309 | Eramuduwagama ... | 277 1 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 277 1 20 | — | —* |
| 369 | Makulewa ... ... | 194 0 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 194 0 31 | — | —* |
| | Total ... | 69,804 0 4 | 7 3 13 | — | — | 1,719 2 10 | 2,889 0 12 | 4,037 3 29 | 4 1 13 | 61,145 1 7 | — | — |

* Final report forwarded.

## E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area awaiting Settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Nuwaragam Palata.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 24 | Nelunkanniya ... ... | 643 2 2 | 60 3 33 | — | 582 2 9 |
| 36 | Nallamudawa ... ... | 504 3 28 | 157 1 21 | 347 2 7 | — |
| 68 | Ratmalawetiya ... ... | 633 2 7 | 79 0 14 | 554 1 33 | — |
| 70 | Kurundankulama ... ... | 345 3 0 | 19 3 36 | 325 3 4 | — |
| 72 | Galtanwewa ... ... | 429 1 14 | 18 1 14 | 411 0 0 | — |
| 73 | Kudawewa ... ... | 86 3 36 | 13 1 38 | 73 1 38 | — |
| 74 | Kelegama ... ... | 339 1 33 | — | 339 1 33 | — |
| 75 | Siyambalagaswewa ... ... | 124 3 0 | 3 1 25 | 121 1 15 | — |
| 76 | Kuttikulama ... ... | 312 2 32 | 31 2 36 | 280 3 36 | — |
| 77 | Aliyawetunawewa ... ... | 315 3 5 | — | 315 3 5 | — |
| 78 | Rotawewa ... ... | 321 3 4 | 10 3 25 | 310 3 19 | — |
| 79 | Mawatawewa ... ... | 523 0 29 | 156 3 14 | 366 1 15 | — |
| 80 | Radagama ... ... | 173 3 20 | 13 1 35 | 160 1 25 | — |
| 81 | Ambagahawewa ... ... | 103 3 37 | 10 1 12 | 93 2 25 | — |
| 82 | Hammillakulama ... ... | 685 0 12 | 60 2 27 | 624 1 25 | — |
| 83 | Kodalikkulama ... ... | 390 1 28 | 41 2 36 | 348 2 32 | — |
| 84 | Ratmalagahawewa ... ... | 241 2 1 | 18 0 27 | 223 1 14 | — |
| 85 | Timbiriyawa ... ... | 1,083 3 18 | 73 1 25 | 1,010 1 33 | — |
| 86 | Gonumeruwewa ... ... | 2,675 0 5 | 212 1 35 | — | 2,462 2 10 |
| 87 | Kudapalugollewa ... ... | 395 2 35 | 15 2 15 | 380 0 20 | — |
| 88 | Punewekudapalugollewa ... | 597 3 15 | 19 3 10 | 577 2 0 | 0 2 5 |
| 95 | Kadawatgama ... ... | 1,094 3 3 | 244 1 0 | 850 2 3 | — |
| 113 | Madawachchiya ... ... | 1,339 1 3 | 191 3 37 | — | 1,147 1 6 |
| 114 | Migahawewa ... ... | 416 0 10 | 36 0 37 | 378 1 38 | 1 1 15 |
| 116 | Konakumbukgollewa ... ... | 1,304 3 33 | 40 0 32 | 1,264 3 1 | — |
| 122 | Kanugahawewa ... ... | 1,479 1 18 | 59 0 29 | — | 1,420 0 29 |
| 123 | Wahamalgollewa ... ... | 512 1 13 | 58 2 18 | — | 453 2 35 |
| 124 | Ratmalagahawewa ... ... | 375 2 15 | 33 0 21 | — | 342 1 34 |
| 125 | Horawatibbawewa ... ... | 365 2 37 | 36 3 23 | 328 3 14 | — |
| 129 | Ambagaswewa ... ... | 1,374 1 25 | 141 1 38 | — | 1,232 3 27 |
| 130 | Harakweldamana ... ... | 1,071 1 38 | 25 3 39 | — | 1,045 1 39 |
| 131 | Medagama ... ... | 416 1 37 | 40 3 15 | — | 375 2 22 |
| 133 | Kadurugasdamana ... ... | 1,410 1 28 | 129 0 30 | — | 1,281 0 38 |
| 139 | Pallankulama ... ... | 796 3 0 | 142 0 23 | 654 2 17 | — |
| 140 | Mahadunnabindunuwewa ... | 380 2 20 | 112 2 32 | — | 267 3 28 |
| 143 | Ratmale ... ... | 864 0 32 | 104 2 17 | — | 759 2 15 |
| 144 | Siyambalagaswewa ... ... | 1,008 3 0 | 62 1 10 | — | 946 1 30 |
| 145 | Parasangahawewa ... ... | 582 0 23 | 39 2 22 | — | 542 2 1 |
| 146 | Ichchankulama ... ... | 845 2 35 | 70 2 9 | — | 775 0 26 |
| 147 | Pandiyankadawala ... ... | 2,661 2 2 | 346 3 31 | — | 2,314 2 11 |
| 154 | Mahawewa ... ... | 347 2 24 | 43 0 25 | — | 304 1 39 |
| 155 | Gonewa ... ... | 170 0 11 | 21 1 29 | 148 2 22 | — |
| 157 | Rambewa ... ... | 1,598 3 18 | 135 1 25 | — | 1,463 1 33 |
| 158 | Sangilikkulama ... ... | 1,334 3 14 | 69 1 26 | — | 1,265 1 28 |
| 159 | Palukandewewa ... ... | 640 3 14 | 23 2 5 | — | 617 1 9 |
| 162 | Mankadawala ... ... | 1,921 0 24 | 441 1 22 | — | 1,479 3 2 |
| 163 | Kopakulama ... ... | 2,032 3 15 | 295 0 39 | 1,712 2 27 | 24 3 29 |
| 164 | Puliyankulama ... ... | 2,460 3 33 | 392 2 23 | — | 2,068 1 10 |
| 166 | Kattamankulama ... ... | 1,020 2 15 | 55 2 14 | — | 965 0 1 |
| 168 | Ukkulankulama ... ... | 1,815 2 32 | 108 1 13 | — | 1,707 1 19 |
| 169 | Pudukkulama ... ... | 1,181 3 15 | 32 0 12 | — | 1,149 3 3 |
| 170 | Maradankulama ... ... | 1,868 3 8 | 97 2 35 | 1,767 3 8 | 3 1 5 |
| 180 | Ipologama ... ... | 1,081 0 34 | 194 2 4 | 886 2 30 | — |
| 188 | Mediyawa ... ... | 689 3 9 | 274 2 2 | — | 415 1 7 |
| 189 | Kadigawa ... ... | 250 2 37 | 15 2 11 | 235 0 26 | — |
| 191 | Ambagaswewa ... ... | 425 0 13 | 133 3 38 | 279 2 30 | 11 1 25 |
| 192 | Bulnewa ... ... | 829 0 24 | 47 1 32 | — | 781 2 32 |
| 194 | Nambadewa ... ... | 412 3 36 | 134 2 35 | 267 2 8 | 10 2 33 |
| 198 | Kelediulwewa ... ... | 657 2 30 | 125 1 8 | — | 532 1 22 |
| 200 | Mahailluppallama ... ... | 1,631 0 21 | 6 2 34 | 1,624 1 27 | — |
| 201 | Maduruwagama ... ... | 227 0 25 | — | 227 0 25 | — |
| 212 | Mehiellewa ... ... | 460 3 17 | 134 2 4 | 326 0 38 | 0 0 15 |
| 229 | Nawagattegama ... ... | 406 1 3 | 175 3 19 | 228 3 5 | 1 2 19 |
| 246 | Tammannewa ... ... | 222 2 10 | — | 222 2 10 | — |
| 247 | Kurundankulama ... ... | 752 1 27 | 13 3 36 | — | 738 1 31 |
| 248 | Kulankulama ... ... | 199 0 0 | — | 199 0 0 | — |
| 249 | Bandiyalankulama ... ... | 461 1 26 | 30 3 13 | — | 430 2 13 |
| 250 | Kammalakkulama ... ... | 688 2 38 | 41 2 23 | 645 1 20 | 1 2 35 |
| 251 | Kudawewa ... ... | 257 3 6 | — | — | 257 3 6 |
| 252 | Iluppakanniya ... ... | 1,081 0 2 | 118 2 6 | 962 0 16 | 0 1 20 |
| 253 | Hammillewa ... ... | 486 3 1 | 3 1 20 | 433 1 21 | — |
| 254 | Mahakalattewa ... ... | 845 0 0 | 111 2 0 | 733 2 0 | — |

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | | | | | | Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sold. | Granted at Half-improved Value. | Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession. | Admitted Private. | Tank. | Reserved for Communal Purposes. | Occupied under Lease from the Crown. | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | Declared Private. |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 196 | Dangollegama ... ... | 296 0 33 | — | — | — | 6 1 7 | 9 0 5 | 80 2 32 | — | 200 0 29 | — | —* |
| 197 | Henapolayagama ... | 99 0 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99 0 27 | — | —* |
| 199 | Galenbindunuwewa ... | 71 1 38 | — | — | — | 0 0 6 | — | — | — | 71 1 32 | — | —* |
| 202 | Golumaradankulama ... | 1,010 3 0 | — | — | — | 17 3 7 | 20 0 10 | — | — | 972 3 23 | — | —* |
| 203 | Pahalagama ... ... | 256 1 7 | — | — | — | 19 1 18 | 27 0 15 | 185 2 20 | — | 24 0 34 | — | —* |
| 204 | Potiyagama ... ... | 466 2 14 | — | — | — | 14 3 37 | 27 2 4 | 125 1 0 | — | 298 3 13 | — | —* |
| 205 | Kelegama ... ... | 401 3 34 | — | — | — | 7 0 15 | 15 0 1 | 60 2 5 | — | 319 1 13 | — | —* |
| 206 | Watupolayagama ... | 140 3 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 140 3 18 | — | —* |
| 207 | Doranewa ... ... | 328 0 36 | — | — | — | 6 2 7 | 14 1 27 | — | — | 307 1 2 | — | —* |
| 208 | Wetiyawa ... ... | 232 2 23 | — | — | — | 11 3 11 | 30 1 30 | — | — | 190 1 22 | — | —* |
| 209 | Acharigama ... ... | 207 0 23 | — | — | — | 5 1 3 | 29 0 9 | — | — | 172 3 11 | — | —* |
| 210 | Gurugama ... ... | 343 2 11 | — | — | — | 2 0 7 | 6 3 12 | — | — | 334 2 32 | — | —* |
| 211 | Solonwewa ... ... | 338 0 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 338 0 26 | — | —* |
| 213 | Malwanagama... ... | 140 3 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 140 3 26 | — | —* |
| 214 | Mahabellankadawala ... | 665 2 18 | — | — | — | 30 1 19 | 64 2 0 | 35 0 35 | — | 535 2 4 | — | —* |
| 215 | Horambuwagama ... | 759 1 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 759 1 17 | — | —* |
| 216 | Brakmanagama ... | 649 3 38 | — | — | — | 5 3 4 | 8 0 7 | — | — | 636 0 27 | — | —* |
| 217 | Rambawewa ... ... | 6 1 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 1 13 | — | —* |
| 218 | Medenikalla ... ... | 238 1 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 238 1 15 | — | —* |
| 219 | Kalundegama ... ... | 342 1 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 342 1 25 | — | —* |
| 220 | Galayagama ... ... | 604 3 18 | — | — | — | 6 1 2 | — | — | — | 598 2 16 | — | —* |
| 221 | Galenbindunuwewa ... | 115 0 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 115 0 15 | — | —* |
| 222 | Lunuwewa ... ... | 166 1 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 166 1 15 | — | —* |
| 223 | Attorewa ... ... | 131 3 37 | — | — | — | 31 1 13 | 20 1 25 | — | — | 80 0 39 | — | —* |
| 224 | Mylewa ... ... | 98 2 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 98 2 5 | — | —* |
| 225 | Pantiyawa ... ... | 363 1 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 363 1 0 | — | —* |
| 226 | Mahapalugaswewa ... | 270 0 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 270 0 36 | — | —* |
| 227 | Kudapalugaswewa ... | 101 2 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 101 2 14 | — | —* |
| 228 | Wirawewa ... ... | 252 0 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 252 0 14 | — | —* |
| 230 | Thodottukattiyawewa ... | 284 3 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 284 3 19 | — | —* |
| 231 | Iriennewa ... ... | 249 3 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 249 3 10 | — | —* |
| 232 | Dematawewa ... ... | 660 0 23 | — | — | — | 83 2 28 | 43 3 17 | 38 3 25 | — | 493 2 33 | — | —* |
| 233 | Keditokuwa ... ... | 324 2 28 | — | — | — | 10 3 36 | — | — | — | 313 2 32 | — | —* |
| 260 | Attikulama ... ... | 316 1 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 316 1 35 | — | —* |
| 261 | Kudapaladikulama ... | 423 2 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 423 2 35 | — | —* |
| 262 | Nanikulama ... ... | 353 3 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 353 3 15 | — | —* |
| 263 | Mahapaladikkulama ... | 928 3 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 928 3 20 | — | —* |
| 264 | Potupitiyagama ... | 640 2 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 640 2 10 | — | —* |
| 265 | Unagaswewa ... ... | 325 3 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 325 3 35 | — | —* |
| 266 | Tammanakulama ... | 766 1 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 766 1 20 | — | —* |
| 272 | Maharatmale ... ... | 629 3 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 629 3 15 | — | —* |
| 277 | Ihalawewa ... ... | 99 3 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99 3 39 | — | —* |
| 284 | Medduwagama ... | 103 3 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 103 3 30 | — | —* |
| 294 | Acharigama ... ... | 490 1 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 490 1 37 | — | —* |
| 295 | Siyambalawa ... ... | 62 2 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 62 2 0 | — | —* |
| 309 | Eramuduwagama ... | 277 1 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 277 1 20 | — | —* |
| 369 | Makulewa ... ... | 194 0 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 194 0 31 | — | —* |
| | Total ... | 69,804 0 4 | 7 3 13 | — | — | 1,719 2 10 | 2,889 0 12 | 4,037 3 29 | 4 1 13 | 61,145 1 7 | — | — |

* Final report forwarded.

## E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area awaiting Settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Nuwaragam Palata.* | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 24 | Nelunkanniya ... ... | 643 2 2 | 60 3 33 | — | 582 2 9 |
| 36 | Nallamudawa ... ... | 504 3 28 | 157 1 21 | 347 2 7 | — |
| 68 | Ratmalawetiya ... ... | 633 2 7 | 79 0 14 | 554 1 33 | — |
| 70 | Kurundankulama ... ... | 345 3 0 | 19 3 36 | 325 3 4 | — |
| 72 | Galtanwewa ... ... | 429 1 14 | 18 1 14 | 411 0 0 | — |
| 73 | Kudawewa ... ... | 86 3 36 | 13 1 38 | 73 1 38 | — |
| 74 | Kelegama ... ... | 339 1 33 | — | 339 1 33 | — |
| 75 | Siyambalagaswewa ... ... | 124 3 0 | 3 1 25 | 121 1 15 | — |
| 76 | Kuttikulama ... ... | 312 2 32 | 31 2 36 | 280 3 36 | — |
| 77 | Aliyawetunawewa ... ... | 315 3 5 | — | 315 3 5 | — |
| 78 | Rotawewa ... ... | 321 3 4 | 10 3 25 | 310 3 19 | — |
| 79 | Mawatawewa ... ... | 523 0 29 | 156 3 14 | 366 1 15 | — |
| 80 | Radagama ... ... | 173 3 20 | 13 1 35 | 160 1 25 | — |
| 81 | Ambagahawewa ... ... | 103 3 37 | 10 1 12 | 93 2 25 | — |
| 82 | Hammillakulama ... ... | 685 0 12 | 60 2 27 | 624 1 25 | — |
| 83 | Kodalikkulama ... ... | 390 1 28 | 41 2 36 | 348 2 32 | — |
| 84 | Ratmalagahawewa ... ... | 241 2 1 | 18 0 27 | 223 1 14 | — |
| 85 | Timbiriyawa ... ... | 1,083 3 18 | 73 1 25 | 1,010 1 33 | — |
| 86 | Gonumeruwewa ... ... | 2,675 0 5 | 212 1 35 | — | 2,462 2 10 |
| 87 | Kudapalugollewa ... ... | 395 2 35 | 15 2 15 | 380 0 20 | — |
| 88 | Punewekudapalugollewa ... | 597 3 15 | 19 3 10 | 577 2 0 | 0 2 5 |
| 95 | Kadawatgama ... ... | 1,094 3 3 | 244 1 0 | 850 2 3 | — |
| 113 | Madawachchiya ... ... | 1,339 1 3 | 191 3 37 | — | 1,147 1 6 |
| 114 | Migahawewa ... ... | 416 0 10 | 36 0 37 | 378 1 38 | 1 1 15 |
| 116 | Konakumbukgollewa ... ... | 1,304 3 33 | 40 0 32 | 1,264 3 1 | — |
| 122 | Kanugahawewa ... ... | 1,479 1 18 | 59 0 29 | — | 1,420 0 29 |
| 123 | Wahamalgollewa ... ... | 512 1 13 | 58 2 18 | — | 453 2 35 |
| 124 | Ratmalagahawewa ... ... | 375 2 15 | 33 0 21 | — | 342 1 34 |
| 125 | Horawatibbawewa ... ... | 365 2 37 | 36 3 23 | 328 3 14 | — |
| 129 | Ambagaswewa ... ... | 1,374 1 25 | 141 1 38 | — | 1,232 3 27 |
| 130 | Harakweldamana ... ... | 1,071 1 38 | 25 3 39 | — | 1,045 1 39 |
| 131 | Medagama ... ... | 416 1 37 | 40 3 15 | — | 375 2 22 |
| 133 | Kadurugasdamana ... ... | 1,410 1 28 | 129 0 30 | — | 1,281 0 38 |
| 139 | Pallankulama ... ... | 796 3 0 | 142 0 23 | 654 2 17 | — |
| 140 | Mahadunnabindunuwewa ... | 380 2 20 | 112 2 32 | — | 267 3 28 |
| 143 | Ratmale ... ... | 864 0 32 | 104 2 17 | — | 759 2 15 |
| 144 | Siyambalagaswewa ... ... | 1,008 3 0 | 62 1 10 | — | 946 1 30 |
| 145 | Parasangahawewa ... ... | 582 0 23 | 39 2 22 | — | 542 2 1 |
| 146 | Ichchankulama ... ... | 845 2 35 | 70 2 9 | — | 775 0 26 |
| 147 | Pandiyankadawala ... ... | 2,661 2 2 | 346 3 31 | — | 2,314 2 11 |
| 154 | Mahawewa ... ... | 347 2 24 | 43 0 25 | — | 304 1 39 |
| 155 | Gonewa ... ... | 170 0 11 | 21 1 29 | 148 2 22 | — |
| 157 | Rambewa ... ... | 1,598 3 18 | 135 1 25 | — | 1,463 1 33 |
| 158 | Sangilikkulama ... ... | 1,334 3 14 | 69 1 26 | — | 1,265 1 28 |
| 159 | Palukandewewa ... ... | 640 3 14 | 23 2 5 | — | 617 1 9 |
| 162 | Mankadawala ... ... | 1,921 0 24 | 441 1 22 | — | 1,479 3 2 |
| 163 | Kopakulama ... ... | 2,032 3 15 | 295 0 39 | 1,712 2 27 | 24 3 29 |
| 164 | Puliyankulama ... ... | 2,460 3 33 | 392 2 23 | — | 2,068 1 10 |
| 166 | Kattamankulama ... ... | 1,020 2 15 | 55 2 14 | — | 965 0 1 |
| 168 | Ukkulankulama ... ... | 1,815 2 32 | 108 1 13 | — | 1,707 1 19 |
| 169 | Pudukkulama ... ... | 1,181 3 15 | 32 0 12 | — | 1,149 3 3 |
| 170 | Maradankulama ... ... | 1,868 3 8 | 97 2 35 | 1,767 3 8 | 3 1 5 |
| 180 | Ipologama ... ... | 1,081 0 34 | 194 2 4 | 886 2 30 | — |
| 188 | Mediyawa ... ... | 689 3 9 | 274 2 2 | — | 415 1 7 |
| 189 | Kadigawa ... ... | 250 2 37 | 15 2 11 | 235 0 26 | — |
| 191 | Ambagaswewa ... ... | 425 0 13 | 133 3 38 | 279 2 30 | 11 1 25 |
| 192 | Bulnewa ... ... | 829 0 24 | 47 1 32 | — | 781 2 32 |
| 194 | Nambadewa ... ... | 412 3 36 | 134 2 35 | 267 2 8 | 10 2 33 |
| 198 | Kelediulwewa ... ... | 657 2 30 | 125 1 8 | — | 532 1 22 |
| 200 | Mahailluppallama ... ... | 1,631 0 21 | 6 2 34 | 1,624 1 27 | — |
| 201 | Maduruwagama ... ... | 227 0 25 | — | 227 0 25 | — |
| 212 | Mehiellewa ... ... | 460 3 17 | 134 2 4 | 326 0 38 | 0 0 15 |
| 229 | Nawagattegama ... ... | 406 1 3 | 175 3 19 | 228 3 5 | 1 2 19 |
| 246 | Tammannewa ... ... | 222 2 10 | — | 222 2 10 | — |
| 247 | Kurundankulama ... ... | 752 1 27 | 13 3 36 | — | 738 1 31 |
| 248 | Kulankulama ... ... | 199 0 0 | — | 199 0 0 | — |
| 249 | Bandiyalankulama ... ... | 461 1 26 | 30 3 13 | — | 430 2 13 |
| 250 | Kammalakkulama ... ... | 688 2 38 | 41 2 23 | 645 1 20 | 1 2 35 |
| 251 | Kudawewa ... ... | 257 3 6 | — | — | 257 3 6 |
| 252 | Iluppakanniya ... ... | 1,081 0 2 | 118 2 6 | 962 0 16 | 0 1 20 |
| 253 | Hammillewa ... ... | 436 3 1 | 3 1 20 | 433 1 21 | — |
| 254 | Mahakalattewa ... ... | 845 0 0 | 111 2 0 | 733 2 0 | — |

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System)—*contd.*

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area awaiting Settlements. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 255 | Ichchankulama ... ... | 507 1 15 | 8 2 15 | — | 498 3 0 |
| 256 | Kudakalattewa ... ... | 882 2 37 | 86 0 15 | 786 2 2 | 10 0 20 |
| 257 | Ponnarankulama ... ... | 343 1 25 | 34 0 30 | 305 1 15 | 3 3 20 |
| 258 | Kombichchikulama ... ... | 1,203 3 35 | 80 3 25 | 1,115 2 20 | 7 1 30 |
| 259 | Wanniyankulama ... ... | 1,627 3 8 | 45 2 30 | — | 1,582 0 18 |
| 267 | Kirikkulama ... ... | 1,307 0 6 | 38 2 26 | 1,268 1 20 | — |
| 268 | Kudanelunkulama ... ... | 368 0 20 | 29 2 30 | 338 1 30 | — |
| 269 | Pulutumankulama ... ... | 832 2 20 | 73 2 25 | — | 758 3 35 |
| 270 | Ilakkawiddawewa ... ... | 1,540 3 30 | 330 3 16 | — | 1,210 0 14 |
| 271 | Mahakongaskada ... ... | 2,208 0 17 | 107 3 0 | — | 2,100 1 17 |
| 273 | Kudaratmale ... ... | 1,125 1 28 | 76 0 20 | — | 1,049 1 8 |
| 274 | Alankulama ... ... | 361 2 22 | 78 1 22 | 273 1 0 | 10 0 0 |
| 275 | Haggomuwa ... ... | 128 2 20 | 25 3 10 | 102 1 25 | 0 1 25 |
| 276 | Potanegama ... ... | 741 1 21 | 83 1 29 | — | 657 3 32 |
| 278 | Korakehewa ... ... | 1,243 3 6 | 18 3 0 | 1,225 0 6 | — |
| 279 | Galayagama ... ... | 414 2 4 | 15 2 29 | 398 3 15 | — |
| 280 | Ulukkulama ... ... | 2,013 3 26 | 198 1 38 | — | 1,815 1 28 |
| 281 | Indigaspotana ... ... | 953 2 11 | 65 3 31 | — | 887 2 20 |
| 282 | Iluppankadawala ... ... | 879 1 26 | 143 0 18 | 736 1 8 | — |
| 283 | Ikiriwewa ... ... | 101 0 13 | 28 2 33 | 63 1 20 | 9 0 0 |
| 285 | Migahawewa ... ... | 223 1 32 | 16 1 12 | 207 0 20 | — |
| 286 | Nebadewa ... ... | 1,584 2 26 | 202 3 15 | — | 1,381 3 11 |
| 287 | Waduressegama ... ... | 953 1 12 | 22 1 25 | 930 3 27 | — |
| 288 | Alutwewa ... ... | 182 1 35 | — | 182 1 35 | — |
| 289 | Siyambalawa ... ... | 1,134 2 22 | 10 3 20 | 1,123 3 2 | — |
| 290 | Kudanelubewa ... ... | 291 1 26 | 7 3 5 | 283 2 21 | — |
| 291 | Kirimetiyawa ... ... | 528 2 8 | 6 3 13 | 521 2 35 | — |
| 292 | Diwulwewa ... ... | 549 2 11 | 106 3 17 | — | 442 2 34 |
| 293 | Helambewa ... ... | 288 2 10 | 21 1 25 | 267 0 25 | — |
| 296 | Moragoda ... ... | 803 2 38 | 96 1 27 | — | 707 1 11 |
| 297 | Kadahatawewa ... ... | 139 1 13 | 57 2 38 | 81 2 15 | — |
| 298 | Mirihenegama ... ... | 152 1 30 | 20 2 0 | 130 2 15 | 1 1 15 |
| 299 | Kumbukgahawewa ... ... | 799 3 21 | 130 1 27 | — | 669 1 34 |
| 300 | Karagahawewa ... ... | 1,228 0 25 | 119 1 23 | — | 1,108 3 2 |
| 301 | Gambirigaswewa ... ... | 659 2 36 | 60 0 35 | — | 599 2 1 |
| 302 | Ihalatalawa ... ... | 1,028 0 16 | 389 0 28 | — | 638 3 28 |
| 303 | Hinguruwewa ... ... | 417 3 28 | 13 3 0 | 404 0 28 | — |
| 304 | Kurunduwewa ... ... | 405 2 29 | 40 3 27 | — | 364 3 2 |
| 305 | Waragodayagama ... ... | 205 0 20 | 17 2 25 | 184 0 35 | 3 1 0 |
| 306 | Kudagama ... ... | 462 2 21 | 26 1 5 | — | 436 1 16 |
| 307 | Medagama ... ... | 659 0 18 | 36 1 28 | 622 2 30 | — |
| 308 | Katugampolagama ... ... | 1,206 2 5 | 23 3 35 | — | 1,182 2 10 |
| 310 | Mahabulankulama ... ... | 1,328 1 13 | 350 0 15 | — | 978 0 38 |
| 311 | Pahalatalawa ... ... | 2,520 0 22 | 507 2 6 | — | 2,012 2 16 |
| 312 | Wetiyawa ... ... | 516 1 30 | 19 1 5 | 497 0 25 | — |
| 313 | Yalagama ... ... | 144 3 22 | 26 3 4 | — | 118 0 18 |
| 314 | Helambewa ... ... | 1,032 0 27 | 54 0 2 | — | 978 0 25 |
| 315 | Ratmalagahawewa ... ... | 594 3 2 | 42 2 5 | — | 552 0 37 |
| 316 | Pahalawewa ... ... | 692 2 30 | 19 0 0 | 673 2 30 | — |
| 317 | Hirigollegama ... ... | 692 2 8 | 99 0 16 | — | 593 1 32 |
| 318 | Kongahawewa ... ... | 349 0 38 | 22 1 38 | — | 326 3 0 |
| 319 | Mudunnegama ... ... | 262 3 13 | 21 1 18 | — | 241 1 35 |
| 320 | Amane ... ... | 414 3 32 | 130 2 22 | — | 284 1 10 |
| 321 | Egodagama ... ... | 341 1 22 | 4 1 32 | — | 336 3 30 |
| 322 | Mahanelubewa ... ... | 693 2 34 | 158 3 11 | — | 534 3 23 |
| 323 | Hidogama ... ... | 1,390 1 2 | 21 3 38 | — | 1,368 1 4 |
| 324 | Pawakkulama ... ... | 235 2 12 | 9 0 32 | — | 226 1 20 |
| 325 | Kaluwila ... ... | 1,527 1 32 | 107 2 5 | — | 1,419 3 27 |
| 326 | Kudawewa ... ... | 93 3 20 | — | — | 93 3 20 |
| 327 | Pollambayagama ... ... | 350 1 13 | 23 3 18 | — | 326 1 35 |
| 328 | Kidagala ... ... | 308 3 7 | 89 0 27 | — | 219 2 20 |
| 329 | Pahalakongaswewa ... ... | 162 2 17 | 9 3 26 | — | 152 2 31 |
| 330 | Aturuwella ... ... | 182 2 5 | 24 1 4 | — | 158 1 1 |
| 331 | Ihalakongaswewa ... ... | 205 1 36 | 13 0 34 | — | 192 1 2 |
| 332 | Kaluarachchiyagama ... ... | 175 0 3 | 27 1 31 | — | 147 2 12 |
| 333 | Kongollewa ... ... | 527 3 28 | 15 3 38 | — | 511 3 30 |
| 334 | Eriyagama ... ... | 577 1 13 | 76 0 19 | — | 501 0 34 |
| 335 | Hangiligama ... ... | 340 0 30 | 3 0 15 | 337 0 15 | — |
| 336 | Tammannewa ... ... | 604 1 0 | 26 1 29 | — | 577 3 11 |
| 337 | Gonungonugama ... ... | 231 0 7 | 6 0 7 | 225 0 0 | — |
| 338 | Palugollegama ... ... | 169 2 22 | 16 0 15 | 153 0 5 | 0 2 2 |
| 339 | Migassegama ... ... | 642 1 39 | 81 2 28 | — | 560 3 11 |
| 340 | Galnewa ... ... | 199 1 5 | 19 2 37 | 179 2 8 | — |
| 341 | Tirappane ... ... | 311 0 1 | 87 2 15 | 158 0 16 | 65 1 10 |
| 342 | Kelekumbukwewa ... ... | 1,290 3 10 | 42 3 30 | — | 1,247 3 20 |
| 343 | Kandakkulama ... ... | 1,584 1 12 | 154 1 7 | — | 1,430 0 5 |
| 344 | Nellikulama ... ... | 575 1 28 | 27 2 28 | — | 547 3 0 |
| 345 | Dikwewa ... ... | 1,120 1 39 | 8 1 10 | — | 1,112 0 29 |

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System)—*contd.*

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance. | Area awaiting Settlement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 346 | Kiralogama ... ... | 752 3 13 | 72 2 20 | — | 680 0 33 |
| 347 | Ketakele ... ... | 619 0 9 | 66 3 23 | — | 552 0 26 |
| 348 | Kumbukwewa ... ... | 283 1 12 | 52 0 7 | — | 231 1 5 |
| 349 | Kudagama ... ... | 108 1 26 | 21 3 16 | — | 86 2 10 |
| 350 | Payindikkulama ... ... | 933 3 10 | 155 0 31 | — | 778 2 19 |
| 351 | Delnegama ... ... | 837 0 38 | 46 2 19 | — | 790 2 19 |
| 352 | Talakolawewa ... ... | 365 3 3 | 38 2 0 | — | 327 1 3 |
| 353 | Akkuranayagama ... ... | 426 0 15 | 12 0 15 | — | 414 0 0 |
| 354 | Kudabellankadawala ... ... | 327 2 12 | 21 0 5 | 306 2 7 | — |
| 355 | Rajapaksagama ... ... | 573 0 29 | 30 0 22 | — | 543 0 7 |
| 356 | Konwewa ... ... | 1,011 0 24 | 35 0 37 | — | 975 3 27 |
| 357 | Pelawattegama ... ... | 176 1 0 | — | — | 176 1 0 |
| 358 | Tammannegama ... ... | 409 3 24 | 18 3 14 | — | 391 0 10 |
| 359 | Tamuttegama ... ... | 540 1 15 | 49 2 39 | — | 490 2 16 |
| 360 | Radagama ... ... | 169 3 10 | 20 3 13 | 148 3 15 | 0 0 22 |
| 361 | Nallachchiya ... ... | 1,494 2 16 | 70 0 11 | — | 1,424 2 5 |
| 362 | Musalpitiya ... ... | 793 2 16 | 210 2 10 | — | 583 0 6 |
| 363 | Ikiriwewa ... ... | 710 0 30 | 68 0 36 | — | 641 3 34 |
| 364 | Pissawewa ... ... | 438 0 19 | 11 0 4 | — | 427 0 15 |
| 365 | Kumbukwewa ... ... | 1,749 0 0 | 32 3 35 | — | 1,716 0 5 |
| 366 | Telhiriyawa ... ... | 563 0 37 | 27 1 25 | — | 535 3 12 |
| 367 | Ihalahammillewa ... ... | 1,370 3 7 | 72 1 20 | — | 1,298 1 27 |
| 368 | Keleamunukola ... ... | 922 1 35 | 62 0 35 | — | 860 1 0 |
| 370 | Rajjallegama ... ... | 910 0 33 | 126 1 21 | — | 783 3 12 |
| 371 | Hurigaswewa ... ... | 419 2 29 | 84 0 22 | — | 335 2 7 |
| 372 | Timmagama ... ... | 208 0 38 | 29 1 4 | — | 178 3 34 |
| 373 | Pachalawetiya ... ... | 114 1 19 | 8 1 38 | — | 105 3 21 |
| 374 | Eliyadiulwewa ... ... | 1,254 1 5 | 133 1 34 | — | 1,120 3 11 |
| 375 | Palugaswewa ... ... | 626 3 25 | 132 1 26 | — | 494 1 39 |
| 376 | Mawatagama ... ... | 215 2 0 | 7 2 10 | 207 3 30 | — |
| 377 | Konwewekiriwelhena ... ... | 1,810 3 10 | — | — | 1,810 3 10 |
| 378 | Ihalagama ... ... | 120 2 2 | 4 3 31 | — | 115 2 11 |
| 379 | Pahalasiyambalawa ... ... | 158 2 0 | 27 2 0 | — | 131 0 0 |
| 380 | Konwewa ... ... | 818 3 2 | 132 2 5 | — | 686 0 37 |
| 381 | Amunukola ... ... | 1,009 1 12 | 160 0 30 | — | 849 0 22 |
| 382 | Eppawala ... ... | 963 2 6 | 208 1 38 | — | 755 0 8 |
| 383 | Nikawewa ... ... | 54 0 15 | 22 2 25 | — | 31 1 30 |
| 384 | Migahawewa ... ... | 255 3 35 | 26 0 35 | — | 229 3 0 |
| 385 | Medagama ... ... | 371 3 38 | 53 0 9 | — | 318 3 29 |
| 386 | Alutwewa ... ... | 684 2 15 | 50 3 10 | — | 633 3 5 |
| 387 | Potegama ... ... | 241 2 7 | 83 2 39 | — | 157 3 8 |
| 388 | Tammannegama ... ... | 288 1 39 | 13 3 27 | — | 274 2 12 |
| 389 | Galmaduwa ... ... | 522 3 2 | 117 2 11 | — | 405 0 31 |
| 390 | Kuttikulama ... ... | 108 2 35 | 15 3 39 | — | 92 2 36 |
| 391 | Ihalagama ... ... | 373 1 22 | 36 0 37 | — | 337 0 25 |
| 392 | Puliyankulama ... ... | 553 1 23 | 17 3 29 | — | 535 1 34 |
| 393 | Kumbukwewa ... ... | 170 2 31 | 21 2 32 | — | 148 3 39 |
| 394 | Kattiyawa ... ... | 5,010 0 16 | — | 5,008 1 12 | 1 3 4 |
| 395 | Wettankulama ... ... | 481 0 14 | 87 3 39 | — | 393 0 15 |
| 396 | Sellatamaduwa ... ... | 716 3 36 | 129 0 26 | — | 587 3 10 |
| 397 | Puliyankulama ... ... | 208 0 35 | 13 3 9 | — | 194 1 26 |
| 398 | Golupettewa ... ... | 113 1 24 | 3 2 2 | — | 109 3 22 |
| 399 | Hammillakulama ... ... | 798 3 21 | 68 0 31 | — | 730 2 30 |
| 400 | Wirappudikulama ... ... | 335 2 27 | 23 3 31 | — | 311 2 36 |
| 401 | Wellamudawa ... ... | 747 1 21 | 80 3 6 | — | 666 2 15 |
| 402 | Kunchikulama ... ... | 268 3 16 | 80 3 28 | — | 187 3 28 |
| 403 | Demattegama ... ... | 226 2 12 | 20 2 10 | — | 206 0 2 |
| 404 | Ihalamawatawewa ... ... | 98 0 10 | — | — | 98 0 10 |
| 405 | Hinmawatawewa ... ... | 171 3 26 | — | — | 171 3 26 |
| 406 | Sembukkulama ... ... | 423 1 34 | 85 0 13 | — | 338 1 21 |
| 407 | Atawirawewa ... ... | 98 1 34 | — | — | 98 1 34 |
| 408 | Habakudawewa ... ... | 193 0 5 | — | — | 193 0 5 |
| 409 | Kudawewa ... ... | 375 0 5 | 17 1 33 | — | 357 2 12 |
| 410 | Kudakanumulla ... ... | 541 3 2 | 89 0 29 | — | 452 2 13 |
| 411 | Wagayakkulama ... ... | 423 3 1 | 48 3 26 | — | 374 3 15 |
| 412 | Kudagama ... ... | 187 3 2 | 50 1 7 | — | 137 1 35 |
| 413 | Tammannagala ... ... | 288 1 12 | 18 2 16 | — | 269 2 36 |
| 414 | Mahakanumulla ... ... | 738 0 4 | 184 2 39 | — | 553 1 5 |
| 415 | Achariyakulama ... ... | 155 0 4 | 0 2 30 | — | 154 1 14 |
| 416 | Golupettewa ... ... | 163 1 5 | — | — | 163 1 5 |
| 417 | Marikkarigama ... ... | 246 2 6 | 74 0 7 | — | 172 1 39 |
| 418 | Payindikkulama ... ... | 663 1 28 | 82 1 2 | — | 581 0 26 |
| 419 | Aiyatayagama ... ... | 292 1 15 | — | — | 292 1 15 |
| 420 | Ulankulama ... ... | 403 2 14 | 24 3 35 | — | 378 2 19 |
| 421 | Gallewa ... ... | 798 3 4 | 66 3 4 | — | 732 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 155,723 3 17 | 15,524 2 5 | 40,692 1 17 | 99,506 3 35 |

C 1.—Villages completely settled (New System) by the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

| No. of Cadastral Survey and Preliminary Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances. | | | | | | | Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sold. | Granted at Half Improved Value. | Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession. | Admitted Private. | Tank. | Reserved for Communal Purposes. | Occupied under Lease from the Crown. | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | Declared Private. |
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| P. P. 1,631 | Bogahawewa .. | 416 1 38 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 416 1 38 | — | — |
| P. P. 1,678 | Madawalagama .. | 741 0 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 127 3 0 | — | 613 1 11 | — | — |
| W. L. O. 4 1 & 2 | Ihalagama .. | 249 0 34 | — | — | — | — | — | 138 2 0 | — | 110 2 34 | — | — |
| W. L. O. 5 | Bogahawewa .. | 348 3 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 348 3 28 | — | —* |
| W. L. O. Sheets A. C. D. E. & F. | Iramiyankulama .. | 2,226 2 37 | — | — | — | 33 3 22 | — | — | — | 2,192 3 15 | — | —† |
| Cad. P. P. 15 | Mahawannanmaduwa .. | 309 3 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30 9 3 4 | — | — |
| ,, 14 | Hanmillewa .. | 239 3 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 239 3 14 | — | — |
| ,, 17 | Yahalagama .. | 1,138 3 22 | — | — | — | 3 2 22 | — | — | — | 1,135 1 0 | — | — |
| ,, 18 | Ihalawewa .. | 652 2 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 652 2 28 | — | — |
| ,, 19 | Maha Nelunkulama .. | 108 0 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 108 0 28 | — | — |
| ,, 20 | Kawarakkulama .. | 1,008 3 30 | — | — | — | 16 3 28 | — | — | — | 919 3 2 | — | 72 1 0 |
| ,, 21 | Tammannewa .. | 95 2 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 95 2 1 | — | — |
| ,, 22 | Tariyankulama .. | 581 2 30 | — | — | — | 15 3 10 | — | — | — | 565 3 20 | — | — |
| ,, 23 | Kudawannanmaduwa .. | 187 3 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 187 3 28 | — | — |
| ,, 28 | Kudawewa .. | 220 3 0 | — | — | — | 7 2 26 | 12 3 10 | — | — | 200 1 4 | — | — |
| ,, 29 | Mudiruppuwa .. | 28 1 38 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28 1 38 | — | — |
| ,, 30 | Sattambakulama .. | 315 2 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 315 2 12 | — | — |
| | | 8,870 3 2 | — | — | — | 77 3 28 | 12 3 10 | 266 1 0 | — | 8,441 2 5 | — | 72 1 0 |

* Referred to Court and decreed Crown Case 378 of September 30, 1905.
† D. C. 377 of 8th July, 1903, decreed Crown by District Judge's judgment affirmed in appeal.

E 1.—Villages in course of Settlement by the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

| No. of Block Survey Plan. | Name of Village. | Total Area. | Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances. | Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances. | Area awaiting Settlements. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1 | Ihalagalkulama .. .. | 654 3 17 | 4 1 27 | 650 1 30 | — |
| 2 | Getalagama .. .. | 523 2 9 | 19 2 14 | 503 3 35 | — |
| 16 | Gnanikulama .. .. | 835 2 15 | 3 2 16 | 831 3 39 | — |
| 25 | Ponimankulama .. .. | 647 2 5 | 221 0 18 | — | 426 1 27 |
| 27 | Galwaduwagama .. .. | 449 0 31 | — | 449 0 31 | — |
| P. P. 2378 | Ranawa .. .. | 914 1 19 | 96 3 39 | — | 817 1 20 |
| | | 4,025 0 16 | 345 2 34 | 2,435 2 15 | 1,243 3 7 |

## NORTHERN PROVINCE.

### (a) *Jaffna District.*

95. *General.*—Land Settlement work in this district was limited to dealing with the reserved forests of Vaddakachchi, Kilinochchi, Pannikkankulam, and Iranamadu.

96. *Returns.*—The Return B shows the operations under the Waste Lands Ordinance in this district up to date.

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Jaffna District during the year 1905.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of notices published in 1905 | | | 4 |
| | | A. | R. P. |
| Extent | | 93,041 | 0 0 |
| Manner of Disposal:— | | | |
| Declared Crown | | 93,041 | 0 0 |
| Total disposed of | | 93,041 | 0 0 |

### (b) *Vavuniya Vilankulam District.*

97. *General.*—The Waste Lands Ordinance was introduced into this District for the first time in respect of the Mamadu Forest Reserve, Tonikallu Forest Reserve, and Maha Irambikulama Forest Reserve.

98. *Returns.*—The progress made is shown in the annexed Return.

B.—Statement showing the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Vavuniya Vilankulam District during the year 1905.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of notices published in 1905 | | | 3 |
| | | A. | R. P. |
| Extent | | 4,780 | 0 0 |
| Manner of Disposal:— | | | |
| Declared Crown | | 4,780 | 0 0 |
| Total disposed of | | 4,780 | 0 0 |

## EASTERN PROVINCE.

### (a) *Batticaloa District.*

99. *Returns.*—The Land Settlement Department has not yet commenced operations in this district. The Return A shows what the Government Agent has done up to date.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Batticaloa District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1904.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of notices published in 1904 | | | 1 |
| | | A. | R. P. |
| Acreage noticed in 1904 | | 225 | 2 36 |

### (b) *Trincomalee District.*

100. *Inspection.*—A large area of forest and waste land in the Trincomalee District, stretching from the boundary of the North-Central Province on the west to the Kiliveddi road on the east, and from the boundary of the Batticaloa District on the south to a line drawn approximately from the 97½ milestone on the Trincomalee-Kantalai road on the west to Kiliveddi on the east, was inspected with the help of the topographical sheets and instructions issued for the preparation of the sketches required to admit of Waste Lands Ordinance notices being published. The total area will be about 180,000 acres and will, it is expected, be dealt with next year.

101. *Returns.*—The annexed Return A shows the working of the Waste Lands Ordinance in this district.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Trincomalee District since the introduction of the Ordinances up to 31st December, 1905.

| Year. | No. of Notices published. | Acreage noticed. | No. of Final Orders and Decrees published. | Acreage disposed of. | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Declared Crown. | Sold. | | Declared Private. | |
| | | | | | Acreage. | Amount. | | |
| | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. C. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. |
| 1897 .. .. | 1 | 3,518 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1898 .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1899 .. .. | — | — | 1 | 3,518 0 0 | — | — | — | 3,518 0 0 |
| 1900 .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1901 .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1902 .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1903 .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1904 .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1905 .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 1 | 3,518 0 0 | 1 | 3,518 0 0 | — | — | — | 3,518 0 0 |

January 17, 1906.

J. G. FRASER,
Land Settlement Officer

## APPENDIX.

### FINAL REPORT on the Village of Kinigama and its Settlement by the Land Settlement Department.

*Kinigama*, P.P. 19.—A village in the Mahapalata korale of the Udukinda division, in the Province of Uva.

*Boundaries.*—Its boundaries are :—

*North.*—The village limits of Kumbalwela and the Kitalelle-oya.
*East.*—The village limit of Helakitalella and the limit of Kumbalwela korale.
*South.*—The limit of Kumbalwela korale and the village limits of Gonamutawa and Mahaulpota.
*West.*—The village limit of Kabillewela.

*Physical features.*—This is a large village extending to over 2,000 acres, and comprising the five hamlets of Udaperuwa, Medaperuwa, Egodagama, Mahaulpota, and Makulella. The majority of the land embraced within the above limits consists of bare patana hills and slopes towards the north, where it is broken up by the flatter area under cultivation. The chief streams are the Walasbeddekandura, the Bindunuwewakandura, and the Kitalelle-oya. The principal elevation is Mahaulpotakanda.

*Population.*—The population according to the Census of 1891 was 484 males and 464 females, total 948, belonging to 138 families. According to that of 1901 it was 521 males and 478 females, total 999, belonging to 190 families.

*Food supply.*—The grain grown in the village is insufficient for the people, and has to be supplemented by imported rice, maize, kurakkan, and paddy.

*Paddy lands.*—There are about 284 acres of paddy land cultivated only during the maha season, which commences in October and ends in June and July. The yield is twelve-fold and in some cases twenty-fold. The kinds of paddy sown are thatuwel, panniti, karayal, mudukiriyal, kalu-wi, hinati, and kuru-wi. The fields are irrigated by 22 channels, the principal of which are the Udaperuwe and Medaperuwe elas.

*Fine grain.*—There are about 90 acres of chena land, portions of which are cultivated yearly. Kurakkan, kollu, beans, brinjal, chillies, sweet potatoes, sweet melon, maize, desiala, and cassawa are raised. English vegetables could be grown to perfection.

*Gardens.*—There are about 169 acres of land cultivated as gardens containing areca, jak, kitul, kekuna, mango, orange, mandarin orange, lime, guava, tamarind, pomegranate, coffee, plantain, dotulu, castor oil plant, peach, tree-tomato, and pumelo.

*Nationality.*—The villagers, except a few Moors and one Burgher, are all Sinhalese of the Goiwansa and of the Wahumpura, Berawa, and Achari castes. There are also a couple of low-country Sinhalese.

*Religion.*—The low-country people and the Burgher profess Christianity, the Moors Mohammedanism, and the rest are Buddhists.

*Education.*—There is no school in the village. About fifteen children attend the Buddhist school at Bandarawela, three miles distant.

*Medical facilities.*—The nearest dispensary is at Bandarawela and the nearest hospital at Haputale, a distance of about ten miles.

*Registration.*—The office of the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is at Kahattewela, three to four miles distant.

*Headmen.*—The Korala resides at Kahattewela, and the Arachchi, two Gamaralas, and one Duraya in the village.

*Post Office.*—The nearest Post-Office is at Bandarawela.

*Gansabhawa.*—The Village Committee sits at Dambawinna, twelve to fifteen miles distant. There is a Police Court at Bandarawela.

*Roads.*—The roads in the village are : (*a*) the high road from Bandarawela to Badulla, (*b*) the minor road from Bandarawela to Liyangahawela, and (*c*) the following Gansabhawa paths :—

(1) From Sillatambe to Makulella.
(2) From Hiloya to Bambaragama.
(3) From Gonamutawa to Makulella.
(4) From Gonamutawa to Sillatambe.
(5) From Bindunuwewa to Kinigama.
(6) From Koslanda high road to Dulgolla.
(7) From Hiloya to Makulella.
(8) From Kinigamakapalla to Medaperuwa.
(9) From Mahaulpota to Medaperuwa, and
(10) From Miriyagaha to Mahaulpota.

*Trade.*—The villgers trade in jaggery, coffee, and vegetables.

*Cattle.*—There are 205 head of black cattle and 140 buffaloes.

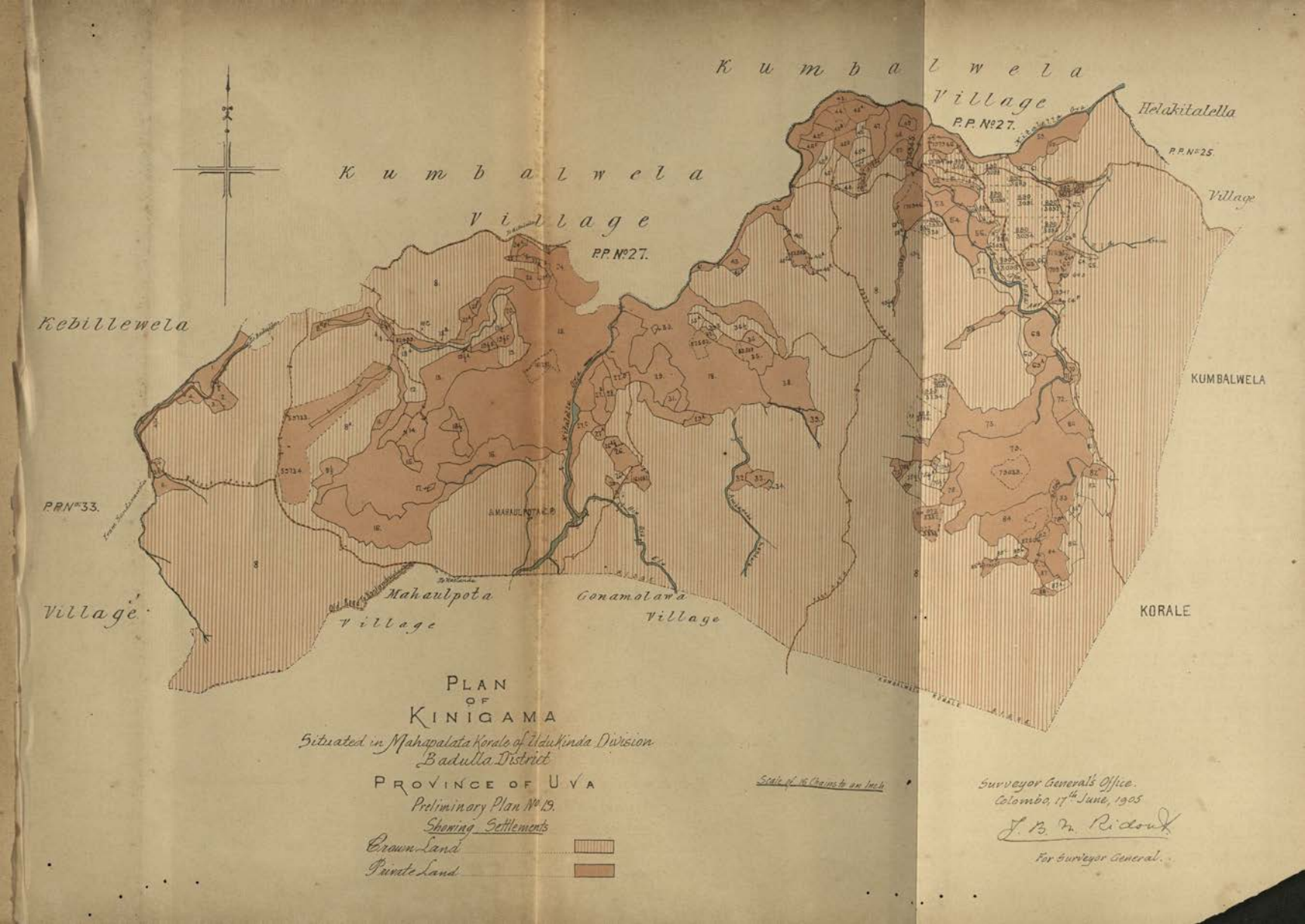
*Water supply.*—There are twenty-five wells and twenty-three springs under Gansabhawa management, which supply abundance of good drinking water.

*Recommendations.*—I recommend the establishment of a school in the midst of the village or its vicinity to serve this extensive and hilly village.

The annexed statement (*vide* A) shows the settlement of the village by the Land Settlement Department.

J. G. FRASER,
Settlement Officer.

Colombo, April 29, 1905.




# PLAN OF KINIGAMA

Situated in Mahapalata Korale of Uduklinda Division
Badulla District

PROVINCE OF UVA

Preliminary Plan No 19.

Showing Settlements

Crown Land

Private Land

Scale of 16 Chains to an Inch

Surveyor General's Office.
Colombo, 17th June, 1905

J. B. M. Ridout

For Surveyor General.

## A.—REGISTER OF SETTLEMENTS.

| No. of Lot. | Name of Land. | Description. | Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the W. L. O. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Brought under W. L. O. | | | Nature of Settlements under W. L. O. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sold. | | | Granted at R. I. V. | | | Granted on C. Q. P. | | | Admitted Private. | Tank. | Reserved for Communal Purposes. | | | Gazette Notice. | | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | | Declared Private. | Gazette. | | | | |
| | | | | Extent. | Amount. | | Extent. | Amount. | | Extent. | Amount. | | Extent. | Extent. | Extent. | Extent. | | | | Extent. | Extent. | Amount. | Extent. | Final Order. | | | | |
| | | | | | Purchase. | Fees. | | Purchase. | Fees. | | Fees. | | | | | | | | | | | | No. | Date. | | | |
| | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | | | | |
| 1 | Dambagaha-arawekumbura | Paddy field ... | 3 3 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 3 3 32 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | Udaulpotawatta ... | Coffee garden | 2 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 4 | 7 50 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | Udanlpota ... | Swamp ... | 0 3 15 | 0 3 15 | 86 0 | 6 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | Galwaduwatta ... | Garden ... | 3 2 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 20 | 10 0 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | Tantiriwatta ... | do. ... | 0 1 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 0 1 31 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | In physical possession of Public Works Department. |
| 5a | Do. ... | do. ... | 0 2 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 2 | 2 50 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | Tantirikumbura ... | Paddy field ... | 1 3 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 3 2 | 5 0 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | Meriyagahaulpota ... | Swamp ... | 1 1 12 | 1 1 12 | 47 0 | 13 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 1 12 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 1 1 12 | ... | ... | 1903 | 377 | 1904. May 20 | Amount realized for lots 7, 8a½, and 8b½. |
| 8 | Kinigamapatana, &c. ... | Patana ... | 1337 3 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1337 3 12 | 1772 | do. | 1337 3 12 | ... | ... | ... | 376 | do. | |
| 8a | Do. ... | do. ... | 18 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 18 0 4 | 1772 | do. | 18 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | 377 | do. | |
| 8a½ | Meriyagahagawaulpota ... | Swamp and patana ... | 2 1 8 | 2 1 8 | (See under lot 7) | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 1 8 | 1772 | do. | 2 1 8 | ... | ... | ... | 376 | do. | |
| 8b | Egoda-arawewatta ... | Garden ... | 2 2 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 2 3 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8b | Kinigamapatana ... | Patana ... | 7 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 7 0 4 | 1795 | Dec. 11 | 7 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | 389 | May 27 | |
| 8b½ | Meriyagahagawaulpota ... | Swamp and patana ... | 0 3 20 | 0 3 20 | (See under lot 7) | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 3 20 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 0 3 20 | ... | ... | ... | 376 | May 20 | |
| 8c | Kinigamapatana ... | Patana ... | 0 2 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 2 15 | 1795 | Dec. 11 | 0 2 15 | ... | ... | ... | 389 | May 27 | |
| 11 | Huriyagalawatta ... | Garden ... | 0 3 35 | 0 3 35 | 10 0 | 3 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12 | Huriyagalawattehena ... | Chena ... | 2 2 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 2 7 | 1773 | Oct. 16 | 2 2 7 | ... | ... | ... | 383 | May 27 | |
| 13 | Huriyagalawatta, &c. ... | Garden ... | 12 1 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 12 1 38 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14 | Gammilagodahena ... | Chena ... | 5 1 30 | 5 1 30 | 57 40 | 20 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15 | Gammilawatta ... | Garden ... | 1 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 1 0 | 5 0 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16 | Medagodawatta ... | do. ... | 31 2 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 31 2 7 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | Wewakumburawatta ... | do. ... | 0 0 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 23 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 | Kinigamakumbura ... | Paddy field ... | 171 0 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 171 0 14 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18a | Do. | do. ... | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18b | Do. | do. ... | 0 0 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 8 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18c | Do. | do. ... | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18d | Do. | do. ... | 0 0 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 16 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18½ | Tennewatta ... | Garden ... | 3 1 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 3 1 30 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19 | Puranahena *alias* Karawatahinnehena ... | Chena ... | 3 2 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 3 2 27 | 1776 | Oct. 16 | 3 2 27 | ... | ... | 1904 | 330 | April 22 | |
| 19½ | Koodagodapatana, &c. ... | Patana ... | 10 3 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 10 3 26 | 1874 | Mar. 18 | 10 3 26 | ... | ... | ... | 513 | Sept. 23 | |
| 19½a | Agalawatta ... | Garden ... | 0 1 8 | 0 1 8 | 3 0 | 3 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19½b | Karawatahena ... | Patana ... | 1 1 6 | 1 1 6 | 15 0 | 6 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19½c | Do. ... | do. ... | 1 3 0 | 1 3 0 | 20 0 | 6 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 | Mulutukumburewatta *alias* Puranawatta ... | Garden ... | 0 2 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 37 | 2 50 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 21a | Budumgarawewatta ... | do. ... | 1 3 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 3 12 | 5 0 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 21 | Galla-arawawatta ... | do. ... | 0 2 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 23 | 2 50 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22 | Kahagollaulpota ... | Swamp ... | 0 1 20 | 0 1 20 | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 1 20 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 0 1 20 | ... | ... | 1903 | 376 | May 20 | |
| 22½ | Kakalugawewulpota ... | Deniya ... | 1 1 5 | 1 1 5 | 30 0 | 6 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 1 5 | 1772 | do. | 1 1 5 | ... | ... | ... | 376 | do. | |
| 23 | Dawatuattewatta ... | Garden ... | 2 0 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 0 18 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 23a | Totapolakumburawatta ... | do. ... | 0 3 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 37 | 2 50 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 24 | Andiliyaddewatta, &c. ... | do. ... | 10 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 10 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 24a | Andiliyaddewatta ... | Waste land ... | 1 0 10 | 1 0 10 | 15 0 | 6 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 24½ | Upotapatana ... | Patana ... | 0 3 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 3 12 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 0 3 12 | ... | ... | ... | 376 | May 20 | |
| 25 | Kandesarawewatta ... | Garden ... | 0 3 7 | 0 3 7 | 9 0 | 3 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 | Kandesarawa ... | Paddy field ... | 2 1 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 1 18 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26a | Do. | do. ... | 0 1 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 1 15 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26a½ | Kanda-arawawilakumbura | do. ... | 1 0 30 | 1 0 30 | 75 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 27a | Nilahena ... | Chena ... | 0 2 35 | 0 2 35 | 15 0 | 3 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 27b | Kosgaha-arawehena ... | do. ... | 3 3 35 | 3 3 35 | 20 0 | 11 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 27c | Galsetehena ... | do. ... | 4 1 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 4 1 20 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 27d | Nelligahahena ... | do. ... | 2 0 15 | 2 0 15 | 12 50 | 8 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 28 | Kosgahawatta ... | Coffee garden | 1 2 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 2 0 | 5 0 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29 | Mahawatta ... | Garden ... | 18 1 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 18 1 15 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29a | Idirimunidandugalehena *alias* Ambagahawelahena | do. ... | 1 0 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 0 30 | 1889 | May 27 | ... | ... | ... | 1904 | 527 | Oct. 7 | |
| 30 | Mulutawatta *alias* Muttettuwatta ... | do. ... | 0 0 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 10 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 31 | Illukellakumbura ... | Paddy field ... | 1 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 12 | 5 0 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 32 | Dambagahakumbureasanatta *alias* Dambagollekumburehena ... | Chena ... | 1 2 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 2 30 | 1773 | Oct. 16 | ... | ... | ... | 1903 | 388 | Aug. 27 | |
| 33 | Dambagahakumbura ... | Paddy field ... | 1 2 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 2 30 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34 | Dambagahawatta ... | Garden ... | 0 0 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 38 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 35 | Vatavimihena ... | Chena ... | 4 3 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 4 3 10 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

A.—REGISTER OF SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

| No. of Lot. | Name of Land. | Description. | Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the W. L. O. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Brought under W. L. O. | | Nature of Settlements under W. L. O. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sold. | | | Granted at H. I. V. | | | Granted on C. Q. P. | | | Admitted Private. | Tank. | Reserved for Communal Purposes. | | | | Declared Crown. | Sold to Claimants. | | Declared Private. | *Gazette.* Final Order. | | | | | |
| | | | | Extent. | Amount. Purchase. | Amount. Fees. | Extent. | Amount. Purchase. | Amount. Fees. | Extent. | Amount. Fees. | | Extent. | Extent. | Extent. | Extent. | *Gazette* Notice. No. | *Gazette* Notice. Date. | Extent. | Extent. | Amount. | Extent. | No. | Date. | | | | | |
| | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | | 1904. | | | | | |
| 35a | Vatabendikapallapatana | Patana | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1890 | May 27 | | | | | |
| 35b | Do. | do. | 0 2 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 0 2 28 | ... | ... | ... | 1890 | do. | | | | | |
| 36 | Petangahawatta | Garden | 1 0 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 0 20 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1903. | | | | | | |
| 36½ | Wetahindakapalla | Patana | 5 1 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 5 1 5 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 5 1 5 | ... | ... | ... | 377 | May 20 | | |
| 37 | Kumburewatta | Garden | 0 1 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 1 37 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 38 | Daulkarawatta | do. | 11 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 11 0 15 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 39 | Galkandesrawa | Paddy field | 1 2 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 2 32 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 40 | Deiyannekumbura | do. | 0 0 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 7 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 40a | Do. | do. | 0 0 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 25 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 40b | Do. | do. | 0 0 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 10 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 40c | Do. | do. | 0 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 12 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 41 | Upota-arawa | do. | 0 2 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 2 30 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 42 | Apala-arawa | do. | 10 2 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 10 2 17 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 43 | Apala-arawehena | Abandoned garden | 1 1 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 1 31 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1904. | | | | | | |
| 43d | Eppala-arawawattehena | Patana land | 0 2 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 0 2 3 | 1890 | May 27 | 0 2 3 | ... | ... | ... | 536 | Oct. 14 | | |
| 44 | Uda-arawewatta | Garden | 1 1 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 1 15 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 45a | Kida-arawehena | Chena land | 3 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 3 0 15 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 45b | Do. | do. | 2 2 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 2 5 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 45c | Dopottawatta | do. | 1 3 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 3 25 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 45d | Uda-arawahena | do. | 1 3 37 | 1 3 37 | 10 0 | 6 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1904. | | | | | | |
| 45e | Handunakunahena *alias* Weragaltennepatana | do. | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 0 0 | 1889 | May 27 | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 528 | Oct. 7 | | |
| 45f | Natharanwela-arawawatta | do. | 1 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 3 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 45g | Dikirillagodahena *alias* Weragaltennepatana | do. | 2 0 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 2 0 25 | 1889 | May 27 | 2 0 25 | ... | ... | ... | 528 | Oct. 7 | | |
| 45h | Natharanwela-arawahena *alias* Weragaltennepatana | Chena and patana | 2 3 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 2 3 10 | do. | do. | 2 3 10 | ... | ... | ... | 528 | do. | | |
| 45i | Weragaltennepatana | Patana | 2 0 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 2 0 35 | 1890 | do. | 2 0 35 | ... | ... | ... | 536 | Oct. 14 | | |
| 45j | Do. | do. | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 0 0 | do. | do. | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 536 | do. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1903. | | | | | | |
| 46 | Veragallawelepatana | Chena | 1 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 0 12 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 1 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | 377 | May 20 | | |
| 47 | Handunatennewatta | Garden | 3 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 3 3 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 48 | Millagahamankadakumbura | Paddy field | 20 2 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 20 2 37 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 49 | Madagoda | Chena | 1 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 0 15 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 49½ | Millepandurekumbura | Paddy field | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 49½ | Do. | do. | 0 0 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 2 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 50 | Kudangewatta | Garden | 1 1 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 1 32 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 52 | Radayakumburehena | Chena | 2 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 2 0 4 | 1777 | Oct. 16 | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 4 | 363 | May 15 | | |
| 53 | Valitennewatta | Garden | 2 0 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 0 28 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 54 | Valitennewattahena | Chena | 2 2 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 2 2 32 | 1774 | Oct. 16 | ... | ... | ... | 2 2 32 | 342 | May 6 | | |
| 55 | Radayakumburehena *alias* Naranlandepatana | Patana | 0 1 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 0 1 26 | 1889 | May 27 | 0 1 26 | ... | ... | ... | 528 | Oct. 7 | | |
| 56 | Naranlandekumbura | Paddy field | 5 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 5 1 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1903. | | | | | | |
| 57 | Galpottearepatana | Chena | 4 0 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 4 0 17 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 4 0 17 | ... | ... | ... | 377 | May 20 | | |
| 58 | Ulagalla-arawa | Paddy field | 2 2 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 2 22 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 58a | Do. | do. | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 58b | Do. | do. | 0 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 4 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 59 | Pallewela | do. | 7 2 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 7 2 15 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 60 | Pallewelawatta | Garden | 0 3 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 3 23 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 61 | Pallewelahena | Chena | 1 1 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 1 27 | 1774 | Oct. 16 | 1 1 27 | ... | ... | ... | 365 | May 20 | | |
| 62 | Varaluwattadeniya | Swamp | 1 2 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 2 4 | 1772 | do. | 1 2 4 | ... | ... | ... | 377 | do. | | |
| 62a | Ulpotawattahena | do. | 0 3 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 0 3 5 | do. | do. | 0 3 5 | ... | ... | ... | 377 | do. | | |
| 63 | Naranlandagoda | Garden | 0 2 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 2 22 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 64 | Kurundugolla | Paddy field | 0 0 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 8 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 64a | Do. | do. | 0 0 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 2 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 64b | Do. | do. | 0 0 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 2 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 64c | Do. | do. | 0 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 4 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 64d | Do. | do. | 0 0 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 4 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 64e | Do. | do. | 0 0 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 2 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 64f | Do. | do. | 0 0 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 0 0 8 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 65 | Kurundugolla | Swamp | 0 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 0 1 0 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 0 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | 376 | May 20 | | |
| 66 | Kurundugollawatta | Garden | 1 1 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 1 3 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 67 | Ihukarawepatana *alias* Jamanarangahawatta | Chena | 0 3 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 0 3 7 | 1774 | Oct. 16 | 0 3 7 | ... | ... | ... | 365 | May 13 | | |
| 68 | Ihukarawa | Paddy field | 5 2 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 5 2 20 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1905. | | | | | | |
| 69 | Ihukarawehena | Chena | 1 2 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 3 0 13 | 1775 | Oct. 16 | 1 2 35 | ... | ... | 1 1 18 | 625 | April 28 | | |
| 69a | Do. | do. | 1 1 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 626 | do. | | |

A.—REGISTER OF SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

| No. of Lot. | Name of Land. | Description. | Extent. | Settlements effected otherwise than under the W. L. O. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Brought under W. L. O. | | | Nature of Settlements under W. L. O. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sold. | | | Granted at H. T. P. | | | Granted on C. Q. P. | | Admitted Private. | | Tank. | | Reserved for Communal Purposes. | | | | | Declared Crown. | | Sold to Claimants. | | Declared Private. | | | | |
| | | | | Extent. | Amount. Purchase. | Amount. Fees. | Extent. | Amount. Purchase. | Amount. Fees. | Extent. | Amount. Fees. | Extent. | | Extent. | | Extent. | | Extent. | *Gazette* Notice. | | Extent. | | Extent. | Amount. | Extent. | *Gazette.* Final Order | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No. | Date. | | | | | | No. | Date. | |
| | | | A. R. P. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | | | A. R. P. | | A. R. P. | Rs. c. | A. R. P. | | | 1904. | |
| 70 | Hapugahamullahena ... | Chena ... | 0 2 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 2 8 | 1775 | Oct. 16 | ... | | ... | | 0 2 8 | 364 | May 13 | |
| 71 | Hapugahamullekumbura ... | Paddy field ... | 0 2 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 23 | 2 50 | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 72 | Valiparahena ... | Chena ... | 3 2 33 | 3 2 33 | 20 0 | 11 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 73 | Tunnowatta ... | Garden ... | 21 1 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 1 10 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 74 | Himbutuvelarawa ... | Paddy field ... | 0 1 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 12 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 75 | Hennapola-arawa ... | do. ... | 0 3 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 5 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1904. | | | | | | | 1905. | |
| 75½ | Vatihirahena *alias* Henapolalandehena ... | Chena ... | 4 1 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 5 1 8 | 1874 | Mar. 18 | 4 1 5 | | ... | | ... | 619 | April 20 | |
| 75½*d* | Do. ... | do. ... | 1 0 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 0 3 | 627 | April 28 | |
| 75½*e* | Vatihirahena ... | Chena and patana ... | 1 1 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 1 1 12 | 1890 | May 27 | 1 1 12 | | ... | | ... | 536 | 1904. Oct. 14 | |
| 75½*b* | Aseweddumahena ... | Chena ... | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 4 0 0 | 1889 | do. | 1 0 0 | | ... | | ... | 528 | Oct. 7 | |
| 75½ | Vatihirawatta ... | Garden ... | 0 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 3 0 | 1889 | do. | 0 3 0 | | ... | | ... | 528 | do. | |
| 76 | Himbutuvelarawa ... | Paddy ... | 0 2 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 5 | 2 50 | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 77 | Henapolawatta ... | Garden ... | 0 1 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 0 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 78 | Galgodawatta ... | do. ... | 2 0 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 32 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 79 | Dimbullaelliskumbura ... | Paddy field ... | 41 1 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 1 8 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 79*a* | do. ... | do. ... | 1 0 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 25 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 80 | Valiparawatta ... | Coffee garden | 2 3 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 3 15 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 81 | Meda-arawewatta *alias* Minangodawatta ... | Garden ... | 0 2 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 2 5 | 1889 | May 27 | 0 2 5 | | ... | | ... | 528 | Oct. 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1903. | | | | | | | 1905. | |
| 82 | Damba-atugodapatana ... | Chena ... | 3 1 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 4 3 0 | 1774 | Oct. 16 | 3 1 35 | | ... | | 1 1 5 | 623 | April 28 | |
| 82*a* | Do. ... | do. ... | 1 1 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 624 | do. | |
| 83 | Egoda-arawewatta ... | Garden ... | 3 1 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 1 30 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1904. | | | | | | | 1904. | |
| 83*a* | Egoda-arawekele ... | Chena and jungle ... | 2 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 2 0 0 | 1889 | May 27 | 2 0 0 | | ... | | ... | 528 | Oct. 7 | |
| 84 | Ellapitawatta ... | Garden ... | 13 3 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 20 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 85 | Amunugaha-arawekumbura | Paddy field ... | 0 1 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 13 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 85*a* | Do. ... | do. ... | 0 0 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 10 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 85*b* | Do. ... | do. ... | 0 0 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 8 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 85*c* | Do. ... | do. ... | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 6 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 85*d* | Do. ... | do. ... | 0 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 6 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1903. | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | Ulpotawattchena ... | Chena ... | 3 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 3 3 0 | 1772 | Oct. 16 | 3 3 0 | | ... | | ... | 362 | May 13 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1905. | |
| 87 | Medapatanabens, &c. ... | do. ... | 1 0 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 2 0 28 | 1777 | do. | 1 0 8 | | ... | | 1 0 20 | 618 | April 20 | |
| 87*a* | Dambagasgawahena ... | do. ... | 1 0 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 622 | April 28 | |
| 88 | Dambagaha-arawa ... | Paddy field ... | 0 2 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 22 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| T.P. 197,947 | ... | ... | 0 1 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 10 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 59,734 | ... | ... | 6 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 1 0 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 59,733 | ... | ... | 17 3 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 3 16 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 82,503 | ... | ... | 1 3 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 3 30 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 82,499 | ... | ... | 1 3 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 3 9 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 161,081 | ... | ... | 1 2 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 2 21 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 82,503 | ... | ... | 0 1 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 12 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 82,503 | ... | ... | 2 0 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 6 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 197,944 | ... | ... | 0 3 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 13 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 170,946 | ... | ... | 5 1 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 1 11 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 197,945 | ... | ... | 0 2 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 14 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 170,945 | ... | ... | 1 1 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 1 13 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 197,946 | ... | ... | 1 3 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 3 20 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 170,947 | ... | ... | 1 0 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 23 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 170,951 | ... | ... | 3 0 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 15 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 170,952 | ... | ... | 0 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 12 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 79,033 | ... | ... | 3 2 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 2 31 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 82,506 | ... | ... | 0 2 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 30 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 82,506 | ... | ... | 4 3 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 3 23 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 79,037 | ... | ... | 1 1 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 1 0 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| ,, 161,281 | ... | ... | 2 3 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 3 17 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1904. | | | | | | | 1904. | |
| 841/2938 | Velitennegodapatana ... | Patana ... | 2 3 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 3 0 32 | 1890 | May 27 | 3 0 32 | | ... | | ... | 536 | Oct. 14 | |
| 2939 | Do. ... | do. ... | 0 1 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1903. | | | | | | | | |
| 890/3087 to 3098 | Naraulandepatana ... | do. ... | 39 0 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 39 0 34 | 1795 | Dec. 11 | 39 0 34 | | ... | | ... | 389 | May 27 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1904. | | | | | | | | |
| 1102/3613 | Waraluwatta ... | Garden ... | 1 2 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 2 20 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3614 | Do. ... | Chena ... | 0 2 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 35 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 888/3084 | Kadugalgodapatana ... | Patana ... | 4 3 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 4 3 1 | 1890 | May 27 | 4 3 1 | | ... | | ... | 536 | Oct. 14 | |
| 959/3293 | Do. ... | do. ... | 0 0 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 0 24 | 1890 | do. | 0 0 24 | | ... | | ... | 536 | do. | |
| 3294 | Do. ... | do. ... | 3 3 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 3 3 17 | 1890 | do. | 3 3 17 | | ... | | ... | 536 | do. | |
| 972/3332 | Vatahitiyapatana ... | do. ... | 3 3 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 3 8 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3333 | Do. ... | do. ... | 0 0 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 0 34 | 1890 | May 27 | 0 0 34 | | ... | | ... | 536 | Oct. 14 | |
| | | Total ... | 2058 1 10 | 32 1 1 | 444 90 | 127 49 | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 17 | 57 50 | 515 3 18 | | ... | | 0 1 31 | | 1492 2 23 | ... | ... | 1479 2 33 | | ... | | 12 3 30 | ... | ... | |

NOTE.—The amount realized at the settlement of this village amounted to Rs. 636·39 as follows:—Purchase amount Rs. 444·90, fees Rs. 127·49, survey fees on certificate of quiet possession Rs. 57·50, fees for writing certificates Rs. 6·50, total Rs. 636·39, and was sent by drafts and Withdrawal Requisitions to the Government Agent, Province of Uva, with my letter No. 76 of the 30th May, 1904.

Entries in bold figures denote that the land so shown was declared Crown under the Waste Lands Ordinance and afterwards sold. These extents have therefore been taken into account under the column "Sold" only.

# VITAL STATISTICS.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1905.

### I.—POPULATION.

*Population at the Census of* 1901.—The population of Ceylon, as enumerated at the Census of 1st March, 1901, was 3,565,954 persons, exclusive of the military and shipping population,* and was distributed over 28 towns, 12,870 villages, 598,076 occupied houses, and 664,311 families, giving a density of 141 persons and 23·6 houses per square mile, 5·2 persons per house, 4·7 persons per family.

2. *Estimated population at the end of* 1905.—The estimated increase since the date of the Census and to the end of 1905 was 384,169, being the excess of births over deaths registered plus the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. This number being added, the estimated population on 31st December, 1905, is 3,950,123, or close on four millions, as against 3,812,931 at the end of 1904, an increase of 137,192, which was accounted for by an excess of immigrants over emigrants (94,567) and of births over deaths (42,625).

3. *Indian immigrants.*—The total number of Indian coolies who arrived in the Island in 1905 was 160,080, and of those who departed 65,513.

4. Table A below gives the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies in the period 1871-1905. The largest number of arrivals and of excess of arrivals over departures ever recorded in any year was in 1900, when the arrivals numbered 207,994 and the excess of arrivals over departures 95,058. The cause of this unprecedentedly large number of arrivals into the Island was, as explained in my report for that year, due to the railway and irrigation works which were then under construction in the Island. The largest number of arrivals recorded in any year previous to 1900 was in 1876 and 1877, when a famine in South India compelled a large number of coolies to seek employment in Ceylon. From 1879 to 1886 the number of coolies going back to India exceeded the number of those arriving in Ceylon owing to the depression in the coffee planting industry due to leaf disease. The success of tea cultivation renewed the demand for coolies, and from 1887 the excess of arrivals over departures has continued to be large, except in 1899, when there was a deficit of 13,236, which, as stated in previous reports, was due to good harvests in Southern India and to the closing of the northern immigration route. In 1901, in spite of an unusually large number of departures, there was an excess of 2,260 arrivals.

5. From 1901 the arrivals, the departures, and the excess of arrivals over departures gradually increased till in the year under report the arrivals amounted to 160,080 (more than double the number in the previous year), the departures to 65,513, and the excess of arrivals over departures to 94,567. This is attributed to severe drought and scarcity in South India and to increased agricultural activity, especially in connection with rubber cultivation, in Ceylon.

Table A.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–1905.

| Year. | Arrivals. | Departures. | Excess or Deficit.† |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | 88,529 | 58,610 | 29,919 |
| 1872 | 80,121 | 74,035 | 6,086 |
| 1873 | 89,012 | 80,629 | 8,383 |
| 1874 | 125,156 | 89,727 | 35,429 |
| 1875 | 86,712 | 95,519 | —8,807 |
| 1876 | 164,797 | 91,960 | 72,837 |
| 1877 | 167,196 | 88,609 | 78,587 |
| 1878 | 101,093 | 91,188 | 9,905 |
| 1879 | 76,897 | 80,750 | —3,853 |
| 1880 | 45,600 | 73,683 | —28,083 |
| 1881 | 53,887 | 63,240 | —9,353 |
| 1882 | 50,907 | 57,820 | —6,913 |
| 1883 | 39,204 | 52,962 | —13,758 |
| 1884 | 45,777 | 50,085 | —4,308 |
| 1885 | 47,794 | 48,863 | —1,069 |
| 1886 | 39,907 | 45,250 | —5,343 |
| 1887 | 72,660 | 55,121 | 17,539 |
| 1888 | 82,587 | 55,805 | 26,782 |
| 1889 | 61,735 | 52,619 | 9,116 |
| 1890 | 84,106 | 45,756 | 38,350 |
| 1891 | 103,149 | 60,042 | 43,107 |
| 1892 | 116,472 | 67,616 | 48,856 |
| 1893 | 91,676 | 73,181 | 18,495 |
| 1894 | 85,256 | 66,292 | 18,964 |
| 1895 | 123,611 | 80,673 | 42,938 |
| 1896 | 128,350 | 93,281 | 35,069 |
| 1897 | 153,075 | 109,213 | 43,862 |
| 1898 | 136,864 | 105,706 | 31,158 |
| 1899 | 68,393 | 81,629 | —13,236 |
| 1900 | 207,994 | 112,936 | 95,058 |
| 1901 | 120,603 | 118,343 | 2,260 |
| 1902 | 87,763 | 63,917 | 23,846 |
| 1903 | 63,446 | 47,715 | 15,731 |
| 1904 | 77,302 | 56,246 | 21,056 |
| 1905 | 160,080 | 65,513 | 94,567 |
| Total | 3,327,711 | 2,554,534 | 773,177 |

6. *Population, and registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in* 1867–1905.—Tables I. and II. in the Appendix show the population estimated to the middle of each year from 1867 (when the registration laws first came into operation in the Island), the number of marriages, births, and deaths registered in each year, and their proportion to 1,000 persons living, and the yearly difference between registered births and deaths and between immigrants and emigrants.

* And the 4,914 South African prisoners of war included in the Census, who are not in the Island now.

† The sign minus (—) denotes deficit.

The accompanying Diagram No. 1 shows the birth- and the death-rates, and the proportion of persons married in the Kandyan and the general communities (*i.e.*, the population of the Island exclusive of the Mohammedans) per 1,000 of the population estimated at the middle of each of the eighteen years 1888-1905.*

7. *Increase of population.*—The population increased in the thirty-five years 1871–1905 from 2,417,000 to 3,901,000 in round numbers, that is, by 1,484,000, or 61 per cent. About half of this was due to excess of immigration over emigration. The annual increase of population in the period 1871–1881 was 13·2 per 1,000, 8 per 1,000 in 1881–1891, and 17·3 per 1,000 in 1891–1901. In 1905 the rate of increase was 36 per 1,000, which was due to the great excess (94,567) of immigrant arrivals over departures.

8. *Race distribution.*—Table III. in the Appendix shows the estimated population of each race in the Island, the number of persons of each race registered as married, born, or dead, with their rates per 1,000 persons living in the years 1904 and 1905, as well as the averages for the period 1898–1904. Tables IV. and V. give the number of marriages, births, and deaths, with their rates for each Province and district.

9. The numbers of the various races and the proportion of each to 1,000 of the total population at the Census of 1901 and at the middle of 1905 are shown in the following Table B :—

Table B.—Race Distribution of the Population.

| Race. | At the Census of 1901. | At the Middle of 1905. | Proportion to 1,000. At the Census of 1901. | At the Middle of 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans | 6,300 | 6,477 | 1·8 | 1·6 |
| Burghers | 23,482 | 24,347 | 6·6 | 6·2 |
| Sinhalese | 2,330,807 | 2,520,244 | 653·7 | 646·1 |
| Tamils | 951,740 | 1,088,643 | 266·9 | 279·0 |
| Moors | 228,034 | 236,724 | 63·9 | 60·7 |
| Malays | 11,902 | 11,973 | 3·3 | 3·1 |
| Others | 13,689 | 13,063 | 3·8 | 3·3 |
| All Races | 3,565,954 | 3,901,471 | 1,000·0 | 1,000·0 |

It will be seen that since the Census of 1901 the proportion of the various races has decreased, except the Tamils, who show an increase of 12·1 per 1,000. This is mainly due to the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian Tamil coolies.

## II.—MARRIAGES.

10. *Marriages, 1905.*—The marriages registered in 1905 numbered 21,188, of which 14,603 were "general" (*i.e.*, other than Kandyan or Mohammedan) marriages and 6,585 Kandyan marriages. The marriage-rate (*i.e.*, the proportion of persons whose marriages were registered in 1905 to 1,000 persons living) is 11·7, which is lower than the rate for the preceding year and than the mean rate for the period 1898–1904 by ·8 and 3·9 per 1,000 respectively.

11. *Marriage rates among different races.*—The proportion of the number of persons (other than Mohammedans) whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living is given in the following Table C for the years 1904 and 1905 with the average for the period 1898–1904. The figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account of the marriages legally contracted, among non-Kandyan Sinhalese Buddhists and among Hindus according to customary and religious rites, but not registered. This accounts for the low rate among the Tamils, who are mostly Hindus :—

Table C.—Marriage Rates among the different Races in 1905, 1904, and the Average in 1898–1904.

| | 1905. | 1904. | Average, 1898–1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Races (excluding Mohammedans) | 11·7 | 12·5 | 15·6 |
| Europeans | 26·4 | 21·0 | 21·4 |
| Burghers | 17·5 | 16·7 | 15·6 |
| Sinhalese | 14·1 | 14·9 | 19·2 |
| Tamils | 5·6 | 6·2 | 6·7 |
| Others | 1·7 | 1·9 | 2·1 |

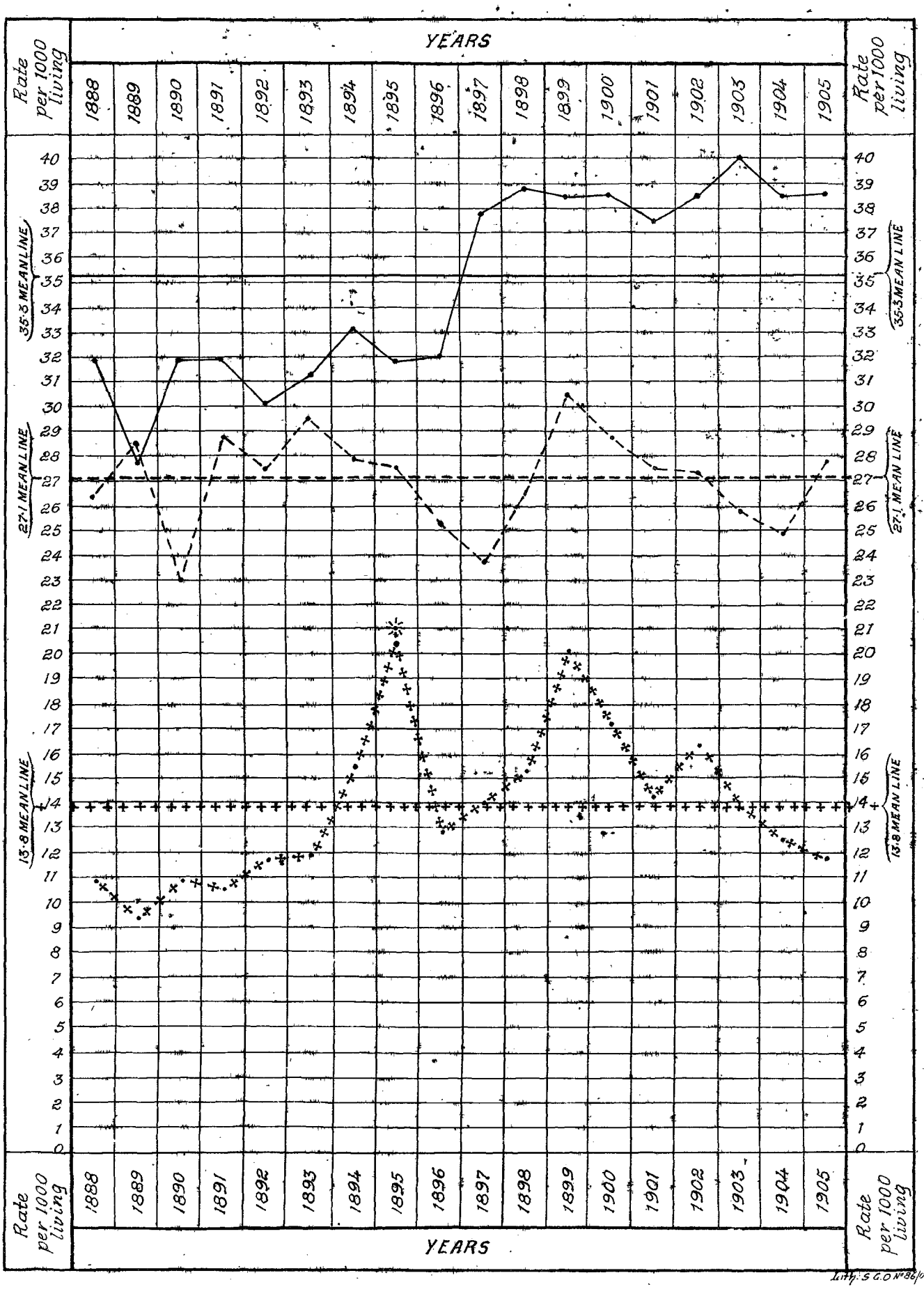
12. Table D below shows the Kandyan marriages, general marriages, their total, and the proportion of the number of persons married to 1,000 persons living in each of the years 1871–1905.

13. *Kandyan marriages.*—The Kandyans are, as a rule, indifferent to registration, though the law makes the issue of their unregistered unions bastards. The number of marriages registered among them varies with the pressure applied to them by the Government Agents, who, under instructions from Government, made special efforts in 1894, 1895, 1899, and 1900, and secured the registration of the marriages of a large number of couples who had been living together as husband and wife according to Kandyan custom. Thus as many as 16,801 Kandyan marriages were registered in 1895, nearly 16,000 in 1899, and 11,274 in 1900. Since that year apparently the pressure has been relaxed, and there has been an almost continuous decline in the number of Kandyan marriages.

14. *Marriages of Kandyans under the General Marriage Ordinance.*—The bill drafted for the purpose of removing doubts as to the validity of Kandyans marrying under the General Marriage Ordinance, and referred to in my report for 1904, has not yet passed into law. But in the meanwhile the question again arose in a case in Kegalla (P. C., 3,458), and on an appeal to the Supreme Court it has been held that it is quite open to Kandyans resident in the Kandyan Provinces to contract marriages in terms of the General Marriage Ordinance, No. 2 of 1895. Although this judgment, being that of a single judge, is not binding on the Supreme Court, the Departmental rule issued to the registrars forbidding the registration of the marriage of Kandyans under the general law was withdrawn upon the advice of the Attorney-General. In view of the difference of opinion and the uncertainty of the law on the point, it is important that the matter should be early settled by legislative enactment.

* The figures prior to the year 1888 cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, as the registration up to 1887 was imperfect.

*Diagram № 1 – Showing the Birth-and the Death-rates, and the proportion of Persons Married in the Kandyan and the General Communities (i.e. the Population of the Island exclusive of the Mohammedans), per 1,000 of the Population estimated at the middle of each of the Years 1888-1905*




——— Births  – – – – – Deaths  + + + + + + Persons married

*Due to the increase in the number of Kandyan marriages registered (See para 13 of the Report.)

15. *Kandyan and General Marriages*, 1871–1905.—In the year under report the number of Kandyan marriages registered was only 6,585, and of general marriages 14,603, which is lower than the number recorded in any year since 1897.

Table D.—Kandyan and General Marriages, their Total and the Rates of the Number of Persons married to 1,000 Persons living, 1871–1905.

| Year. | Kandyan Marriages. | General Marriages. | Total. | Rate per 1,000. | Year. | Kandyan Marriages. | General Marriages. | Total. | Rate per 1,000. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | 20,836 | 11,178 | 32,014 | 28·5 | 1889 | 3,494 | 9,297 | 12,791 | 9·4 |
| 1872 | 8,033 | 9,605 | 17,688 | 15·5 | 1890 | 4,156 | 10,952 | 15,108 | 10·9 |
| 1873 | 12,377 | 9,731 | 22,108 | 19·3 | 1891 | 4,015 | 10,722 | 14,737 | 10·5 |
| 1874 | 14,241 | 9,007 | 23,248 | 19·9 | 1892 | 3,756 | 12,927 | 16,683 | 11·7 |
| 1875 | 3,971 | 9,268 | 13,239 | 11·3 | 1893 | 5,518 | 11,809 | 17,327 | 11·9 |
| 1876 | 3,439 | 9,341 | 12,780 | 10·7 | 1894 | 10,653 | 12,130 | 22,783 | 15·4 |
| 1877 | 13,596 | 7,864 | 21,460 | 17·3 | 1895 | 16,801 | 13,890 | 30,691 | 20·4 |
| 1878 | 4,554 | 7,852 | 12,406 | 9·7 | 1896 | 5,918 | 13,761 | 19,679 | 12·8 |
| 1879 | 3,600 | 8,707 | 12,307 | 9·5 | 1897 | 8,194 | 13,625 | 21,819 | 14·0 |
| 1880 | 4,009 | 9,641 | 13,650 | 10·6 | 1898 | 8,007 | 16,247 | 24,254 | 15·3 |
| 1881 | 3,320 | 8,767 | 12,087 | 9·4 | 1899 | 15,959 | 16,535 | 32,494 | 20·1 |
| 1882 | 3,317 | 9,897 | 13,214 | 10·3 | 1900 | 11,274 | 16,918 | 28,192 | 17·2 |
| 1883 | 5,660 | 10,230 | 15,890 | 12·3 | 1901 | 7,509 | 16,227 | 23,736 | 14·2 |
| 1884 | 3,986 | 9,784 | 13,770 | 10·6 | 1902 | 6,452 | 21,364 | 27,816 | 16·4 |
| 1885 | 3,144 | 7,579 | 10,723 | 8·2 | 1903 | 7,690 | 15,844 | 23,534 | 13·7 |
| 1886 | 12,157 | 8,057 | 20,214 | 15·4 | 1904 | 6,596 | 15,351 | 21,947 | 12·5 |
| 1887 | 7,930 | 9,241 | 17,171 | 13·0 | 1905 | 6,585 | 14,603 | 21,188 | 11·7 |
| 1888 | 4,516 | 10,122 | 14,638 | 10·9 | | | | | |

16. *Mohammedan marriages.*—The Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886 and 2 of 1888 regarding the registration of Mohammedan marriages were in 1900 in force in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province. In August, 1901, the Northern Province, including the Districts of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu, was also brought under the operation of the Mohammedan Marriage Registration Ordinances. It will be seen from the following Table E. that, except in the Jaffna, Puttalam, and Galle Districts, the Mohammedans have availed themselves but little of the opportunity of registering their marriages. In the Districts of Puttalam and Galle the rates of persons married to 1,000 persons living per annum were 21·1 and 15·9 respectively. In the Jaffna District, which has little more than 3,000 Mohammedans, the rate was as high as 34·0. But Batticaloa, the chief Mohammedan District in the Island, shows only 1·0 per 1,000 and Colombo 7·7.

Table E.—Mohammedan Marriages in 1898–1904 and 1905.

| Province and District. | Mohammedan Population at the Census of 1901. | Number of Marriages. | | | Persons married to 1,000 living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Averages, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Averages, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| CEYLON | 246,118 | 528 | 634 | 587 | 4·4 | 4·9 | 4·4 |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | |
| Colombo | 42,187 | 127 | 202 | 177 | 5·9 | 8·9 | 7·7 |
| Negombo | 3,391 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5.1 | 2·2 | 2·7 |
| Kalutara | 16,052 | 29 | 21 | 27 | 3·6 | 2·4 | 3·0 |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | |
| Kandy | 27,868 | 40 | 33 | 43 | 2·8 | 2·2 | 2·8 |
| Matale | 5,883 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nuwara Eliya | 2,853 | 1 | — | — | ·5 | — | — |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna | 3,188 | 20 | 55 | 54 | 21·8 | 34·6 | 34·0 |
| Mannar | 7,804 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu | 1,089 | 2 | 2 | — | 7·7 | 3·5 | — |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | |
| Galle | 10,986 | 101 | 120 | 72 | 18·3 | 21·2 | 15·9 |
| Matara | 6,348 | 9 | 17 | 16 | 2·9 | 5·1 | 4·9 |
| Hambantota | 2,835 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa | 54,313 | 28 | 10 | 28 | 1·0 | ·3 | 1·0 |
| Trincomalee | 9,191 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala | 11,646 | 9 | 21 | 21 | 1·6 | 3·5 | 3·4 |
| Puttalam | 10,835 | 133 | 136 | 119 | 24·3 | 24·3 | 21·1 |
| Chilaw | 3,065 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura | 9,043 | 3 | — | — | ·7 | — | — |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | |
| Badulla | 7,263 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 3·0 | 2·1 | 4·8 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura | 2,225 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5·3 | 4·2 | 5·8 |
| Kegalla | 8,056 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

17. *First marriages ; remarriages.*—Of each 1,000 men married in the general community 895 were bachelors and 105 widowers ; of each 1,000 women married 959 were spinsters and 41 widows. Among the Kandyans, of each 1,000 men married 861 were bachelors and 139 widowers ; of each 1,000 women married 921 were spinsters and 79 widows.

18. In the general community, of the 13,067 bachelors who married during the year 12,682 or 97 per cent. married spinsters and 385 or 3 per cent. married widows ; of the 1,536 widowers who remarried 1,325 or 86 per cent. married spinsters and 211 or 14 per cent. married widows ; of the 14,007 spinsters who married during the year, 12,682 or 91 per cent. married bachelors and 1,325 or 9 per cent. married widowers ; of the 596 widows who remarried, 385 or 65 per cent. married bachelors and 211 or 35 per cent. married widowers. (Table VIII. in Appendix.)

19. Among the Kandyans, of the 5,673 bachelors who married during the year 5,398 or 95 per cent. married spinsters and 275 or 5 per cent. married widowers ; of the widowers who remarried, 670 or 74 per cent. married spinsters and 242 or 26 per cent. married widows ; of the 6,068 spinsters who married, 5,398 or 89 per cent. married bachelors and 670 or 11 per cent. married widowers ; of the 517 widows who remarried, 275 or 53 per cent. married bachelors and 242 or 47 per cent. married widowers (Table IX). For the purposes of calculation in this and the two preceding paragraphs, 230 divorced men and 212 divorced women have been treated as bachelors and spinsters respectively.

20. *Divorces.*—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts ; among the Kandyans by the Government Agents and their Assistants. There were 583 divorces among the Kandyans this year (Table XIII.) making the proportion to the marriages in the year 8·9 per cent., a rate nearly forty-two times as large as in the general community (·21 per cent.), the total number of divorces pronounced in the several District Courts of the Island in 1905 being 30, against 14,603 general marriages registered in the year.

21. It would thus appear that the Kandyans are more anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony than other sections of our population, except the Mohammedans, of whose divorces we have no statistics. This may perhaps be explained by the greater facilities afforded by the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance than by the General Marriage Ordinance for obtaining divorces. Divorces among the Kandyans are obtainable, among other reasons, by mutual consent or on the ground of inability to live happily together, and need leave no stain on the character of the divorced women.

22. *Remarriages of divorced persons.*—Among the general community 25 divorced men and 16 divorced women remarried in the year. Among the Kandyans 205 divorced men and 196 divorced women, against 216 divorced men and 177 divorced women in 1904.

23. *Minors.*—The number of males under 21 years of age who married in the year 1905 was 588 among the general community and 883 among the Kandyans, and the number of females under that age was 7,538 in the general community and 4,725 among the Kandyans.

24. The number of mixed marriages registered was as follows (see also Table XI. in the Appendix) :—

| | 1905. | 1904. | Average, 1898–1904. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Between Europeans and Burghers .. | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Between Europeans and Sinhalese .. | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Between Europeans and Tamils .. | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Between Burghers and Sinhalese .. | 28 | 31 | 32 |
| Between Burghers and Tamils .. .. | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Between Sinhalese and Tamils .. .. | 76 | 67 | 65 |
| Other Mixed Marriages .. .. | 5 | 7 | 8 |

25. *Signature in the Marriage Register.*—Of the men in the general community who married in the year 1905, 22 per cent. (as against 23 per cent. in 1904), and of the women 68 per cent. (as against 70 per cent. in 1904), were unable to sign their names in the register with letters (Table VIII.), and among the Kandyans, who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates, 35 per cent. of the men (as against 34 per cent. in 1904) and 95 per cent. of the women (as against 93 per cent. in 1904) were unable to sign their names (Table IX.).

26. *Age at marriage.*—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 27·2 (as against 26·5 in the preceding year and 27·0 in 1903) and for females 20·7 (as against 20·3 last year and 20·1 in 1903) ; among the Kandyans the mean age at marriage for males was 26·5 (as against 26·2 last year) and for females 20·2 (as against 20·0 last year). The highest age at marriage in 1905 was in the general community for males 87 years, for females 72 years, and among Kandyans for male 94 years and for females 55 years. The lowest age at marriage was 16 for males and 12 for females, both among the general community and among the Kandyans.

27. The mean and maximum ages are probably misleading, for in many cases the parties would appear to have contracted marriages according to their religious customs and lived together as husband and wife for years before registering their marriages.

28. *Buildings registered for the solemnization of marriages (Table XII.).*—The number of buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages, and the registration of which had not been cancelled at the end of 1905, was 785, of which 498 were Roman Catholic, 115 Church of England, 83 Wesleyan, 22 Salvation Army, 19 Baptist, 18 Congregationalist, 17 Portuguese Roman Catholic, 8 Dutch Presbyterian, 2 Scotch Presbyterian, 1 Independent Catholic, and 2 registered by the Society of Friends.

29. The following entries, viz., Nos. 276, 447, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, and 466 in the list of registered buildings periodically published in the *Government Gazette* refer to churches originally registered for the solemnization of marriages of the Portuguese Roman Catholic Mission. This mission having become extinct in Ceylon in 1887, a new mission called the Independent Catholic Mission was constituted in the Island in 1888, with their headquarters at Bon Morti Church, Hulftsdorp. These buildings then passed into the possession of the new mission, at whose request the following footnote was inserted in the periodical list published by this Department :—"At present in the possession of the Independent Catholic Mission." It has since been ascertained that two of the churches, viz., Nos. 447 and 460, being in the bed of the Giant's tank, have ceased to exist, and that the rest are all in the possession of the Roman Catholic Mission, with the exception of No. 276, Bon Morti Church at Hulftsdorp, Colombo, which continues to be in the possession of the Independent Catholic Mission. The demolished buildings have accordingly been excluded from the Table XII. and the footnote omitted, except as regards No. 276, Bon Morti Church, in the list of buildings for the year 1905.

## III.—BIRTHS.

30. *Births*, 1905.—The births registered during the year 1905 numbered 150,785, and were equal to a rate of 38·7 per 1,000 persons living, a very slight increase on the rate for the preceding year (38·5) and the average for the year 1898–1904 (38·6). During this period the system of birth registration was considerably improved compared with the seven years immediately preceding the period of improved registration, viz., 1891–1897, the rate for 1905 shows an increase of 6·3 per 1,000.

31. *Births, by race and district*, 1867–1905.—The number of births registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1905 are shown in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. The number of births and their rates are shown for each of the years 1905 and 1904 with the average rate for the period 1898–1904 in Table III. according to races, in Tables IV. and V. according to Provinces and districts; Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*) show separately the Sinhalese, Tamil, and Moor births and deaths for 1905 and 1904 and their rates for the various sub-divisions of the Island in 1898–1904 and 1905.

32. The registration of births in the early years of the Department was very imperfect, and improved gradually after 1887, when under a provision in the Penal Code prosecutions began to be entered against those who neglected to register, and other steps taken to ensure registration. The improvement has become marked since 1897, in July of which year the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into operation.

33. *Birth-rates by district*, 1891–1905.—The subjoined Table F., in which the birth-rates in the several districts for 1905 are arranged in descending order, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1905, compared with the average in the periods 1898–1904 and 1891–1897, the former representing the period of improved registration under the consolidated Ordinance No. 1 of 1895:—

Table F.—Comparative Statement of the Mean Annual Birth-rates in the Periods 1891–1897, 1898–1904, and 1905.

| District. | 1905. | Average for Seven Years, 1898–1904. | Average for Seven Years, 1891–1897. | Increase of 1905 compared with 1898–1904. | Increase of 1905 compared with 1891–1897. | Increase of 1898–1904 compared with 1891–1897. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON ... ... | 38·7 | 38·6 | 32·4 | ·1 | 6·3 | 6·2 |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 48·9 | 44·4 | 35·0 | 4·5 | 13·9 | 9·4 |
| Matale ... ... | 46·3 | 42·3 | 38·5 | 4·0 | 7·8 | 3·8 |
| Matara ... ... | 46·0 | 43·5 | 31·7 | 2·5 | 14·3 | 11·8 |
| Hambantota ... ... | 45·4 | 42·6 | 33·7 | 2·8 | 11·7 | 8·9 |
| Galle ... ... | 44·2 | 41·0 | 33·0 | 3·2 | 11·2 | 8·0 |
| Kegalla ... ... | 43·7 | 41·1 | 29·3 | 2·6 | 14·4 | 11·8 |
| Anuradhapura ... ... | 43·6 | 41·5 | 38·3 | 2·1 | 5·3 | 3·2 |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 41·4 | 42·7 | 35·4 | —1·3 | 6·0 | 7·3 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | 41·3 | 40·4 | 35·4 | ·9 | 5·9 | 5·0 |
| Negombo ... ... | 41·0 | 40·2 | 38·2 | ·8 | 2·8 | 2·0 |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 40·8 | 45·7 | 43·7 | —4·9 | —2·9 | 2·0 |
| Trincomalee ... ... | 40·5 | 40·0 | 32·5 | ·5 | 8·0 | 7·5 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 40·2 | 37·8 | 30·6 | 2·4 | 9·6 | 7·2 |
| Jaffna ... ... | 39·1 | 37·8 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 6·1 | 4·8 |
| Badulla ... ... | 38·8 | 41·4 | 41·0 | —2·6 | —2·2 | ·4 |
| Kandy ... ... | 36·4 | 36·6 | 30·2 | — ·2 | 6·2 | 6·4 |
| Puttalam ... ... | 35·4 | 35·5 | 33·0 | — ·1 | 2·4 | 2·5 |
| Chilaw ... ... | 35·4 | 36·4 | 26·3 | —1·0 | 9·1 | 10·1 |
| Colombo ... ... | 34·3 | 32·3 | 26·8 | 2·0 | 7·5 | 5·5 |
| Mannar ... ... | 30·8 | 39·2 | 31·3 | —8·4 | — ·5 | 7·9 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... ... | 29·4 | 27·6 | 29·5 | 1·8 | — ·1 | —1·9 |

34. The birth-rate for the Island during the year (38·7) was almost the same as the average for the period 1898–1904 (38·6), but slightly higher than the rate in the preceding year (38·5). With the exception of Mannar, Batticaloa, Badulla, Ratnapura, Chilaw, Kandy, and Puttalam, every district shows an increased birth-rate for the year, as compared with the average rate for the period of improved registration (1898–1904). Nuwara Eliya is the only district in which the average for this period is lower than that for the period 1891–1897.

35. As compared with the period 1891–1897, every district except Batticaloa, Badulla, Mannar, and Nuwara Eliya shows improved rates, the improvement varying from 14·4 per thousand in Kegalla to 2·4 in Puttalam. The District of Kurunegala, which occupies the second place in the Island in its average rate for the period 1898–1904 (44·4), shows the highest birth-rate this year (48·9), followed by Matale with a birth-rate of 46·3 for the year under review, as against 42·3 in 1898–1904 and 38·5 in the period 1891–1897, and Matara with 46·0 for the year as against 43·5 in 1898–1904 and 31·7 in 1891–1897. The lowest birth-rate was in Nuwara Eliya (29·4) which, however, shows an increase of 1·8 per 1,000 on the average for 1898–1904, but a decrease of ·1 per 1,000 from the average for 1891–1897.

36. *Birth-rates, by race.*—The births and their rates for the years 1904 and 1905 and the average for the period 1898–1904 are shown in Table III. in the Appendix, and the rates are compared in Table G. below, from which it will be seen that the Sinhalese show the highest birth-rate (43·5) in 1905 as well as in the average (42·6) for the period 1898–1904. Excluding the miscellaneous class, "Others," from consideration, the lowest birth-rate was among the Europeans (25·8), which shows a fall of 2·1 as compared with the average. The next lowest, the Tamil birth-rate (28·3), decreased by 1·4 from the average. The Moorish birth-rate of 37·3 is lower than the average by 1·3. The other races show increased rates as compared with the average.

37. *Sex.*—Of the 150,785 births registered in the year, 77,041 were males, and 73,744 were females, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,045 to 1,000 (Tables XIV. and XV.).

## IV.—DEATHS.

38. *Deaths and death-rate*, 1905.—The deaths registered in 1905 numbered 108,160, and were in the proportion of 27·7 to 1,000 persons living, as against 93,940 deaths and a rate of 24·9 in the previous year.

39. *Death-rates*, 1867–1905.—The number of deaths registered and the rates in each of the years 1867–1905 are given in Tables I. and II. in the Appendix. Registration of deaths (as well as of births and marriages) were defective in the early years of civil registration, and the comparatively low death-rates then recorded should not be taken as an indication that the Island was healthier then than now. The highest death-rate on record was 31·7 in 1877. This was due to cholera and heavy mortality among the large number of Indian coolies who sought relief in Ceylon from the South Indian famine of that year. These causes contributed to raise the rate of the following year also. The next highest was 30·6 in 1899, due to epidemics of fever and pneumonia in the Northern and adjoining Provinces, and to general unhealthiness, which was felt in every Province except the Southern. The other years when high death-rates were recorded were 1881 (27·2), 1885 (29·1), 1889 (28·5), 1891 (28·7), 1893 (29·6). These high rates were due principally to epidemics of fever. From 1899 the death-rate has continued to fall yearly, until in 1904 it reached 24·9, the lowest rate recorded since the commencement of improved registration. In the year under review the death-rate has increased to 27·7, due to epidemics of fever and smallpox and to large increase in diarrhœal diseases.

40. *Birth- and Death-rates, by race*, 1898–1905.—The number of deaths and their rates for each of the years 1904 and 1905 and the average for 1898–1904 are given for the various races in Table III. in the Appendix. Their rates are compared in Table G. below:—

Table G.—Birth- and Death-rates among the different Races.

| Nationalities. | Birth-rate. | | | Death-rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| All Races | 38·6 | 38·5 | 38·7 | 27·4 | 24·9 | 27·7 |
| Europeans | 27·9 | 27·1 | 25·8 | 21·1 | 19·3 | 19·7 |
| Burghers | 29·5 | 31·2 | 31·6 | 22·0 | 21·9 | 23·2 |
| Sinhalese | 42·6 | 42·2 | 43·5 | 25·8 | 23·5 | 27·2 |
| Tamils | 29·7 | 29·7 | 28·3 | 31·1 | 27·7 | 27·4 |
| Moors | 38·6 | 39·5 | 37·3 | 29·3 | 28·1 | 35·8 |
| Malays | 29·2 | 33·0 | 31·2 | 28·1 | 32·1 | 31·2 |
| Others | 13·1 | 17·5 | 17·1 | 21·8 | 24·8 | 30·1 |

41. Compared with the average for 1898–1904, the Europeans and Tamils show lower death-rates; while Burghers, Sinhalese, Moors, Malays, and "Others" show higher rates. The reduction in the rate of Tamils is 3·7 and of Europeans 1·4, and the rise in the rate of Burghers is 1·2, of Sinhalese 1·4, of Moors 6·5, of Malays 3·1, and of "Others" 8·3.

The Europeans show the lowest death-rate (19·7), the Burghers the next lowest, and the Sinhalese the third. The Moors have the highest death-rate (35·8).

42. *Sex.*—Of the 108,160 deaths registered during the year, 54,936 were of males and 53,224 were of females. The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 26·5 for males and 29·1 for females. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was approximately as 1,032 to 1,000, the average in the period 1898–1904 being 1,035 to 1,000. But the number of males in the population is much larger than that of the females. For equal numbers of males and females living the proportion of male deaths to female deaths would be 909 to 1,000 in 1905 and 898 to 1,000 in 1898–1904.

43. *Age at death.*—Tables XVI., XVII., and XVIII. in the Appendix give the population, deaths, and their rates for the Island for each sex at different age periods in 1905 and 1904 and the average in 1898–1904, and Table XIX. gives the infant mortality in the various Provinces and districts in those periods.

44. *Death-rate, by sex, at different ages.*—The mortality of males and females separately and of both sexes together at the different age periods is compared in the following Table H. for the years 1905 and 1904 and the average for 1898 to 1904.

Table H.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at different Ages.

| AGES. | Seven Years, 1898–1904. | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | | Increase or Decrease (—) in 1905 compared with the Average of 1898–1904. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both Sexes. | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. | Males. | Females. |
| ALL AGES | 27·4 | 26·3 | 28·7 | 24·9 | 23·6 | 26·3 | 27·7 | 26·5 | 29·1 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·4 |
| Under 5 years | 65·7 | 64·2 | 67·2 | 61·7 | 60·9 | 62·7 | 68·7 | 66·6 | 70·9 | 3·0 | 2·4 | 3·7 |
| 5 years and under 10 | 12·7 | 11·6 | 13·9 | 10·5 | 9·5 | 11·5 | 13·4 | 12·2 | 14·6 | 0·7 | 0·6 | 0·7 |
| 10 do. 15 | 9·9 | 9·6 | 10·2 | 7·5 | 7·1 | 7·9 | 8·7 | 8·2 | 9·2 | — 1·2 | — 1·4 | — 1·0 |
| 15 do. 20 | 8·2 | 9·3 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 8·6 | 7·2 | — 0·4 | — 0·7 | 0·0 |
| 20 do. 25 | 11·6 | 9·5 | 13·7 | 9·7 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 11·3 | 9·4 | 13·2 | — 0·3 | — 0·1 | — 0·5 |
| 25 do. 35 | 16·1 | 12·9 | 20·1 | 13·9 | 10·7 | 17·8 | 15·4 | 12·7 | 18·8 | — 0·7 | — 0 2 | — 1·3 |
| 35 do. 45 | 21·5 | 20·9 | 22·3 | 19·1 | 18·1 | 20·5 | 20·6 | 19·9 | 21·6 | — 0·9 | — 1·0 | — 0·7 |
| 45 do. 55 | 29·8 | 32·0 | 27·0 | 26·8 | 27·8 | 24·6 | 29·6 | 32·6 | 26·3 | — 0·2 | 0·6 | — 0·7 |
| 55 years and upwards | 79·7 | 71·1 | 92·8 | 78·2 | 68·9 | 92·3 | 81·6 | 73·3 | 94·1 | 1·9 | 2·2 | 1·3 |

45. From the above table it will appear that both sexes at each of the periods 10–15, 15–20, 20–25, 25–35, and 35–45 enjoyed improved health in 1905 as compared with the average. In the period 45–55 the female sex enjoyed better health than the male. The healthiest age period for both sexes is 15–20. The female death-rate is higher at nearly all the age periods, especially 20–25, 25–35, and 35–45, the child-bearing ages; and lower in the periods 15–20 and 45–55.

## V.—STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

46. The general health of the population during the year was slightly worse than usual, the death-rate being 27·7, as against an average of 27·4. Compared with the preceding year, the rate of mortality shows an excess of 2·8 per 1,000, a greater falling off in health.

47. The Western Province maintains its usual place as the healthiest Province in the Island, the next healthiest being the Southern. In both these Provinces the bulk of the inhabitants are Sinhalese, who form 84 and 95 per cent. respectively of the entire population.

48. The Tables VI., VII. (*a*) and (*b*), and XII. in the Appendix give the births and deaths and their rates in the several subdivisions in the Island. The figures are given for the Sinhalese only in the Sinhalese districts and for the Tamils only in the Tamil districts. In the Puttalam District, where the Sinhalese, Moors, and Tamils are found in almost equal numbers, and in the Batticaloa District, where the Tamils and Moors are almost in equal numbers, the figures are given for these races separately. These separate figures furnish more trustworthy data for comparing the relative sanitary condition of these districts than if the rates included other nationalities temporarily resident in them. The infantile mortality, which is generally accepted as the most sensitive test of the health of a place, is also included in these tables.

### *Health of the Sinhalese.*

49. The subjoined Table I. gives the estimated Sinhalese population at the middle of the year 1905, the births and deaths, and their rates for the years 1904 and 1905 with the averages for the years 1898–1904 :—

Table I.—Sinhalese Population, Births and Deaths, and their Rates in Provinces.

| Province. | Estimated Population at the middle of 1905. | Births. | | | Deaths. | | | Rate per 1,000. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Births. | | | Deaths. | | |
| | | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Western ... | 821,441 | 28,558 | 28,791 | 31,863 | 15,127 | 14,890 | 17,786 | 37·3 | 35·6 | 38·8 | 19·7 | 18·4 | 21·7 |
| Central ... | 312,022 | 14,005 | 14,541 | 14,430 | 8,575 | 8,104 | 8,488 | 48·5 | 47·4 | 46·3 | 29·7 | 26·4 | 27·2 |
| Northern ... | 1,482 | 55 | 56 | 69 | 70 | 62 | 89 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Southern ... | 583,360 | 23,406 | 24,563 | 26,773 | 12,920 | 13,188 | 14,719 | 43·3 | 42·9 | 45·9 | 23·9 | 23·0 | 25·2 |
| Eastern ... | 8,839 | 366 | 342 | 303 | 330 | 335 | 411 | 41·4 | 38·3 | 34·3 | 37·8 | 37·5 | 46·5 |
| North-Western ... | 328,165 | 13,413 | 15,154 | 15,389 | 8,947 | 7,462 | 11,069 | 43·9 | 47·1 | 46·9 | 29·5 | 23·2 | 33·8 |
| North-Central ... | 62,797 | 2,707 | 2,802 | 2,837 | 2,514 | 2,258 | 2,945 | 43·5 | 44·7 | 45·1 | 40·4 | 36·0 | 46·9 |
| Uva ... | 128,076 | 6,115 | 6,385 | 5,549 | 5,048 | 5,044 | 5,269 | 49·4 | 50·0 | 43·3 | 40·8 | 39·5 | 41·2 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 274,062 | 11,693 | 11,952 | 12,462 | 7,172 | 6,869 | 7,653 | 43·4 | 43·3 | 45·4 | 26·9 | 25·5 | 27·9 |
| Total ... | 2,520,244 | 100,318 | 104,586 | 109,675 | 60,703 | 58,212 | 68,429 | 42·6 | 42·2 | 43·5 | 25·8 | 23·5 | 27·2 |

50. Of the total Sinhalese population of the Island, which on the 1st July, 1905, was estimated to be 2,520,244, 32 per cent. live in the Western Province, 23 per cent. in the Southern, 13 per cent. in the North-Western, 12 per cent. in the Central, 11 per cent. in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and the remainder in the Uva, North-Central, Eastern, and the Northern Provinces.

51. The healthiest Sinhalese Province was, as usual, the Western (21·7), the healthiest district was Negombo (18·2), and the healthiest division was Pitigal Korale South (15·3), followed by Alutkuru Korale North (15·9).

52. *Western Province.*—The mortality among the Sinhalese in the Western Province, who at the middle of the year was estimated to number 821,441, was equal to a rate of 21·7 per 1,000, an increase of 2 per 1,000 as compared with the average (19·7) for the period 1898–1904.

53. The Negombo district continues to maintain the premier position in the Province and also in the Island in point of health. The death-rate for the year (18·2) and the average (17·9) were the lowest recorded among the districts. Of the three subdivisions in the district, Alutkuru Korale North, which contains about double the population in the other divisions together, was the healthiest. Its death-rate (15·9) was excelled by only one other division in the Island, viz., the Pitigal Korale South of the Chilaw District (15·3). Next comes the Hapitigam Korale with a death-rate of 20·8 (average 17·9), and the Negombo Local Board (27·4). The Local Board division improved in health during the year, the death-rate showing a diminution of 3·2 per 1,000 on the average (30·6).

54. The Kalutara District, which is the largest in size in the Province, comes next to Negombo this year in respect of healthiness, with a death-rate of 20·8, which is its average. The healthiest division during the year was Rayigam korale (17·1), and, with the exception of the Local Board division (where the death-rate is exaggerated by the deaths in hospitals of residents outside the division), the unhealthiest division was Pasdun Korale West (22·7). In three of the divisions

viz., the Kalutara Local Board (33·4), Pasdun Korale East (20·8), and Pasdun Korale West (22·7), the rates of mortality were in excess of the average, while the other two divisions, viz., Kalutara totamune (21·2) and Rayigam korale (17·1) presented diminished rates. These two divisions are the most populous in the district.

55. The Colombo District, which records a death-rate of 23·1 for the year (average 19·8), fared worse than usual, and takes the lowest place in the Province during the year in point of health. Each of its six divisions shows enhanced death-rates, particularly the Colombo Municipality division, which shows an increase of 8·2 per 1,000 on the average death-rate (34·3) for all ages and an excessive infantile rate of 304 deaths per 1,000 births registered. This division is dealt with at greater length in chapter VIII. Siyane korale, which in its two subdivisions, Siyane Korale East and Siyane Korale West, containing an estimated population of more than 152,000, mostly agricultural, were the healthiest divisions in the district. These two divisions present death-rates of 18·8 and 19·1 respectively, as against the averages of 15·6 and 15·2. The other divisions of the district, viz., Salpiti korale, Alutkuru Korale South, and Hewagam korale showed death-rates of 20·8, 20·5, and 19·7 respectively.

56. *Central Province.*—The Sinhalese inhabitants of the Central Province, who at the middle of the year were estimated to number 312,022, enjoyed better health than usual, their rate of mortality for the year (27·2) showing a decline of 2·5 per 1,000 from the average (29·7). Every district in the Province shared in the improvement in health, especially the districts of Matale and Nuwara Eliya.

57. In the Kandy District the Sinhalese mortality fell to 26·5 per mille per annum from an average of 28·4, seven of its ten divisions sharing in the diminished mortality. The exceptions were Uda Bulatgama (22·3), Udunuwara (28·1), and Uda Dumbara (38·2). In the last-mentioned division the rate rose 4·7 per 1,000 on the average (33·5). The greatest improvement in the district was in Harispattu (23·0), where the rate fell 6·4 per 1,000 from the average (29·4), and the next greatest in Tumpane (26·3), which showed a decline of 5·5 from the average (31·8). The birth-rate of the district fell to 45·6 from an average of 48·2.

58. The Matale District was as usual the unhealthiest district in the Province, with a mortality rate of 32·6, a great improvement on the average (36·2). The improvement was due to the divisions of Matale South (25·8) and Matale North (35·8), where the rates fell 7 per 1,000 and 3·6 per 1,000 respectively on the averages (32·8 and 39·4). In the other two districts, viz., the Matale Local Board and Matale East, the death-rates (47·9 and 39·5) showed an increase on their respective averages of 36·3 and 38·7. The birth-rate of the district (53·0) showed an improvement on the average (51·9), the improvement being shared by every division in the district.

59. The Nuwara Eliya District enjoyed better health than usual, the death-rate for the year having declined to 23·2 from the average (26·8). Each of its four divisions showed lower death-rates than the average, especially the Walapane division, whose rate (26·4) fell 4·3 per 1,000 below the average (30·7). This division, however, continues to be the unhealthiest of the four divisions in the district, the healthiest during the year being the Kotmale division (21·3).

60. *Southern Province.*—The Southern Province, which contains the next largest Sinhalese population after the Western, also comes next to it in point of health. The mortality among the Sinhalese, whose number in the Province was estimated to be 583,360 at the middle of the year, was in the proportion of 25·2 to every 1,000 persons living, as against 23·0 in 1904 and 23·9, the average for the period 1898–1904. The Galle District showed a slightly diminished mortality rate, while the other two districts, viz., Matara and Hambantota, showed increased rates. The birth-rate of the Province rose to 45·9 per mille per annum from the average (43·3), every district in the Province sharing in the increase.

61. The Galle District, which contains about 45 per cent. of the Sinhalese in the Province, recorded a Sinhalese death-rate of 23·5 per mille per annum, an improvement on the average (24·6). The healthiest division in the district was as usual the division of Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits and Akmimana, which showed a death-rate of 21·4 (average 22·3), and, with the exception of the Galle Municipality division, the unhealthiest division was Talpe pattu (23·5). Four of the seven divisions of the district presented lower death-rates than the average, the exceptions being Galle Municipality (27·8, average 26·3), Gangaboda pattu (23·3, average 22·5), and Hinidum pattu, which showed the same rate for the year as the average (23·2).

62. The Matara District contains about 36 per cent. of the Sinhalese population of the Province with a density of 442 persons to the square mile. The rate of mortality in the district rose to 23·2 from an average of 22·6. The three divisions of Wellaboda pattuwa (22·7, average 20·2), Mórawak korale (31·3, average 28·7), and Kandaboda pattuwa (28·9, average 23·9) were responsible for this result. The other four divisions, viz., Matara Local Board (25·1), Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits (16·9), Weligam korale (20·2), and Gangaboda pattu (22·7) showed rates below the average.

63. The Hambantota District, which is more than double the size of Matara, but contains only about half its population, showed an annual death-rate of 33·2 per 1,000 Sinhalese living, being a considerable deterioration from the average (24·4). Every division in the district, with the exception of Hambantota Four Gravets, contributed to this deterioration, especially Giruwa Pattu East where the death-rate (49·2) was nearly 20 per 1,000 in excess of the average (29·4), and Giruwa Pattu West (30·4, average 22·1). The infantile mortality in Magam pattu and Hambantota Four Gravets, viz., 326 and 315 deaths per 1,000 births registered, is striking. The birth-rate of the district rose to 45·8 from the average 43·1. Two of the divisions, viz., Hambantota Four Gravets and Magam pattu, showed diminished birth-rates, while the other two showed enhanced rates.

64. *North-Western Province.*—The Sinhalese in the North-Western Province, who on the 1st July last were estimated to number 328,165, experienced a considerable deterioration in health, their death-rate during the year (33·8) showing an increase of 4·3 per 1,000 on the average (29·5) and of 10·6 per 1,000 on the rate for the preceding year (23·2). All the three districts in the Province showed increased death-rates as compared with the average, particularly the Puttalam District, where the increase was as large as 14·5 per 1,000.

65. In the Kurunegala District, which contains about three-fourths of the entire Sinhalese population in the Province, the Sinhalese mortality was equal to a rate of 36·3, an excess of 4·8 per 1,000 as compared with the average (31·5). All the divisions in the district but one showed enchanced death-rates, the exception being Weudawili hatpattu (32·9). The Kurunegala Local Board (83·8) shows a marked increase of 27·3 per 1,000 as compared with the average (56·5). This was the only division in the district with an average death-rate of more than 40 per thousand in the period 1898–1904, but during the year under report four of the seven divisions seem to have deteriorated to the level of this class. The healthiest division in the district was, as usual, Katugampola hatpattu (29·9). But this division too shows a great deterioration from the average (22·1).

66. The Chilaw District recorded a death-rate of 22·1 per 1,000 for the year 1905, an increase of 3 per 1,000 as compared with the average (18·1). Every division in the district deteriorated from the average, notably the Chilaw town, whose death-rate (46·4) was 19·8 per 1,000 in excess of the average (26·6.) The Pitigal Korale South (15·3) was as usual the healthiest division, not only in the district but in the whole Island. The rate of infantile mortality in this division (92 per 1,000 births registered) was one of the lowest among the divisions in the Island, and affords additional proof of the healthiness of the division.

67. The Puttalam District contains an estimated population of 11,911 Sinhalese, 9,851 Moors, and 7,263 Tamils. All three sections of the population experienced worse health than usual. The death-rates among the Tamils (58·1), the Sinhalese (47·2), and the Moors (44·4) increased by 17·8, 14·5, and 3·9 per 1,000 respectively on their averages (40·3, 32·7, and 40·5.) The healthiest division for the Sinhalese was the Kalpitiya division (24·3), and for the Tamils and Moors the Puttalam division (45·6 and 40·0 respectively). The highest death-rate among the Sinhalese was in Demala hatpattu (51·9) and for the Tamils and Moors the Puttalam Local Board (121·8 and 51·6 respectively). The Tamils of the Local Board division showed a marked deterioration in their death-rate, which rose to 121·8 (more than double the average 54·0). The only division in which any section of the population showed an improvement in health during the year is the Kalpitiya division, where the Tamils and Moors recorded death-rates of 48·5 and 43·2, as against their respective averages of 48·9 and 46·4. The infantile mortality among the Sinhalese and the Moors in Kalpitiya division, viz., 529 and 468 deaths respectively per 1,000 registered births, and among the Tamils in the Puttalam Local Board, viz., 579 deaths per 1,000 registered births, was very heavy. The highest birth-rate in the district among the Sinhalese was in Demala hatpattu (50·2), among the Tamils in the Puttalam Local Board (34·5), and among the Moors in Puttalam division (54·0).

68. *North-Central Province.*—The North-Central Province, which is co-terminous with the Anuradhapura District, contains an estimated population of 62,797 Sinhalese, and is the most sparsely populated Province in the Island. The deaths registered in the year numbered 2,945 and corresponded to an annual rate of 46·9, a considerable increase on the average (40·4). Every division in the district experienced increased mortality. The most striking increase was in Anuradhapura town, where the rate rose to 130·6 from an average of 49·8. The rates of mortality in the other divisions ranged between 55·2 in Tamankaduwa palata and 44·2 in Nuwaragam palata. The births registered in the Province corresponded to an annual rate of 45·1, as against an average of 43·5.

69. *Province of Uva.*—In the Province of Uva or the Badulla District, with which it is co-extensive the mortality among the Sinhalese was nearly normal with a rate of 41·2, as against the average 40·8 As compared with the average, four of the eight divisions show increased rates of mortality, while the other four show diminished rates. The healthiest division during the year was, as usual, Udukinda with a death-rate of 25·3 per 1,000 persons living (average 31·0) for all ages, and 133 per 1,000 births registered for infants under one year, and the next healthiest Yatikinda with a mortality of 30·8 for all ages (average 34·0) and 146 for infants. The unhealthiest division in the year was Wellassa (60·9), followed by Wellawaya (54·3). The death-rates in the other divisions varied from 52·4 in Bintenna and in Buttala to 35·7 in Wiyaluwa.

70. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The Sinhalese death-rate in the Province of Sabaragamuwa was equal to 27·9 per mille per annum, as against the average (26·9). Of its two districts, the district of Ratnapura alone is responsible for the increase in the provincial death-rate, the Kegalla District having shown a reduction in mortality by 2 per 1,000.

71. The Ratnapura District, which is twice the size of Kegalla but contains a much smaller population than the latter, showed a death-rate of 32·7 per 1,000 persons living, 2·1 per 1,000 more than the average (30·6). Five of the eight divisions in the district show increased mortality. The exceptions were Kuruwiti korale (23·6, average 24·4), Kadawat korale (32·8, average 39·1), and Meda korale (33·1, average 35·9). The healthiest division in the district was Kuruviti korale (23·6), and the unhealthiest Kolonna korale (40·8), not taking into consideration the Local Board division, which includes hospital deaths.

72. The Kegalla District, which is far more populous than its sister district, Ratnapura, as usual showed a lower death-rate of 24·2 per mille per annum (average 26·3). The improvement in the death-rate of the year was entirely due to the following divisions, viz., Paranakuru korale (26·4, average 28·1), Beligal korale (21·1, average 23·7), Galboda korale (26·0, average 30·7), and Kinigoda korale (24·7, average 32·6). The other five divisions of the district recorded higher death-rates than the average. The lowest death-rate in the district during the year was in Beligal korale (21·1), and, excluding the Local Board division, the highest death-rate was in Paranakuru korale (26·4). The births registered in the district corresponded to an annual rate of 47·3 per mille per annum, as against an average of 46·1.

### *Health of the Tamils.*

73. Of the total Tamil population of the Island, which at the middle of the year was estimated to number 1,088,643, the Northern Province contains 337,340, the Eastern 101,512, and the other Provinces 649,791, inclusive of the immigrant population on the estates.

74. Table L below gives the Tamil population, their births and deaths, and their rates for the years 1904 and 1905, and the average in the period 1898–1904 in the various Provinces of the Island :—

Table L.—Tamil Population, Births and Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces.

| Province. | Estimated Population at the middle of 1905. | Births. | | | Deaths. | | | Rate per 1,000. Births. | | | Deaths. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Northern ... | 337,340 | 12,496 | 11,923 | 13,034 | 10,277 | 12,117 | 8,774 | 38·0 | 35·6 | 38·7 | 31·3 | 36·2 | 26·0 |
| Eastern ... | 101,512 | 4,287 | 4,488 | 4,219 | 3,062 | 3,188 | 4,694 | 44·0 | 44·2 | 41·5 | 31·6 | 31·4 | 46·3 |
| Other Provinces, inclusive of Estates ... | 649,791 | 11,187 | 13,391 | 13,502 | 15,808 | 12,420 | 16,311 | 20·4 | 23·7 | 20·8 | 27·7 | 22·0 | 25·1 |
| Total ... | 1,088,643 | 27,970 | 28,802 | 30,755 | 29,147 | 27,725 | 29,779 | 28·6 | 29·7 | 28·3 | 29·8 | 27·7 | 27·4 |

75. *Northern Province.*—The mortality among the Tamils in the Northern Province declined to a rate of 26·0 per mille per annum from an average of 31·3. The improvement was entirely due to the Jaffna District which contains the bulk of the population in the Province, and shows a diminution of 6·3 per thousand on the average death-rate, while the other two districts, viz., Mannar and Mullaittivu, presented enhanced rates for the year.

76. The deaths among the Tamils in the Jaffna District, who amount to more than nine-tenths of the total population in the Province, number 7,391 (as against 10,983 in the previous year), and correspond to an annual rate of 23·9 per 1,000—a considerable improvement on the average for the period 1898-1904 (30·2). Eight of the thirteen divisions in the district showed diminished death-rates as compared with the average. The exceptions were Pachchilaippalli (43·3, average 38·6), Karaichchi (24·2, average 19·3), Punakari (60·9, average 40·2), and Delft (26·7, average 23·2). In these divisions as well as in Vadamaradchchi East and Tunukkai, however, the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

77. In the Mannar District, where the Tamils are estimated to number 15,934 (as against 16,189 on the same day in the previous year), the population experienced a great deterioration in health during the year, their death-rate rising to 47·4 from an average of 43·5. The mortality in the first and second quarters of the year was abnormally high, and has been attributed to the long droughts. Dysentery, pneumonia, and fever of a typho-malarial type prevailed in the district.

78. In the Mullaittivn District, which in size is nearly as large as the Jaffna District, but contains only about 4 per cent. of its population, the deaths among the Tamils were in the proportion of 49·9 per mille per annum, nearly 9 per 1,000 in excess of the average (41·1). The divisions of Maritime pattus (43·3) and Vavuniya South (65·1) showed considerably higher death-rates than the average, while Vavuniya North maintained normal health with a death-rate of 42·5, the same as the average. Here too, as in the Mannar District, the mortality was highest in the first and second quarters of the year. The year was unusually hot, and owing to the failure of the paddy crops there has been some distress in the district. Out of a total of 761 deaths among all races in the district, 190 were due to fevers and 126 to diarrhœa and dysentery.

79. *Eastern Province.*—The Eastern Province, which is mainly inhabited by Tamils and Moors, contains an estimated population of 101,512 Tamils and 67,071 Moors. Both these sections of the population fared considerably worse than usual in point of health. The death-rate among the former was at the rate of 46·3 and the latter 49·3 per mille per annum, as against their respective averages of 31·6 and 28·1. The Sinhalese in the Province, who number about 8,800, also experienced a deterioration in health, their death-rate having risen to 46·5 from an average of 37·8.

80. In the Baticaloa District the Tamils number 84,120, the Moors 58,018, and the Sinhalese 7,608. The deaths among these different nationalities were in the proportion of 48·1, 52·4, and 47·8 per 1,000 per annum respectively. All three nationalities in the district seem to have experienced a marked deterioration in health, especially the Moors, whose rate of mortality for the year shows an increase of 24·6 per 1,000. The increase of the Tamil death-rate on the average was as high as 18·3 per 1,000. The healthiest division for the Tamils was Eruvil and Porativu (33·8), for the Moors Panawa pattu (27·9), and for the Sinhalese Bintenna pattu (44·0). The highest death-rate in the district during the year was in Manmunai Pattu North among the Moors (84·8), more than double the average (40·2). The mortality in the district was highest in the second quarter of the year. With regard to this excessive mortality the Colonial Surgeon reports as follows :—

> The increase in mortality in the Batticaloa Disrtrict during the second quarter of this year was due to the fact that whooping cough and malarial fevers prevailed in an epidemic form.
>
> The mortality was largely affected by the severe epidemic of malarial fever in Kattankudy village, which broke out in April. During the early part of the month, the rainfall had been unusually heavy, and pools of stagnant water abounded throughout the village, supplying an extensive breeding area for the anopheles. This village is very thickly populated and the dwellings are very imperfectly ventilated. And during the early part of the year there had been a great scarcity of food in the district, due to the failure of the paddy cultivation. And the special prevalence of fever and the large death-rate was partly due to the susceptibility to malarial infection caused by the state of mal-nutrition and debility to which a large proportion of the inhabitants had been reduced by the great scarcity of food.

81. The Tamils in the Trincomalee District, amounting to about 17,400 in number, showed a slight improvement in health, their death-rate for the year being 37·1, as against the average (38·8). The divisions of Trincomalee town (36·5) and Koddiyar pattu (28·9) showed diminished rates of mortality, but in Kaddukulam pattu and Tampalakamam pattu the death-rates (54·6 and 40·3) were

greatly in excess of their averages (40·0 and 36·9 respectively). The healthiest division in the district was Koddiyar pattu (28·9), and the unhealthiest Kaddukulam pattu (54·6). The infantile mortality in this division was as high as 461 per 1,000 births registered. The birth-rate in the district (39·6) showed an increase of 3 per 1,000 on the average (36·6).

*Health of the Districts in each Quarter.*

82. Table M below gives the death-rate of each district for each quarter in 1904 and 1905, and the average in the period 1898–1904. The districts are arranged according to the moist and dry zones, that is, the region having 60 inches of rainfall and more and the region with less than 60 inches :—

Table M.—Mortality of each Quarter in each District of the Island.

| District. | Average, 1898–1904. | | | | 1904. | | | | 1905. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. |
| *Moist Zone :* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... | 24·0 | 21·3 | 21·6 | 21·5 | 22·8 | 20·3 | 22·1 | 19·7 | 22·9 | 26·2 | 23·1 | 30·3 |
| Negombo ... ... | 22·5 | 18·1 | 17·9 | 18·5 | 20·1 | 14·1 | 16·4 | 15·9 | 17·7 | 22·4 | 17·7 | 19·4 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 25·1 | 21·1 | 21·3 | 24·1 | 23·0 | 19·1 | 19·6 | 20·4 | 22·7 | 21·0 | 21 8 | 26·9 |
| Kandy ... ... | 28·2 | 28·2 | 29·9 | 30·0 | 23·9 | 21·5 | 25·7 | 24·9 | 25·6 | 25·5 | 25·9 | 27·9 |
| Matale ... | 41·1 | 29·5 | 34·8 | 39·7 | 35·5 | 23·2 | 27·5 | 30·7 | 30·7 | 30·9 | 32·5 | 37·3 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | 20·9 | 19·9 | 24·4 | 23·0 | 17·4 | 15·1 | 19·2 | 23·3 | 19·0 | 19·2 | 24·1 | 27·0 |
| Galle ... ... | 28·9 | 22·2 | 24·6 | 26·4 | 27·9 | 20·7 | 22·1 | 20·0 | 22·7 | 23·0 | 23·1 | 27·3 |
| Matara ... ... | 25·9 | 19·6 | 22·9 | 25·5 | 26·8 | 18·7 | 22·7 | 24·2 | 21·9 | 23·5 | 23·8 | 24·9 |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 35·6 | 29·1 | 29·1 | 34·0 | 33·9 | 24·5 | 27·1 | 34·4 | 36·1 | 32·4 | 31·9 | 37·0 |
| Kegalla ... ... | 27·7 | 30·1 | 28 1 | 27·5 | 25·5 | 18·1 | 22·5 | 22·2 | 25·1 | 26·4 | 29·2 | 25·5 |
| Kurunegala ... | 37·8 | 32·0 | 30·0 | 32·2 | 28·4 | 22·6 | 25·1 | 26·1 | 29·1 | 35·0 | 46·1 | 37·2 |
| Badulla ... ... | 35·3 | 31·5 | 33·0 | 42·9 | 33·0 | 27·6 | 33·2 | 41·6 | 38·7 | 33·6 | 31·9 | 41·3 |
| *Dry Zone :* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... ... | 40·9 | 27·7 | 23·6 | 28·6 | 59·6 | 33·8 | 25·3 | 24·3 | 29·0 | 23·5 | 19·6 | 24·2 |
| Mannar ... ... | 55·6 | 47·6 | 35·3 | 37·2 | 37·1 | 48·2 | 37·5 | 44·2 | 72·9 | 60·4 | 31·4 | 27·4 |
| Mullaittivu... ... | 52·7 | 39·7 | 34·1 | 40·4 | 35·8 | 26·7 | 39·9 | 55·3 | 60·7 | 57·8 | 41·0 | 43·2 |
| Hambantota ... | 29·9 | 21·4 | 22·1 | 24·8 | 27·5 | 21·2 | 24·9 | 26·9 | 41·0 | 32·9 | 28·8 | 30·2 |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 29·0 | 32·2 | 27·3 | 28·1 | 26·0 | 29·6 | 28·5 | 33·5 | 43·5 | 72·2 | 44·6 | 34·9 |
| Trincomalee ... | 39·9 | 36·8 | 29·0 | 35·0 | 26·8 | 28·1 | 34·2 | 39·8 | 35·5 | 41·7 | 27·2 | 34·2 |
| Puttalam ... ... | 46·3 | 34·9 | 31·0 | 35·8 | 37·5 | 29·9 | 28·7 | 39·8 | 49·7 | 51·1 | 45·5 | 49·5 |
| Chilaw ... | 19·9 | 16·6 | 16·8 | 16·3 | 19·4 | 15·7 | 15·8 | 16·1 | 17·9 | 21·6 | 28·3 | 26·0 |
| Anuradhapura ... | 53·7 | 38·1 | 31·9 | 40·7 | 47·2 | 32·9 | 27·3 | 42·2 | 62·8 | 45·3 | 39·1 | 45·7 |

83. Reference is requested to my quarterly reports on the vital statistics published in the *Government Gazette* for more detailed information.

84. It will be seen from the average rates that in the dry zone districts the first quarter, as a rule, has the highest death-rates, the only exception being the District of Batticaloa, where the second quarter usually shows the highest death-rate. Allowing for delay in the registration of deaths, the unhealthiness thus indicated appears to be due to the extreme variation of temperature in the three months December to February.

85. The death-rates in the dry zone districts, except Batticaloa and sometimes Trincomalee, decline considerably in the second quarter, and still further in the third quarter, but begin to rise in the fourth quarter. In the moist zone the second quarter usually shows the lowest death-rate, the exceptions being the districts of Negombo and Kurunegala, where the lowest death-rates are in the third quarter, and Kegalla, which usually shows the lowest death-rate in the fourth quarter.

86. In the first quarter of the year 1905 all the districts in the moist zone, except Ratnapura and Badulla, show death-rates below the average, and in the dry zone all the districts, except Jaffna, Trincomalee, and Chilaw, show higher rates than the average. In the second quarter of the year all the districts in the dry zone (except Jaffna) and eight of the twelve districts in the moist zone show higher death-rates than the average. The exceptions in the moist zone were Kalutara, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Kegalla. In the third and fourth quarters all the districts in the dry zone (except Jaffna, Mannar, and Trincomalee) and the Districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Ratnapura, and Kurunegala in the wet zone show enhanced death-rates as compared with the average. The Districts of Kandy, Matale, and Badulla show lower rates than the average both in the third and the fourth quarter, while the Negombo, Nuwara Eliya, and Galle Districts showed a lower death-rate in the third quarter and a higher rate in the fourth quarter, and Kegalla and Matara *vice versa*.

87. The highest death-rate in any quarter of the year was 72·9 in Mannar, followed by 72·2 in Batticaloa for the second quarter. The next highest was in Anuradhapura in the first quarter (62·8 ). The only other districts which had a higher death-rate than 50 per 1,000 were Mannar (60·4) in the second quarter, Mullaittivu (60·7) in the first quarter and (57·8) in the second quarter, and Puttalam (51·1) in the second quarter. It would appear that all the rates above 50 per 1,000 are in the dry zone. The highest death-rate in the wet zone during the year was in Kurunegala in the third quarter (46·1). The lowest rate recorded in any district during the year was in Negombo (17·7) in the first and second quarters, followed by Chilaw (17·9) in the first quarter.

## VI.—CAUSES OF DEATHS.

88. The causes of death registered in the Island during the year 1905 are given in Table XXIII. in the Appendix, and are summarized in Table N. below. Their distribution among the different Provinces

and districts is shown in Table XXIV. The accompanying Diagram No. 2 graphically shows the relative mortality from thirty of the principal causes.

89. Table N.—Mortality from various Causes of Death in 1905, 1904, and 1898–1904.

| Cause of Death. | Total Number of Deaths. | | | Proportion of Deaths per Million Persons living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1905. | 1904. | Average, 1898–1904. | 1905. | 1904. | Average, 1898–1904. |
| Zymotic Diseases ... ... | 47,210 | 37,849 | 43,659 | 12,101 | 10,046 | 12,250 |
| Parasitic Diseases ... ... | 4,732 | 3,272 | 3,760 | 1,212 | 868 | 1,055 |
| Dietetic Diseases ... ... | 200 | 181 | 257 | 51 | 48 | 73 |
| Constitutional Diseases ... ... | 8,415 | 7,819 | 7,512 | 2,157 | 2,076 | 2,100 |
| Developmental Diseases ... ... | 3,137 | 3,302 | 2,868 | 804 | 876 | 800 |
| Local Diseases ... ... | 32,723 | 31,454 | 30,245 | 8,387 | 8,347 | 8,460 |
| Violence ... ... ... | 1,776 | 1,915 | 1,876 | 455 | 508 | 525 |
| Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ... | 9,967 | 8,148 | 7,627 | 2,555 | 2,163 | 2,131 |
| Total ... | 108,160 | 93,940 | 97,804 | 27,722 | 24,932 | 27,394 |

90. *Zymotic, specific, or febrile diseases.*—This class consists of the diseases most amenable to public control and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures. These diseases, as usual, represent the bulk of the mortality in the Island and are therefore deserving of special attention. Zymotic diseases caused 43 per cent. of the total deaths in 1905, or 3 per cent. more than in the previous year. The deaths due to this class amounted to 47,210, and were in the proportion of 12,101 deaths to a million persons living, as against 10,046 in the previous year and 12,250, the average during the period 1898–1904.

Smallpox accounted for 112 deaths this year against 2 in 1904. It is believed to have been imported from India, and broke out in Colombo in April and September and spread to the Southern Province, where it created a panic, especially in Matara and Tangalla, and was with difficulty suppressed owing to concealment of cases.

91. The fever death-rate decreased to 5,682 per million of the population from the average of 5,791 in the period 1898–1904, but increased by 800 per million over that of 1904 (4,882). Batticaloa District leads with the highest death-rate (19,536 per million) from this cause, followed by Puttalam (14,658 per million), Hambantota (14,243 per million), Anuradhapuru (14,063 per million), Mannar (13,449 per million), Mullaittivu (12,659 per million), Trincomalee (8,283 per million), Jaffna (7,995 per million), Kurunegala (7,182 per million), Badulla 7,107 per million), Ratnapura (5,797 per million), Matale (5,095 per million), Negombo (4,750 per million), Colombo (4,651 per million), Chilaw (4,175 per million), Matara (4,170 per million), Kalutara (3,446 per million), Galle (3,183 per million), Kegalla (3,123 per million), Kandy (2,311 per million), and Nuwara Eliya (1,282 per million).

92. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was equal to a rate of 5,861 per million of the population, as against the annual average of 5,836 in the period 1898–1904. The district showing the highest death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was Ratnapura (10,903 per million), followed by Badulla (10,827 per million), Batticaloa (9,413 per million), Mannar (8,966 per million), Mullaittivu (8,396 per million), Anuradhapura (8,258 per million), Kandy (7,643 per million), Nuwara Eliya (7,590 per million), Matale (7,322 per million), Matara (7,279 per million), Puttalam (7,143 per million), Kegalla (7,049 per million), Hambantota (6,207 per million), Galle (5,749 per million), Kalutara (5,072 per million), Kurunegala (4,678 per million), Colombo (4,116 per million), Chilaw (2,920 per million), Negombo (2,357 per million), Jaffna (2,078 per million), and Trincomalee (847 per million).

93. *Cholera.*—One death from cholera was registered during the year, a Sinhalese who died in the Badulla town in November. As it was a solitary case it was probably not true cholera; and the Island may be said to have been free from it.

94. *Parasitic diseases.*—Parasitic diseases resulted in 4,732 deaths, and were in the proportion of 1,212 per million, as against the average 1,055 for the period 1898–1904.

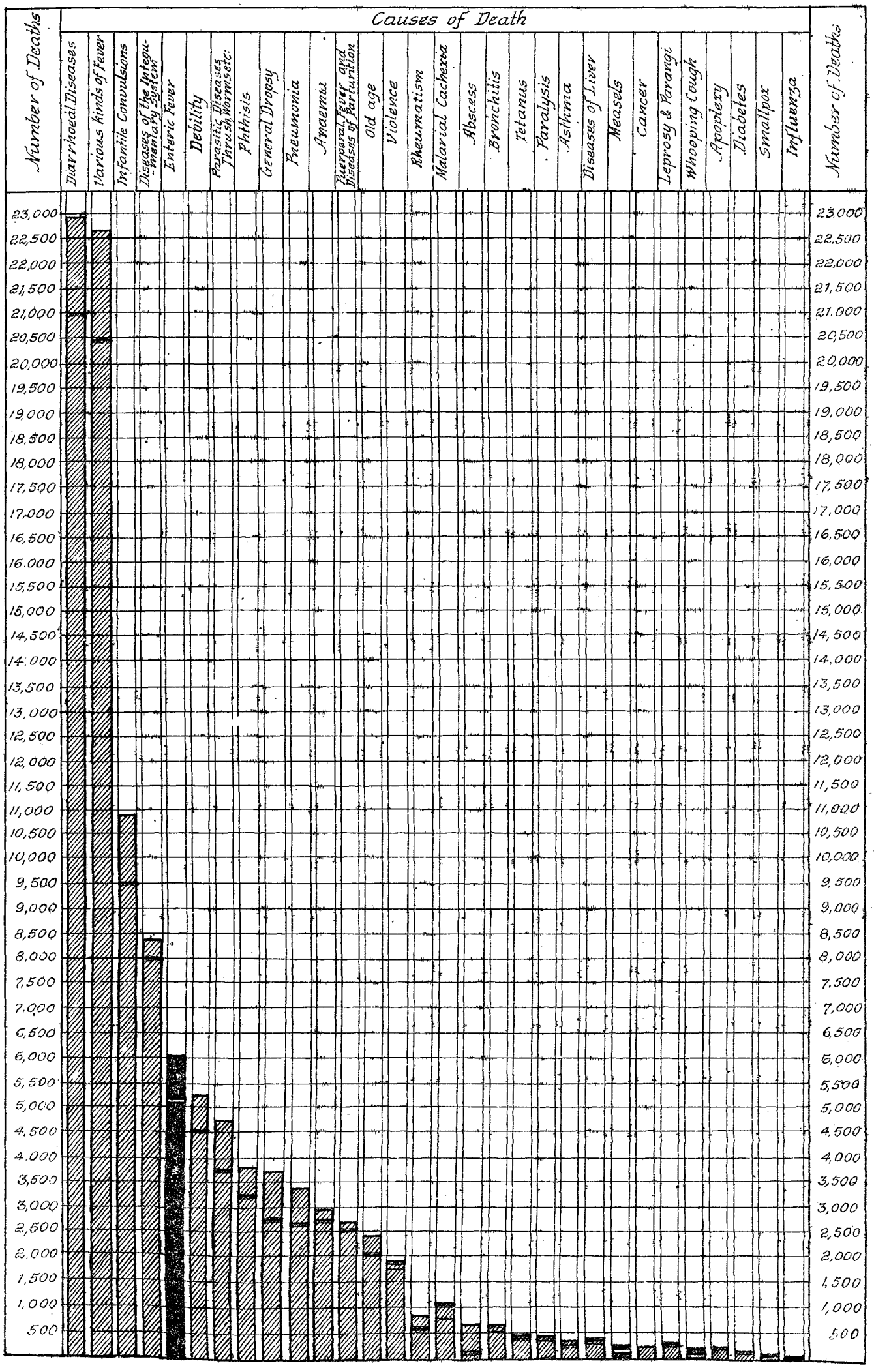
*Anchylostomiasis.*—562 deaths were registered as due to dochmius duodenalis or anchylostomiasis, of which number 168 were in Kandy, 113 in Colombo, 103 in Kegalla, 83 in Kalutara, 23 in Ratnapura, 19 in Nuwara Eliya, 14 in Badulla, 10 each in Matale, Galle, and Kurunegala, 6 in Matara, and 1 each in Negombo, Hambantota, and Anuradhapura. The number of deaths this year (562) was nearly double the number (315) of 1904, and the average (285) for the period 1898–1904. The great increase justifies the warning I uttered ten years ago.

This is a disease of growing importance in Ceylon, and did not appear in our returns till 1891, when the mortality was only 23 per million. I called attention to the disease in my report for 1892. The rate has now risen to 77 per million. There is reason to believe that the mortality from this cause is much understated owing to the difficulty of diagnosing the disease, and that to this disease is really due a large number of deaths now returned as due to diarrhœa, dysentery, anæmia, dropsy, debility, and fever.

It is a disease due to minute parasites in the intestines, the ova being passed in millions with the fœces and the larvæ finding their way into the springs and streams and through drinking water into the human intestines, where they reach maturity, and as full-grown parasites suck the patient's blood. The disease has been introduced into Ceylon by the Indian cooly, and finds favourable conditions for its development and propagation in his long and weary walk from Mannar to Matale and in his mode of life on the estates. Out of 262 registered deaths from this cause, 94 occurred among persons other than Indian coolies, and very few Provinces are now free from it, which shows that the disease is taking root and being fast propagated over the Island. It is a more insidious and dangerous enemy than cholera, and requires to be met by systematic measures of prevention.

95. *Dietetic diseases.*—The deaths from these causes amounted to 200 (against 181 last year). Of these 187 (171 in 1904) were due to want of breast milk, 12 to chronic alcoholism, and 1 to scurvy. Of the 187 deaths attributed to want of breast milk, 87 were Tamils, 66 Sinhalese, 30 Moors, 2 Burghers, 1 Malay, and 1 Other. Of the total number, 34 occurred in Puttalam, 31 in Badulla, 29 in Nuwara

## Diagram No. 2 – Relative Mortality from Thirty of the Principal Causes of Death in Ceylon in 1905, as compared with the respective Averages of those Causes in the period 1898–1904.




..... Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.
..... Number of deaths in the year.
....., In each column marks the average in 1898-1904.

Lith: S.G.C. No. 8/165

Eliya, 15 in Batticaloa, 14 in Colombo, 11 in Kegalla, 8 each in Kandy and Jaffna, 6 each in Kalutara and Ratnapura, 5 each in Negombo and Matale, 4 in Trincomalee, 2 each in Mannar, Mullaittivu, Kurunegala, and Chilaw, and 1 each in Galle, Matara, and Anuradhapura.

96. *Constitutional diseases.*—Constitutional diseases caused 8,415 deaths and were in the proportion of 2,157 per million, a higher proportion than the average for the period 1898–1904 (2,100). Of the deaths in this class, the most fatal were phthisis 3,733, anæmia 2,923, rheumatism 849. Scrofula caused 234 deaths, cancer 207, diabetes mellitus 125, leprosy 100, parangi 96, rickets 49, tubercular meningitis 41, and tabes mesenterica 36.

97. *Local diseases.*—The number of deaths under the head amounted to 32,723—a little more than 30 per cent. of the total number of deaths. They were in the proportion of 8,387 per million persons living, as against the average (8,460) for the period 1898–1904.

Of the total number of deaths from local diseases, as many as 12,269 (30 per cent.) were due to diseases of the nervous system, including 10,671 from infantile convulsions, 468 from tetanus, 456 from paralysis, 244 from convulsions, 130 from apoplexy, 103 from epilepsy, 67 from inflammation of brain, 39 from mania, and 23 from paraplegia; 7,275 deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory system, of which 3,388 were from pneumonia, 568 from bronchitis, 317 from asthma, 40 from pleurisy, 13 from laryngitis, and 8 from croup. Diseases of the digestive system were responsible for 1,307 deaths, of which 269 were from diseases of the liver, including 55 from cirrhosis of liver, 156 from ascites, 153 from enteritis, 104 from peritonitis, 94 from diseases of the stomach, 74 from hernia, 58 from dyspepsia, 49 from obstruction of intestine, 39 from hæmatemesis, 34 from sorethroat, 21 from stomatitis, 14 from quinsy, 12 from ulceration of intestine, 8 from strangulation of intestine, and 6 from fistula; 826 deaths resulted from diseases of the circulatory system, including 187 from varicose veins, 19 from valve disease of heart, 14 from angina pectoris, 8 from pericarditis, 8 from embolism; 262 deaths resulted from diseases of the urinary system, including 119 from Bright's disease, 71 from nephritis, 29 from suppression of urine, 8 from uræmia, 5 from diseases of the bladder, and 8,333 (or 25 per cent.) from diseases of the integumentary system.

98. *Diseases of women at parturition.*—2,238 deaths were attributed to diseases of parturition, of which 1,180 were from puerperal convulsions, 28 from abortion and miscarriage, 12 from flooding, 2 from phlegmasia dolens, 1 from puerperal mania, and 1,015 from other and undefined accidents of childbirth. The total number of children registered during the year as born alive was 150,785, so that the mortality of mothers to a thousand children born was 14·8. In other words one mother died to every 67 children born alive.

Table O.—Deaths of Women at Parturition.

| Nationality. | Deaths of Women at Parturition. | | | Births. | | | Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904 | 1904. | 1905. |
| All Races ... | 2,181 | 2,021 | 2,238 | 138,469 | 145,253 | 150,785 | 15·8 | 13·9 | 14·8 |
| Europeans ... | 1 | 1 | — | 173 | 175 | 167 | ·8 | 5·7 | — |
| Burghers | 7 | 9 | 3 | 695 | 752 | 769 | 10·5 | 11·9 | 3·9 |
| Sinhalese ... | 1,724 | 1,570 | 1,819 | 100,318 | 104,586 | 109,675 | 17·2 | 15·0 | 16·6 |
| Tamils ... | 296 | 303 | 302 | 27,970 | 29,802 | 30,755 | 10·6 | 10·1 | 9·8 |
| Moors | 143 | 123 | 107 | 8,795 | 9,310 | 8,823 | 16·3 | 13·2 | 12·1 |
| Malays ... | 7 | 8 | 5 | 345 | 397 | 373 | 19·8 | 20·1 | 13·4 |
| Others | 3 | 7 | 2 | 173 | 231 | 223 | 17·2 | 30·3 | 9·0 |

99. *Homicide.*—As many as 150 deaths were attributed to homicide, corresponding to a rate of 39 per million persons living, a rate which is in excess of the average (37) during the period 1898–1904.

100. *Suicide.*—144 deaths were due to suicide, equal to a rate of 36 per million persons living, which is considerably lower than in England, where in 1903 it was 105 to a million. The favourite mode adopted in Ceylon for this purpose is by hanging, which accounts for more than half the deaths (79); drowning accounts for 22, gunshot wounds 15, poison 9, and cuts and stabs 8.

101. *Executions.*—There were 23 judicial executions registered during the year. The number is one in excess of that of last year, and corresponds to a rate of 6 per million persons living.

102. *Accidents.*—During the year as many as 1,459 deaths resulted from accidents or negligence, corresponding to a death-rate of 374 per million persons living. Of this number, drowning accounted for 316 or 22 per cent., 288 deaths were due to falls from trees, 171 to snake bites, 148 to burns and scalds, 70 to injuries received from weapons and implements, such as gunshot wounds, cuts and stabs, 64 to falls of heavy substances, 54 to injury at birth, 37 to falls, 31 to poisons, 21 to being run over by carts, 18 to being run over by trains, 16 to injuries caused by crocodiles, 11 to railway accidents, 11 to suffocation, 9 to injuries caused by buffaloes, 5 to falls from heights other than trees, 5 to explosions, 5 to injuries caused by elephants, 4 to being struck by lightning, 4 to injuries caused by hornets, 3 to falling into pits or drains, 3 to sunstroke, 3 to injuries caused by bulls, 3 to injuries caused by wasps, 2 to injuries received from machinery, 2 to injuries caused by dogs, 2 to injuries caused by fish. One death was due to foreign body in air passage, 1 to an overdose of arrack, 1 to injuries caused by bees. One death was caused by a Brahmin-lizard, 1 by a cheetah, 1 by a tiger, 1 by a horse, 1 by a shark. One death resulted from striking against a cart, 1 by trampling, and 1 by a wire shoot snapping.

## VII.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS ON ESTATES.

103. The total number of births reported for registration in 1905 from the estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province amounted to 11,016 (of which 24 were Europeans, 23 Burghers, 337 Sinhalese, 10,500 Tamils, 96 Moors, 22 Malays, and 14 Others), and the deaths numbered 10,657 (5 Europeans, 10 Burghers, 156 Sinhalese, 10,419 Tamils, 59 Moors, 4 Malays, and 4 Others).

104. The term "estate" means any land ten or more acres in cultivation and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation mainly in the districts containing tea, coffee, and other plantations under European management.

105. The subjoined Table P. gives the birth- and death-rate among the estate population. The Colombo District means here the estates in the Avisawella division :—

Table P.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population.

| District. | Population at the Census of March, 1901. 420,340. | Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Births. | | | | | | Deaths. | | | | | |
| | | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Kandy ... | 155,444 | 21·5 | 20·0 | 23·5 | 26·3 | 26·3 | 25·7 | 30·4 | 38·1 | 27·2 | 21·9 | 18·9 | 22·4 |
| Matale ... | 26,136 | 21·4 | 19·9 | 21·4 | 22·3 | 27·0 | 29·4 | 36·8 | 42·2 | 35·1 | 26·0 | 24·0 | 30·7 |
| Nuwara Eliya... | 103,564 | 16·2 | 16·3 | 20·9 | 24·3 | 24·1 | 23·7 | 15·1 | 16·0 | 20·4 | 18·4 | 16·2 | 21·8 |
| Badulla ... | 51,788 | 22·8 | 22·2 | 22·6 | 30·0 | 30·2 | 30·6 | 21·2 | 27·3 | 23·4 | 23·5 | 21·4 | 23·1 |
| Ratnapura ... | 16,642 | 27·8 | 23·7 | 22·6 | 22·7 | 24·2 | 27·2 | 30·5 | 45·5 | 34·4 | 31·0 | 27·4 | 38·1 |
| Kegalla ... | 41,499 | 25·5 | 22·1 | 23·0 | 26·5 | 28·3 | 30·8 | 35·9 | 40·2 | 31·0 | 27·2 | 20·7 | 31·9 |
| Colombo ... | 8,302 | 19·7 | 14·5 | 18·3 | 20·6 | 16·1 | 20·7 | 39·9 | 54·7 | 40·2 | 26·6 | 25·2 | 42·8 |
| Kalutara ... | 16,965 | 15·5 | 16·0 | 19·9 | 26·0 | 25·9 | 18·9 | 41·7 | 50·0 | 35·2 | 28·8 | 22·8 | 35·4 |

106. *Kandy District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kandy District were 3,988 (10 Europeans, 9 Burghers, 134 Sinhalese, 3,772 Tamils, 44 Moors, 10 Malays, and 9 Others), and the deaths amounted to 3,483 (1 European, 5 Burghers, 65 Sinhalese, 3,382 Tamils, 24 Moors, 2 Malays, and 4 Others). The birth-rate for the year (25·7) was an increase of 2·6 per thousand more than the annual average for the period 1898–1904 (23·1), while the death-rate (22·4) showed a decrease of 4·8 per thousand from the average 27·2.

107. Of the 3,483 deaths, as many as 1,062 or 30 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 37·0 per cent. in the preceding seven years 1898–1904. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck), 772 as against 802, the annual average for 1898–1904, followed by pneumonia 338 (average 212), infantile convulsions 180 (average 175), general dropsy 158 (average 202), fevers 148 (average 182), dochmius duodenalis 100 (average 52), old age 94 (average 118), malarial cachexia 72 (average 155), bronchitis 64 (average 46), measles 35 (average 13), anæmia 29 (average 37), worms 28 (average 28), phthisis 24 (average 35), paralysis 15 (average 11), and epilepsy 14 (average 12).

108. *Matale District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates of the Matale District amounted to 769 (2 Burghers, 20 Sinhalese, 733 Tamils, 10 Moors, and 4 Malays), and the deaths numbered 802 (1 European, 12 Sinhalese, 781 Tamils, and 8 Moors). The birth-rate for the year (29·4) was 7·8 per thousand in excess of the average (21·6) for the period 1898–1904, while the death-rate (30·7) was a decrease of 1·8 per thousand from the average (32·5) for the same period.

109. Of the 802 deaths in 1905, 217 or 27 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, as against 29 per cent. the average for the period 1898–1904. Debility (mostly among infants from inability to suck) caused 155 deaths (98 the annual average for the period 1898–1904), malarial cachexia 71 (average 84), pneumonia 69 (average 65), general dropsy 63 (average 40), fevers 43 (average 91), old age 39 (average 30), infantile convulsions 34 (average 32), and phthisis 11 (average 5).

110. *Nuwara Eliya District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Nuwara Eliya District were 2,450 (4 Europeans, 6 Burghers, 51 Sinhalese, 2,370 Tamils, 16 Moors, 1 Malay, and 2 Others); and the deaths amounted to 2,260 (1 Burgher, 15 Sinhalese, 2,240 Tamils, and 4 Moors). The birth-rate for the year (23·7) showed an increase of 3·6 per thousand on the average (20·1) for the period 1898–1904, while the death-rate was 21·8, as against the average 18·4 for the same period.

111. Of the 2,260 deaths in 1905, 757 deaths or 33 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, 440 to debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck), average 388 during the period 1898–1904, 266 to pneumonia (average 144), 97 to infantile convulsions, 82 to old age, 65 to general dropsy, 56 to fevers, 42 to bronchitis, 31 to influenza (average 17), 27 to phthisis, 25 to starvation and want of breast milk, 24 to malarial cachexia, and 18 to anæmia.

112. *Badulla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Badulla District amounted to 1,585 (7 Europeans, 4 Burghers, 19 Sinhalese, 1,546 Tamils, 5 Moors, and 4 Malays), and the deaths numbered 1,199 (2 Europeans, 8 Sinhalese, 1,186 Tamils, and 3 Moors). The bi th-rate for the year (30·6) showed an increase of 6 per thousand on the annual average (24·6) for the period 1898–1904, while the death-rate (23·1) also showed an increase of ·4 over the average (22·7).

113. Of the 1,199 deaths, as many as 363 or 30 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases, 272 to debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck), 128 to pneumonia, 116 to fevers (average 85), 47 to infantile convulsions, 39 to old age (average 26), 30 to general dropsy (average 33), 25 to bronchitis, and 18 to malarial cachexia.

114. *Ratnapura District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Ratnapura District were 453 (1 Burgher, 20 Sinhalese, 426 Tamils, and 6 Moors), and the deaths amounted to 634 (1 European, 1 Burgher, 15 Sinhalese, 613 Tamils, and 4 Moors). The birth-rate during the year (27·2) showed an increase of 3 per thousand from the average (24·2) for the period 1898–1904, while the death-rate was 38·1, as against the average 36·9.

115. Of the 634 deaths, 289 or nearly 46 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck), 93 (70 annual average 1898–1904), malarial cachexia 45 (average 28), infantile convulsions 34 (average 31), pneumonia 33 (average 16), dochmius duodenalis 31 (average 18), and old age 16.

116. *Kegalla District.*—The total number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kegalla District amounted to 1,278 (2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 66 Sinhalese, 1,198 Tamils, 10 Moors, and 1 Malay), and the deaths numbered 1,323 (2 Burghers, 22 Sinhalese, 1,286 Tamils, 11 Moors, and 2 Malays). The birth-rate during the year (30·8) showed an increase of 5·3 per thousand more than the annual average (25·5) for the period 1898–1904, while the death-rate was 31·9, as against the average 34·5.

117. Of the 1,323 deaths, diarrhœal diseases were responsible for 525 or nearly 40 per cent. of these deaths. The other most fatal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 160 (152 the average for the period 1898–1904), dochmius duonenalis 79 (average 41), pneumonia 70 (average 47), infantile convulsions 61 (average 76), general dropsy 56 (average 46), malarial cachexia 54 (average 113), fevers 53 (average 89), old age 49 (average 51), phthisis 23, bronchitis 13 (average 8), and anæmia 10.

118. *Colombo District.*—The number of births reported for registration from the estates in this district were 172 (1 European, 6 Sinhalese, 158 Tamils, 3 Moors, 1 Malay, and 3 Others), and the deaths numbered 355 (1 Burgher, 5 Sinhalese, 348 Tamils, and 1 Moor). The birth-rate (20·7) shows an increase of 3·5 on the average (17·2) for the period 1898–1904, and the death-rate was 42·8, as against the average 40·4.

119. Of the 355 deaths, 134 or nearly 38 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other chief causes were anæmia 39, debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 33, fevers 21, pneumonia 20, malarial cachexia 13, phthisis 12, and ascites 11.

120. *Kalutara District.*—The number of births reported for registration from the estates in the Kalutara District amounted to 321 (21 Sinhalese, 297 Tamils, 2 Moors, and 1 Malay), and the deaths numbered 601 (14 Sinhalese, 583 Tamils, and 4 Moors). The birth-rate during the year was 18·9, as against the average (19) for the period 1898-1904, and the death-rate was 35·4, as against the average 36·5.

121. Of the 601 deaths, as many as 226 or nearly 38 per cent. were due to diarrhœal diseases. The other principal causes were debility (mostly of infants from inability to suck) 86 (73 the average for the period 1898–1904), dochmius duodenalis 47, fevers 41, infantile convulsions 36, malarial cachexia 30, pneumonia 24, old age 20, and phthisis 18.

## VIII.—HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF COLOMBO.

122. The number of births registered in the town of Colombo during the year 1905 was 3,916, and corresponded to a rate of 23·1, as against 22·0 in the previous year and 22·1 the average rate for the period 1898–1904. The number of deaths registered in the town in 1905 was 5,882. To this should be added the deaths of 20 town patients who died at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta (outside the town), and whose deaths were registered by an extra-urban registrar, and the total would then be 5,902, giving a rate of 34·7 per 1,000 persons living. The death-rate was higher than the average for the period 1898–1904 by 1·9 per thousand, and the rate for the preceding year by 3·9 per thousand.

123. The vital statistics of the town were for the first time separately collected in 1887, and at the end of 1892 important changes in the system of death registration were introduced by the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1893. The machinery of registration was improved at the beginning of 1895 by the appointment of stipendiary Medical Officers as registrars, and still further in May, 1897, by increasing their number and making the inspection of dead bodies by the registrar compulsory where a certificate as to the cause of death is not produced from a qualified medical attendant on the deceased. The period subsequent to 1892 accordingly shows a marked increase in the number of registered events, especially deaths, compared with the period prior to it.

124. During the period 1898–1904 the average number of deaths registered yearly was 5,162 and in 1887–1892, 2,628. The population is estimated to have increased to 156,903 at the middle of the former period from 125,871 at the middle of the latter period. Making allowance for this increase, and assuming that the mortality at the two periods was equal, there should have been registered an average of 4,141 deaths in the period 1887–1892 instead of 2,628. This would show that 36·5 per cent. of deaths during this period escaped registration. In 1887–1892 the mean annual mortality of the town was 20·8 per thousand; in 1893, upon the introduction of the new system of registration of deaths, the death-rate rose to 31·4. The rate rose still higher (33·6) in 1894, and remained about the same in the three succeeding years 1895, 1896, and 1897. In 1898 it fell to 32·1, and still further in 1899 to 29·8, from which it rose to 34·2 in 1900 and to 34·7 in 1901. In 1902 it fell to 33·5, and rose to 34·8 in 1903. It fell to 30·8 in 1904 and has risen to 34·7 in 1905.

125. As usual, the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, owing mainly to the preponderance of males over females, chiefly among the Europeans and the Indian Tamils and Mohammedans, to the presence of hospitals and jails, which add to the normal mortality of the town, and to registration of births being not quite so efficient as that of deaths. The birth-rate this year fell short of the death-rate by 34 per cent.

126. *Births and deaths and their rates.*—The subjoined table Q gives the births and deaths and their rates of each race living in the Colombo Municipality for the years 1904 and 1905, with the averages for the period 1898–1904:—

Table Q.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Race in the Town of Colombo for 1904 and 1905 and the Averages for 1898–1904.

| Race. | Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901. | Births. | | | Deaths. | | | Birth-rate per Mille.* | | | Death-rate per Mille.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| All Races ... | 155,869 | 3,478 | 3,670 | 3,916 | 5,162 | 5131† | 5902‡ | 22·1 | 22·0 | 23·1 | 32·8 | 30·8 | 34·7 |
| Europeans .. | 2,657 | 79 | 87 | 86 | 79 | 76 | 78 | 29·6 | 30·9 | 29·3 | 29·6 | 27·0 | 27·3 |
| Burghers .. | 11,861 | 364 | 375 | 414 | 308 | 315 | 328 | 30·6 | 30·5 | 33·3 | 25·9 | 25·6 | 26·4 |
| Sinhalese ... | 68,772 | 1,860 | 1,998 | 2,246 | 2,349 | 2,412 | 2,833 | 26·9 | 27·8 | 30·8 | 33·8 | 33·5 | 38·8 |
| Tamils ... | 34,640 | 404 | 439 | 422 | 1,203 | 1,033 | 1,306 | 11·5 | 11·3 | 10·5 | 34·3 | 26·5 | 32·4 |
| Moors ... | 28,898 | 606 | 568 | 557 | 923 | 921 | 1,000 | 20·9 | 18·6 | 17·9 | 31·7 | 30·1 | 32·2 |
| Malays ... | 4,493 | 115 | 139 | 123 | 158 | 196 | 163 | 25·3 | 28·3 | 24·4 | 34·7 | 39·9 | 32·3 |
| Others ... | 4,548 | 50 | 64 | 68 | 142 | 178 | 194 | 10·7 | 11·9 | 12·0 | 30·3 | 33·0 | 34·2 |

*These rates have been calculated on population estimated to the middle of the year according to the rate of increase in the last intercensal period.

† Including four deaths of town residents at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, registered outside the town.

‡ Including twenty deaths of town residents at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, registered outside the town.

127. Compared with the preceding year, all the races except the Malays show increased death-rates; compared with the average of 1898-1904, all the races except Tamils and Malays show increased rates. The Burghers as usual show the lowest death-rate (26·4). The highest death-rate is that of the Sinhalese (38·8), and the next highest of the Others (34·2). During the year under report there was a decline in the birth-rates for all the races except the Burghers, Sinhalese, and Others from the rates for the previous year. The number of births and deaths of the different races in the different wards of the town and their rates per 1,000, the principle zymotic causes of death, &c., are shown in the following Table R.:—

[For Table R see page 17.]

128. Omitting the Fort and Galle Face Ward, which contains mainly a day population, and the Pettah Ward, which contains a population mainly adult male and floating, the healthiest division during the year was, as usual, the Kollupitiya Ward, with a death-rate of 19·1, as against an average of 18·5 in the period 1898-1904 and 17·8 the rate for the preceding year. The highest death-rate was in the New Bazaar Ward (31·0, average 30·5). In two of the wards, St. Sebastian and Kotahena, the death-rate was less than the average, while all the other wards show an increase.

129. Full particulars as to the health of the town in the four quarters and for each week of the year 1905 appear in my quarterly reports published periodically in the *Government Gazette* and in the weekly reports published in the *Gazette* and the local newspapers.

130. *Causes of death.*—In the following table the causes of death in the year, which are given in detail in Table XXVII., are summarized and compared with those of the year 1904 and the average for the period 1898-1904:—

Table S.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo from Groups of Diseases in 1904 and 1905 and the Average in 1898-1904.

| Causes of Death. | Total Deaths. | | | Mortality per 1,000 Living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| ALL CAUSES ... | 5,162 | 5,131 | 5,902 | 32·86 | 30·81 | 34·74 |
| Zymotic Diseases ... ... | 1,567 | 1,304 | 1,588 | 9·99 | 7·83 | 9·35 |
| Parasitic Diseases ... ... | 158 | 162 | 240 | 1·01 | ·97 | 1·41 |
| Dietetic Diseases ... ... | 8 | 3 | 14 | ·05 | ·02 | ·08 |
| Constitutional Diseases ... ... | 625 | 714 | 738 | 3·98 | 4·29 | 4·34 |
| Developmental Diseases ... ... | 360 | 304 | 299 | 2·30 | 1·82 | 1·76 |
| Local Diseases ... ... | 1,934 | 2,116 | 2,374 | 12·28 | 12·71 | 13·97 |
| Violence ... ... ... | 84 | 96 | 86 | ·54 | ·58 | ·52 |
| Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ... | 42 | 432 | 563 | 2·71 | 2·59 | 3·31 |

131. The deaths attributed to zymotic causes in 1905 numbered 1,588 and corresponded to a rate of 9·35 per mille, a rise of 1·52 from the rate for the preceding year (7·83) and a fall of ·64 from the average rate (9·99) for the period 1898-1904. Of these 1,588 deaths, fevers caused 352 deaths (including 136 from enteric fever), against 361 in 1904, diarrhœa and dysentery 1,075 (against 798 in 1904). There was a marked increase in the number of deaths from dysentery in the Colombo town during the fourth quarter of 1905, when it prevailed in an epidemic form. 196 deaths were returned as due to this cause during that quarter, against 99 in the third quarter, 93 in the second quarter, and 80 in the first quarter. The number of deaths from this cause in the corresponding quarter of 1904 was 69. The increase was shared by all the wards except Fort and Galle Face, Pettah, St. Sebastian, and Slave Island.

132. Parasitic diseases caused 240 deaths, a proportion of 1·41 per mille, as against ·97 last year and an average of 1·01 in 1898-1904. Of these deaths, 112 were attributed to dochmius duodenalis (against 53 last year), one of the victims being a European, 56 Sinhalese, 46 Tamils, 7 Moors, and 2 Others. Constitutional diseases caused 738 deaths, a proportion of 4·34 per mille, against 4·29 last year and an average of 3·98 for the period 1898-1904. Under this head phthisis caused 620 deaths (against 597 in the last year), anæmia 38, cancer 24, tabes mesenterica 15, diabetes 15, rheumatism 11, and tubercular meningitis 6.

133. The deaths from local diseases numbered 2,374, being in the proportion of 13·97 per mille, as against 12·71 last year and an average of 12·28 in 1898-1904. Of these, diseases of the nervous system caused 950 deaths (including 550 deaths from infantile convulsions), and those of the respiratory system caused 826 deaths (including 564 from pneumonia and 226 from bronchitis).

134. Violence accounted for 86 deaths, of which 68 were due to accidents. Of these, 18 were due to drowning, 15 to burns and scalds, 5 to falls of heavy substances, 5 to injuries at birth, 4 to being run over by carts, 3 to falls from heights, 2 to injuries caused by machinery, 2 to gunshot wounds, 2 to poison, 2 to falls; 1 death was caused by a cart, 1 by a fall from a tree, 1 by striking against a cart, 1 by injuries caused by a horse; 1 death was attributed to injuries caused by a hackery knocking against a wall, 1 to being run over by a train, 1 to a snake bite, and 1 to cuts and stabs.

135. Thirteen deaths resulted from homicide. Five deaths were due to suicide. In two of the cases the deceased ended their existence by poisoning, two by cuts and stabs, and one by hanging.

Table R.—Births and Deaths and their Rates in each Ward of the Colombo Municipality, with the Principal Zymotic Causes of Death, in 1905.

| Name of Ward. | Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901. | BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 registered Births. | Birth-rate. | | | Death-rate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Births. | | | Race. | | | | | | | Total Deaths. | | | Race. | | | | | | | Causes of Death. | | | | | | | Violence. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | Cholera. | Smallpox. | Measles. | Fevers. | Dochmius Duodenalis. | Diarrhœa and Dysentery. | Accident. | Homicide. | Suicide. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Colombo Municipality ... | 155869 | 3916 | 2008 | 1908 | 86 | 414 | 2246 | 422 | 557 | 123 | 68 | 5902 | 3243 | 2659 | 78 | 328 | 2835 | 1305 | 999 | 163 | 194 | — | 17 | 16 | 352 | 112 | 1075 | 68 | 13 | 5 | 1414 | 361 | 22·1 | 22·0 | 23·1 | 32·8 | 30·8 | 34·7 |
| Fort and Galle Face ... | 2285 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 40 | 34 | 6 | 18 | — | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 11 | — | 3 | 4 | 666 | 4·6 | 5·6 | 26·3 | 14·4 | 14·4 | 17·5 |
| Pettah ... ... | 7561 | 52 | 27 | 25 | — | 9 | 32 | 5 | 2 | — | 4 | 108 | 61 | 47 | — | 7 | 39 | 39 | 15 | — | 8 | — | — | 2 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 1 | — | — | 25 | 481 | 7·8 | 5·3 | 6·9 | 13·9 | 8·3 | 14·3 |
| St. Sebastian ... | 9349 | 178 | 88 | 90 | 1 | 13 | 61 | 12 | 85 | 4 | 2 | 232 | 119 | 113 | — | 9 | 66 | 27 | 120 | 6 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 9 | — | 31 | — | — | — | 82 | 461 | 21·0 | 17·1 | 17·7 | 25·4 | 21·1 | 23·1 |
| St. Paul's ... ... | 20260 | 320 | 170 | 150 | 3 | 19 | 100 | 121 | 69 | — | 8 | 618 | 317 | 301 | 1 | 17 | 124 | 291 | 155 | 2 | 28 | — | 1 | 2 | 49 | 1 | 86 | 2 | 2 | — | 179 | 559 | 19·2 | 16·8 | 14·4 | 25·6 | 21·0 | 27·8 |
| Kotahena ... ... | 33355 | 735 | 362 | 373 | 5 | 60 | 542 | 65 | 52 | 6 | 3 | 991 | 479 | 512 | 1 | 61 | 670 | 145 | 101 | 2 | 11 | — | 9 | 5 | 62 | 1 | 191 | 11 | — | — | 280 | 381 | 18·0 | 18·9 | 20·4 | 37·8 | 28·4 | 27·5 |
| New Bazaar ... | 17470 | 447 | 225 | 222 | 2 | 43 | 205 | 42 | 138 | 7 | 10 | 587 | 304 | 283 | — | 41 | 234 | 76 | 202 | 9 | 25 | — | 1 | — | 39 | 2 | 61 | 1 | — | — | 206 | 461 | 25·3 | 21·5 | 23·6 | 30·5 | 28·2 | 31·0 |
| Maradana { Hospitals | 30381 | 646 | 340 | 306 | 2 | 67 | 512 | 48 | 14 | 3 | — | 1408 | 935 | 473 | 27 | 48 | 814 | 399 | 60 | 4 | 56 | — | — | — | 70 | 104 | 324 | 27 | 10 | — | 95 | 147 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maradana { Exclusive of above | | 785 | 395 | 390 | 26 | 119 | 402 | 48 | 138 | 36 | 16 | 978 | 477 | 501 | 7 | 91 | 484 | 121 | 224 | 28 | 23 | — | — | 3 | 45 | 3 | 195 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 277 | 353 | 22·2 | 22·2 | 23·1 | 25·7 | 25·6 | 28·8 |
| Slave Island ... | 16927 | 396 | 209 | 187 | 11 | 22 | 192 | 46 | 45 | 64 | 16 | 541 | 283 | 258 | 9 | 18 | 175 | 111 | 97 | 106 | 25 | — | — | 1 | 39 | — | 114 | 5 | — | — | 178 | 458 | 21·8 | 20·7 | 21·3 | 28·9 | 29·1 | 29·1 |
| Kollupitiya ... | 18281 | 351 | 190 | 161 | 31 | 61 | 198 | 35 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 399 | 234 | 165 | 15 | 36 | 225 | 90 | 23 | 5 | 5 | — | 4 | 2 | 29 | — | 59 | 5 | — | 1 | 88 | 251 | 18·3 | 18·1 | 16·8 | 18·5 | 17·8 | 19·1 |

## IX.—HEALTH OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

136. The death-rate of the towns was 37·8 in 1905, as against 34·1 in the previous year and 35·7 the average for the period 1898–1904. The birth-rate was 35·0 in 1905, as against 34·0 in 1904 and 33·0 the average for the period 1898–1904.

137. The following Table T. shows the births and deaths and their rates in each of the towns of the Island, into which has been introduced the special system of registration of deaths provided in the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 (sections 31–36) for the years 1904 and 1905, with the average for the years 1898–1904. The death-rates for 1905 have been calculated for deaths inclusive, as well as exclusive, of deaths in hospitals and jails. These rates are for all races, and may differ from the rates given in Tables VI. and VII. (*a*) and (*b*), which are for the indigenous races :—

Table T.—Births and Deaths and their Rates for the Towns.

| Towns. | Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1901. | 1905. | | | Birth-rate. | | | Death-rate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1905. | |
| | | Total Births. | Total Deaths. | Deaths in Hospitals and in Jails. | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898–1904. (Crude). | Average 1898–1904. (Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths.) | 1904. | Inclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths. | Exclusive of Hospital and Jail Deaths. |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 155,869 | 3,916 | 5,902 | 1,408 | 22·1 | 22·0 | 23·1 | 32·8 | 25·4 | 30·8 | 34·7 | 26·5 |
| Negombo ... | 19,819 | 873 | 638 | 92 | 40·8 | 50·4 | 43·2 | 33·3 | 28·9 | 37·0 | 31·6 | 27·0 |
| Moratuwa ... | 29,600 | 1,254 | 688 | — | 41·7 | 35·1 | 38·9 | 21·1 | 21·9 | 20·0 | 21·4 | 21·4 |
| Kalutara ... | 11,500 | 427 | 399 | 97 | 34·9 | 35·3 | 36·2 | 29·5 | 23·7 | 27·5 | 33·9 | 25·6 |
| Panadure ... | 3,845 | 145 | 174 | 94 | 37·6 | 34·2 | 35·4 | 42·2 | 23·0 | 38·2 | 42·5 | 19·5 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... | 26,511 | 686 | 892 | 359 | 27·3 | 25·5 | 24·3 | 36·8 | 24·3 | 32·4 | 31·6 | 18·9 |
| Gampola ... | 3,791 | 118 | 205 | 114 | 26·3 | 38·9 | 27·7 | 76·3 | 27·3 | 51·2 | 48·2 | 21·4 |
| Nawalapitiya ... | 3,454 | 94 | 270 | 197 | 27·1 | 29·9 | 24·8 | 82·4 | 24·1 | 49·3 | 71·2 | 19·3 |
| Matale ... | 4,951 | 159 | 341 | 199 | 30·4 | 27·3 | 29·9 | 84·2 | 25·6 | 54·7 | 64·1 | 26·7 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | 5,072 | 105 | 124 | 57 | 18·4 | 20·4 | 15·8 | 30·1 | 18·3 | 16·5 | 18·7 | 10·1 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... | 33,879 | 1,316 | 1,102 | 58 | 37·8 | 35·5 | 37·9 | 37·0 | 34·8 | 42·0 | 31·7 | 30·1 |
| Mannar ... | 5,332 | 124 | 126 | 21 | 22·2 | 24·8 | 23·3 | 21·3 | 22·9 | 21·6 | 23·6 | 19·7 |
| Mullaittivu ... | 1,308 | 47 | 58 | 10 | 37·3 | 45·1 | 34·5 | 44·0 | 40·4 | 37·0 | 42·5 | 35·2 |
| Vavuniya ... | 566 | 14 | 79 | 50 | 26·7 | 27·6 | 24·0 | 78·0 | 37·2 | 96·7 | 135·5 | 49·8 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... | 37,165 | 1,232 | 1,121 | 141 | 30·4 | 29·9 | 31·7 | 27·1 | 23·8 | 26·5 | 28·9 | 25·2 |
| Matara ... | 11,848 | 438 | 323 | 32 | 36·6 | 35·5 | 34·6 | 27·6 | 23·7 | 22·2 | 25·5 | 23·0 |
| Hambantota ... | 2,843 | 115 | 89 | 17 | 35·1 | 33·4 | 38·8 | 31·3 | 25·4 | 36·4 | 30·0 | 24·3 |
| Tangalla ... | 2,333 | 67 | 62 | 10 | 35·9 | 47·1 | 26·8 | 20·4 | 18·3 | 28·4 | 24·8 | 20·8 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... | 9,969 | 330 | 463 | 41 | 32·6 | 32·3 | 32·2 | 29·3 | 31·8 | 32·5 | 45·2 | 41·2 |
| Trincomalee ... | 11,887 | 383 | 424 | 34 | 30·1 | 33·7 | 32·2 | 36·5 | 34·3 | 32·9 | 35·7 | 32·8 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... | 6,483 | 237 | 522 | 322 | 25·5 | 30·4 | 32·1 | 62·6 | 27·8 | 50·6 | 70·7 | 27·1 |
| Puttalam ... | 5,115 | 198 | 364 | 89 | 34·9 | 38·9 | 38·3 | 42·7 | 34·6 | 38·9 | 70·3 | 53·1 |
| Kalpitiya ... | 1,487 | 33 | 73 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chilaw ... | 4,168 | 153 | 182 | 116 | 30·1 | 35·9 | 35·0 | 28·7 | 22·9 | 34·5 | 41·7 | 47·8 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | 3,672 | 125 | 349 | 134 | 25·0 | 21·1 | 28·9 | 53·5 | 37·2 | 50·2 | 80·6 | 49·6 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... | 5,924 | 194 | 339 | 183 | 34·7 | 33·6 | 30·5 | 50·7 | 25·3 | 48·4 | 53·3 | 24·5 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | 4,084 | 127 | 236 | 121 | 33·3 | 29·4 | 29·2 | 58·0 | 26·3 | 51·5 | 54·2 | 26·4 |
| Kegalla ... | 2,340 | 61 | 145 | 112 | 32·3 | 25·8 | 24·7 | 57·6 | 13·6 | 47·9 | 58·6 | 13·3 |

138. Of the twenty-seven towns (exclusive of Colombo) included in this table, as many as nineteen have a population of less than 10,000, and thirteen of them even less than 5,000, but they are all district headquarters, except Gampola and Nawalapitiya, which are centres of tea districts and important railway stations, and Moratuwa and Panadure, centres of several populous villages. In some of these towns more than half the number of deaths, and in others nearly half, occurred in hospitals, which are chiefly resorted to by the estate coolies and the destitute poor not resident in the towns. Excluding the hospital and jail deaths, the lowest death-rate was in Nuwara Eliya (10·1), followed by Kegalla (13·3), Kandy (18·9), and Nawalapitiya (19·3). The highest death-rate was in Puttalam (53·1), followed by Vavuniya (49·8).

## X.—ADMINISTRATION.

139. The year 1905 was one of quiet work. The administrative business was mainly directed to the supervision and instruction of the large number of registrars and other officers charged with registration duties and to the due enforcement of the requirements of the Ordinances and departmental regulations relative to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths.

140. *Index to departmental circulars.*—An index to the circular letters and instructions issued by the Registral-General to the Registrars of Marriages, Births, and Deaths and the Provincial Registrars of the Island from time to time since the commencement of the Department in 1865 was prepared and printed during the year. This index supplies a long-felt want, and affords an easy reference to the standing instructions on the various matters relating to registration and vital statistics.

141. *Registration Divisions.*—By notification published in November of the year the registration division of Uda Dumbara, Gandeke korale of the Kandy District, was subdivided into two registration

divisions for the registration of births and deaths. The alteration was made to suit the convenience of the inhabitants of several villages who complained of the long distances they had to travel for the purpose of having their domestic events registered.

142. *Records.*—The total number of duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths received at my Head Office during the year under report amounted to 273,548. The work of stitching and binding these records into volumes is being carried on as expeditiously as possible with the limited accommodation available.

143. *Examination of duplicate registers.*—Clerical errors in registers continue to be frequent. In order to avoid the public interests being imperilled by the retention of incorrect names, dates, and other particulars in registration entries, it is important to have them regularly examined and the errors discovered therein corrected while the persons qualified to authenticate the corrections are available. This work, however, had run into considerable arrears owing to the insufficiency of the staff. But the arrears have now been wiped off by the staff of temporary clerks specially engaged for the work. By the permanent addition to the staff allowed by Government from the commencement of the current year it will be possible to prevent an accumulation of arrears in future. The additional labour thrown on the supervising staff of my Head Office during the year as a result of the numerous irregularities discovered by the temporary clerks above referred to was extremely heavy and often necessitated work out of office hours. The zeal and ability of my Head Clerk, Mr. M. S. Fernando, deserve special acknowledgment.

144. *Supervision of registrars.*—The efficiency of the numerous registrars in the Department chiefly depends upon the supervision exercised on them in the offices of the Provincial Registrars and Assistant Provincial Registrars. The supervision if effectively exercised in these offices improves the quality of the work turned out by the registrars, keeps them up to the mark in their dealings with the public. It also greatly lightens the heavy work of tabulation of vital statistics and the correspondence of my Head Office. But I regret to observe that in some of the branch offices, especially of Assistant Provincial Registrars, this important duty is left too much in the hands of the clerks, who, being junior officers, themselves require supervision. In two of the Assistant Provincial Registrars' offices the work was found to be in a very inefficient state and gross irregularities discovered, and the defaulting clerks were duly punished.

145. *Combination of registrarships with other posts.*—It has usually been found inconvenient both to the public and to this Department to combine the post of Registrar of Marriages, or of Births and Deaths, with other appointments, such as village headman, police officer, &c. With the object of preventing such dual appointments instructions were issued to the Provincial Registrars in 1898 that when their nominees to the appointments of registrars happened to hold other appointments the fact should be specially brought to notice. In certain instances, however, the object of this provision was defeated by the absence of similar instructions in regard to the converse case of appointing a registrar to hold other posts, and the Government Agents were accordingly instructed by Government that registrars should not be appointed to other posts without a special report to Government and a reference to the Registrar-General.

146. *Prosecutions.*—In the year under review there were 524 prosecutions for different offences under the Registration Ordinances. Of this number, 414 (or 79 per cent.) resulted in convictions and 18 (or 3 per cent.) in acquittals. Twenty-four cases were withdrawn or struck off for various reasons, 4 were dismissed, and in 17 the accused were discharged. In 16 cases declarations were ordered to be made for the registration of the events, and 31 cases were pending at the close of the year, one case being committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

147. *Legislation.*—The only legislative enactment of the year which had any reference to the Department was contained in Ordinance No. 13 of 1905, intituled the Public Business Ordinance. Under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870, the Office Assistant to a Government Agent has no *locus standi* and the Public Business Ordinance of 1905 (section 9) gives the Office Assistant to the Government Agent of Kandy the powers of an Assistant Provincial Registrar under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance. This provision enables the Office Assistant to help the Government Agent in holding inquiries into applications for divorces, a very heavy work in the Kandy office.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, April 23, 1906.

# APPENDIX.

## Table I.

Estimated Population and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island in each of the Years 1867–1905.

| Year. | Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year. | Marriages registered. | Persons married. | Births registered. | Deaths registered § | Excess of registered Births over Deaths.* | Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867† | 2,328,622 | — | — | 23,333 | 27,302 | — 3,969 | — |
| 1868‡ | 2,354,878 | — | — | 47,096 | 59,441 | — 12,345 | — |
| 1869 | 2,363,328 | — | — | 52,825 | 48,023 | 4,802 | — |
| 1870 | 2,382,042 | — | — | 63,527 | 42,238 | 21,289 | — |
| 1871 | 2,417,402 | 32,014 | 64,028 | 68,856 | 46,803 | 22,053 | 29,919 |
| 1872 | 2,451,276 | 17,688 | 35,376 | 69,573 | 53,337 | 16,236 | 6,086 |
| 1873 | 2,461,894 | 22,108 | 44,216 | 69,702 | 49,049 | 20,653 | 8,383 |
| 1874 | 2,516,453 | 23,248 | 46,496 | 74,645 | 52,223 | 22,422 | 35,429 |
| 1875 | 2,530,720 | 13,239 | 26,478 | 71,102 | 55,614 | 15,488 | — 8,807 |
| 1876 | 2,573,305 | 12,780 | 25,560 | 77,560 | 62,580 | 14,980 | 72,837 |
| 1877 | 2,669,556 | 21,460 | 42,920 | 71,529 | 84,781 | — 13,252 | 78,587 |
| 1878 | 2,741,078 | 12,406 | 24,812 | 63,336 | 75,666 | — 12,330 | 9,905 |
| 1879 | 2,772,363 | 12,307 | 24,614 | 69,529 | 57,730 | 11,799 | — 3,853 |
| 1880 | 2,758,785 | 13,650 | 27,300 | 72,318 | 50,575 | 21,743 | — 28,083 |
| 1881 | 2,755,558 | 12,087 | 24,174 | 74,794 | 75,012 | — 218 | — 9,353 |
| 1882 | 2,773,389 | 13,214 | 26,428 | 74,042 | 54,672 | 19,370 | — 6,913 |
| 1883 | 2,781,711 | 15,890 | 31,780 | 82,240 | 53,680 | 28,560 | — 13,758 |
| 1884 | 2,793,689 | 13,770 | 27,540 | 87,407 | 62,398 | 25,009 | — 4,308 |
| 1885 | 2,815,166 | 10,723 | 21,446 | 79,234 | 81,908 | — 2,674 | — 1,069 |
| 1886 | 2,830,359 | 20,214 | 40,428 | 76,836 | 67,041 | 9,795 | — 5,343 |
| 1887§ | 2,855,216 | 17,171 | 34,342 | 93,223 | 68,496 | 24,727 | 17,539 |
| 1888 | 2,901,262 | 14,638 | 29,276 | 92,289 | 76,724 | 15,565 | 26,782 |
| 1889 | 2,938,977 | 12,791 | 25,582 | 81,465 | 83,845 | — 2,380 | 9,116 |
| 1890 | 2,980,245 | 15,108 | 30,216 | 95,106 | 68,600 | 26,506 | 38,350 |
| 1891 | 3,021,579 | 14,737 | 29,474 | 96,493 | 86,643 | 9,850 | 43,107 |
| 1892 | 3,088,405 | 16,683 | 33,366 | 93,233 | 84,937 | 8,296 | 48,856 |
| 1893 | 3,121,093 | 17,327 | 34,654 | 97,800 | 92,422 | 5,378 | 18,495 |
| 1894 | 3,144,561 | 22,783 | 45,566 | 104301 | 87,784 | 16,517 | 18,964 |
| 1895 | 3,193,821 | 30,691 | 61,382 | 101480 | 88,301 | 13,179 | 42,938 |
| 1896 | 3,240,501 | 19,679 | 39,358 | 103854 | 81,898 | 21,956 | 35,069 |
| 1897 | 3,315,768 | 21,819 | 43,638 | 125019 | 78,538 | 46,481 | 43,862 |
| 1898 | 3,395,519 | 24,254 | 48,508 | 131620 | 90,256 | 41,364 | 31,158 |
| 1899 | 3,429,745 | 32,494 | 64,988 | 132190 | 104983 | 27,207 | — 13,236 |
| 1900 | 3,520,574 | 28,192 | 56,384 | 136051 | 100873 | 35,178 | 95,058 |
| 1901 | 3,582,697 | 23,736 | 47,472 | 134252 | 98813 | 35,439 | 2,260 |
| 1902 | 3,629,986 | 27,816 | 55,632 | 141893 | 99680 | 42,213 | 23,846 |
| 1903 | 3,703,615 | 23,534 | 47,068 | 148027 | 96084 | 51,943 | 15,731 |
| 1904 | 3,767,826 | 21,947 | 43,894 | 145253 | 93940 | 51,313 | 21,056 |
| 1905 | 3,901,471 | 21,188 | 42,376 | 150785 | 108160 | 42,625 | 94,567 |

## Table II.

Proportions of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 of the Population of the Island in each of the Years 1867–1905.

| Year. | To 1,000 Persons Living. | | | The Number of Persons Living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons married. | Births. | Deaths. | To one Person married. | To one Birth. | To one Death. |
| 1867 | — | 13·7 | 15·6 | — | 75 | 64 |
| 1868 | — | 20·0 | 25·2 | — | 50 | 40 |
| 1869 | — | 22·3 | 20·3 | — | 45 | 49 |
| 1870 | — | 26·7 | 17·7 | — | 37 | 56 |
| 1871 | 28·5 | 28·5 | 19·4 | 35 | 35 | 52 |
| 1872 | 15·5 | 28·4 | 21·8 | 64 | 35 | 46 |
| 1873 | 19·3 | 28·3 | 19·9 | 52 | 35 | 50 |
| 1874 | 19·9 | 29·7 | 20·7 | 50 | 34 | 48 |
| 1875 | 11·3 | 28·1 | 22·0 | 88 | 35 | 45 |
| 1876 | 10·7 | 30·1 | 24·3 | 93 | 33 | 41 |
| 1877 | 17·3 | 26·8 | 31·7 | 58 | 37 | 31 |
| 1878 | 9·7 | 23·1 | 27·6 | 103 | 43 | 36 |
| 1879 | 9·5 | 25·1 | 20·8 | 105 | 40 | 48 |
| 1880 | 10·6 | 26·2 | 18·3 | 94 | 38 | 55 |
| 1881 | 9·4 | 27·1 | 27·2 | 106 | 37 | 37 |
| 1882 | 10·3 | 26·7 | 19·7 | 97 | 37 | 51 |
| 1883 | 12·3 | 29·6 | 19·3 | 81 | 34 | 52 |
| 1884 | 10·6 | 31·3 | 22·3 | 94 | 32 | 45 |
| 1885 | 8·2 | 28·1 | 29·1 | 122 | 36 | 34 |
| 1886 | 15·4 | 27·1 | 23·7 | 65 | 37 | 42 |
| 1887 | 13·0 | 32·7 | 24·0 | 77 | 31 | 42 |
| 1888 | 10·9 | 31·8 | 26·4 | 92 | 31 | 38 |
| 1889 | 9·4 | 27·7 | 28·5 | 107 | 36 | 35 |
| 1890 | 10·9 | 31·9 | 23·0 | 92 | 31 | 43 |
| 1891 | 10·5 | 31·9 | 28·7 | 95 | 31 | 35 |
| 1892 | 11·7 | 30·2 | 27·5 | 86 | 33 | 36 |
| 1893 | 11·9 | 31·3 | 29·6 | 84 | 32 | 34 |
| 1894 | 15·4 | 33·2 | 27·9 | 64 | 30 | 36 |
| 1895 | 20·4 | 31·8 | 27·6 | 48 | 32 | 36 |
| 1896 | 12·8 | 32·0 | 25·3 | 77 | 31 | 40 |
| 1897 | 14·0 | 37·7 | 23·7 | 71 | 27 | 42 |
| 1898 | 15·3 | 38·8 | 26·6 | 65 | 26 | 38 |
| 1899 | 20·1 | 38·5 | 30·6 | 49 | 26 | 33 |
| 1900 | 17·2 | 38·6 | 28·7 | 58 | 26 | 35 |
| 1901 | 14·2 | 37·5 | 27·6 | 75 | 27 | 36 |
| 1902 | 16·4 | 38·5 | 27·5 | 65 | 25 | 36 |
| 1903 | 13·7 | 40·0 | 25·9 | 73 | 25 | 39 |
| 1904 | 12·5 | 38·5 | 24·9 | 86 | 26 | 40 |
| 1905 | 11·7 | 38·7 | 27·7 | 86 | 26 | 36 |

* The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births.

† The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

‡ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868.

§ The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

Table III.—Estimated Population and Number of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons Living, according to Races, in the Years 1904 and 1905, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1904.

| | Yearly Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Estimated Population at the Middle of the Year.* | | | |
| All Races | 3,575,709 | 3,767,826 | 3,901,471 |
| Europeans | 6,206 | 6,421 | 6,477 |
| Burghers | 23,506 | 24,088 | 24,347 |
| Sinhalese | 2,352,252 | 2,476,349 | 2,520,244 |
| Tamils | 940,976 | 1,000,173 | 1,088,643 |
| Moors | 227,784 | 235,595 | 236,724 |
| Malays | 11,802 | 12,002 | 11,973 |
| Others | 13,183 | 13,198 | 13,063 |
| *Persons Married* | | | |
| All Races (excluding Mohammedans) | 51,992 | 43,894 | 42,376 |
| Europeans | 133 | 135 | 171 |
| Burghers | 368 | 403 | 427 |
| Sinhalese | 45,118 | 37,076 | 35,653 |
| Tamils | 6,345 | 6,255 | 6,103 |
| Others | 28 | 25 | 22 |
| *Births.* | | | |
| All Races | 138,469 | 145,253 | 150,785 |
| Europeans | 173 | 175 | 167 |
| Burghers | 695 | 752 | 769 |
| Sinhalese | 100,318 | 104,586 | 109,675 |
| Tamils | 27,970 | 29,802 | 30,755 |
| Moors | 8,795 | 9,310 | 8,823 |
| Malays | 345 | 397 | 373 |
| Others | 173 | 231 | 223 |
| *Deaths.* | | | |
| All Races | 97,804 | 93,940 | 108,160 |
| Europeans | 131 | 124 | 128 |
| Burghers | 517 | 528 | 564 |
| Sinhalese | 60,703 | 58,212 | 68,429 |
| Tamils | 29,146 | 27,725 | 29,779 |
| Moors | 6,685 | 6,637 | 8,493 |
| Malays | 332 | 386 | 373 |
| Others | 290 | 328 | 394 |
| *Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.* | | | |
| All Races (excluding Mohammedans) | 15·6 | 12·5 | 11·7 |
| Europeans | 21·4 | 21·0 | 26·4 |
| Burghers | 15·6 | 16·7 | 17·5 |
| Sinhalese | 19·2 | 14·9 | 14·1 |
| Tamils | 6·7 | 6·2 | 5·6 |
| Others | 2·1 | 1·9 | 1·7 |
| *Births to 1,000 Persons Living.* | | | |
| All Races | 38·6 | 38·5 | 38·7 |
| Europeans | 27·9 | 27·1 | 25·8 |
| Burghers | 29·5 | 31·2 | 31·6 |
| Sinhalese | 42·6 | 42·2 | 43·5 |
| Tamils | 29·7 | 29·7 | 28·3 |
| Moors | 38·6 | 39·5 | 37·3 |
| Malays | 29·2 | 33·0 | 31·2 |
| Others | 13·1 | 17·5 | 17·1 |
| *Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.* | | | |
| All Races | 27·4 | 24·9 | 27·7 |
| Europeans | 21·1 | 19·3 | 19·7 |
| Burghers | 22·0 | 21·9 | 23·2 |
| Sinhalese | 25·8 | 23·5 | 27·2 |
| Tamils | 31·1 | 27·7 | 27·4 |
| Moors | 29·3 | 28·1 | 35·8 |
| Malays | 28·1 | 32·1 | 31·2 |
| Others | 21·8 | 24·8 | 30·1 |

IV.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1904 and 1905, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1904.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | MARRIAGES (General and Kandyan). | | | BIRTHS. | | | DEATHS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yearly Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Yearly Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Yearly Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| CEYLON ... ... | 25,995 | 21,947 | 21,188 | 138,469 | 145253 | 150785 | 97,804 | 93,940 | 108160 |
| Western Province ... ... | 6,879 | 6,458 | 6,725 | 32,203 | 32,738 | 36,002 | 20,123 | 19,529 | 23,296 |
| Central Province ... ... | 3,073 | 2,333 | 2,706 | 21,733 | 23,577 | 23,432 | 17,391 | 15,082 | 17,016 |
| Northern Province ... ... | 2,146 | 2,146 | 2,124 | 13,122 | 12,562 | 13,589 | 10,861 | 12,732 | 9,436 |
| Southern Province ... ... | 5,116 | 4,034 | 3,646 | 24,213 | 25,444 | 27,683 | 13,859 | 14,041 | 15,658 |
| Eastern Province ... ... | 434 | 377 | 352 | 7,801 | 8,430 | 7,449 | 5,249 | 5,472 | 8,543 |
| North-Western Province ... ... | 4,214 | 3,482 | 2,792 | 15,011 | 16,940 | 17,124 | 10,783 | 9,108 | 13,288 |
| North-Central Province ... ... | 753 | 707 | 644 | 3,275 | 3,369 | 3,447 | 3,214 | 2,965 | 3,815 |
| Province of Uva ... ... | 1,026 | 638 | 723 | 7,691 | 8,309 | 7,428 | 6,714 | 6,476 | 6,968 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 2,354 | 1,772 | 1,476 | 13,420 | 13,884 | 14,631 | 9,610 | 8,535 | 10,140 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... | 3,899 | 3,627 | 3,787 | 17,467 | 17,836 | 19,442 | 12,052 | 11,918 | 14,498 |
| Negombo ... ... | 1,249 | 1,213 | 1,287 | 6,051 | 6,054 | 6,691 | 2,822 | 2,655 | 3,143 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 1,731 | 1,618 | 1,651 | 8,685 | 8,848 | 9,869 | 5,249 | 4,956 | 5,655 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... ... | 2,025 | 1,494 | 1,422 | 13,681 | 14,618 | 14,306 | 10,808 | 9,342 | 10,314 |
| Matale ... ... | 672 | 438 | 673 | 3,886 | 4,191 | 4,470 | 3,354 | 2,786 | 3,167 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... ... | 376 | 401 | 611 | 4,166 | 4,768 | 4,656 | 3,229 | 2,954 | 3,535 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... ... | 1,918 | 1,947 | 1,859 | 11,543 | 10,892 | 12,234 | 9,148 | 11,117 | 7,522 |
| Mannar ... ... | 162 | 138 | 229 | 970 | 992 | 735 | 1,089 | 1,018 | 1,153 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | 66 | 61 | 36 | 609 | 678 | 620 | 624 | 597 | 761 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... ... | 2,114 | 1,874 | 1,753 | 10,705 | 10,602 | 12,258 | 6,472 | 6,182 | 6,646 |
| Matara ... ... | 2,217 | 1,302 | 1,288 | 8,992 | 9,466 | 10,264 | 4,801 | 5,050 | 5,247 |
| Hambantota ... ... | 785 | 858 | 605 | 4,516 | 5,376 | 5,161 | 2,586 | 2,809 | 3,765 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 302 | 245 | 234 | 6,658 | 7,090 | 6,247 | 4,241 | 4,518 | 7,514 |
| Trincomalee ... ... | 132 | 132 | 118 | 1,143 | 1,340 | 1,202 | 1,008 | 954 | 1,029 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 3,177 | 2,467 | 2,051 | 11,222 | 12,923 | 13,233 | 8,279 | 6,770 | 9,953 |
| Puttalam ... ... | 228 | 210 | 161 | 1,057 | 1,116 | 1,046 | 1,093 | 1,012 | 1,448 |
| Chilaw ... ... | 809 | 805 | 580 | 2,732 | 2,901 | 2,845 | 1,411 | 1,326 | 1,887 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... ... | 753 | 707 | 644 | 3,275 | 3,369 | 3,447 | 3,214 | 2,965 | 3,815 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... ... | 1,026 | 638 | 723 | 7,691 | 8,309 | 7,428 | 6,714 | 6,476 | 6,968 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 1,026 | 781 | 645 | 5,907 | 5,632 | 5,753 | 4,250 | 4,135 | 4,765 |
| Kegalla ... ... | 2,354 | 991 | 831 | 7,513 | 8,252 | 8,878 | 5,360 | 4,400 | 5,375 |

Table V.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1904 and 1905, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1904.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living. | | | Births to 1,000 Persons Living. | | | Deaths to 1,000 Persons. Living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yearly Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Yearly Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Yearly Average 1898 to 1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| CEYLON ... ... | 15·6 | 12·5 | 11·7 | 38·6 | 38·5 | 38·7 | 27·4 | 24·9 | 27·7 |
| Western Province ... ... | 16·0 | 14·3 | 14·7 | 35·0 | 34·0 | 36·9 | 21·9 | 20·3 | 23·9 |
| Central Province ... ... | 10·7 | 7·7 | 7·2 | 35·3 | 36·7 | 36·2 | 28·3 | 23·5 | 26·3 |
| Northern Province ... ... | 13·2 | 12·7 | 12·5 | 38·3 | 35·9 | 38·6 | 31·6 | 36·4 | 26·8 |
| Southern Province ... ... | 18·5 | 13·8 | 12·3 | 42·3 | 42·2 | 45·1 | 24·2 | 23·2 | 25·5 |
| Eastern Province ... ... | 7·9 | 6·5 | 6·1 | 44·6 | 46·0 | 40·7 | 30·1 | 29·9 | 46·7 |
| North-Western Province ... ... | 25·5 | 20·0 | 15·8 | 40·7 | 45·2 | 45·0 | 30·3 | 24·3 | 35·0 |
| North-Central Province ... ... | 21·5 | 20·1 | 18·4 | 41·5 | 42·6 | 43·6 | 40·7 | 37·5 | 48·3 |
| Province of Uva ... ... | 11·6 | 7·0 | 7·8 | 41·4 | 43·5 | 38·8 | 36·2 | 33·9 | 36·4 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 13·8 | 10·8 | 8·9 | 41·8 | 41·2 | 42·8 | 30·0 | 25·3 | 29·7 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... | 15·7 | 14·0 | 14·5 | 32·3 | 31·8 | 34·3 | 22·3 | 21·2 | 25·6 |
| Negombo ... ... | 17·0 | 15·5 | 16·1 | 40·2 | 37·8 | 41·0 | 18·8 | 16·6 | 19·3 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 16·2 | 14·4 | 14·5 | 37·8 | 36·6 | 40·2 | 22·9 | 20·5 | 23·0 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... ... | 11·8 | 8·3 | 7·8 | 36·6 | 37·5 | 36·4 | 29·0 | 24·0 | 26·2 |
| Matale ... ... | 15·7 | 9·8 | 14·9 | 42·3 | 43·9 | 46·3 | 36·7 | 29·2 | 32·8 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... ... | 5·1 | 5·2 | 7·9 | 27·6 | 30·3 | 29·4 | 21·5 | 18·8 | 22·3 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... ... | 12·8 | 12·7 | 12·0 | 37·8 | 35·1 | 39·1 | 30·1 | 35·9 | 24·0 |
| Mannar ... ... | 19·0 | 16·5 | 27·9 | 39·2 | 40·9 | 30·8 | 44·0 | 42·0 | 48·3 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | 9·3 | 8·7 | 5·2 | 40·4 | 44·8 | 41·3 | 41·5 | 39·5 | 50·7 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... ... | 17·1 | 14·3 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 38·9 | 44·2 | 24·9 | 22·6 | 24·0 |
| Matara ... ... | 22·0 | 12·2 | 11·9 | 43·5 | 43·2 | 46·0 | 23·2 | 23·0 | 23·5 |
| Hambantota ... ... | 13·8 | 15·7 | 10·9 | 42·6 | 48·0 | 45·4 | 24·4 | 25·1 | 33·1 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 7·1 | 5·1 | 4·9 | 45·7 | 46·2 | 40·8 | 29·1 | 29·4 | 49·0 |
| Trincomalee ... ... | 13·1 | 13·1 | 11·7 | 40·0 | 45·3 | 40·5 | 35·4 | 32·3 | 34·6 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 27·6 | 19·5 | 15·9 | 44·4 | 48·8 | 48·9 | 32·8 | 25·5 | 36·8 |
| Puttalam ... ... | 24·0 | 22·2 | 17·2 | 35·5 | 37·5 | 35·4 | 36·7 | 34·0 | 49·0 |
| Chilaw ... ... | 22·4 | 21·2 | 15·0 | 36·4 | 36·6 | 35·4 | 18·9 | 16·7 | 23·5 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... ... | 21·5 | 20·1 | 18·4 | 41·5 | 42·6 | 43·6 | 40·7 | 37·5 | 48·3 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... ... | 11·6 | 7·0 | 7·8 | 41·4 | 43·5 | 38·8 | 36·2 | 33·9 | 36·4 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 15·8 | 11·5 | 9·5 | 42·7 | 40·8 | 41·4 | 32·1 | 30·0 | 34·3 |
| Kegalla ... ... | 14·8 | 10·3 | 8·6 | 41·1 | 41·4 | 43·7 | 28·5 | 22·0 | 26·5 |

VI.—Sinhalese Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in Ceylon and in the various Divisions of the Island in 1904 and 1905, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1905, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1898–1904.

| PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION. | Area in Square Miles. | SINHALESE. Estimated Population on July 1, 1905.* | Births. | | Deaths. | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. | | Deaths. | | Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births in 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. | Average 1898 to 1904. | 1905. | Average 1898 to 1904. | 1905. | |
| CEYLON ... | 25331⅝ | 2,520,244 | 104586 | 109675 | 58,212 | 68,429 | 42·6 | 43·5 | 25·8 | 27·2 | 158 |
| WESTERN PROVINCE ... | 1,432 | 821,441 | 28,791 | 31,863 | 14,890 | 17,786 | 37·3 | 38·8 | 19·7 | 21·7 | 118 |
| Colombo District ... | 561¾ | 462,564 | 15,695 | 17,223 | 8,680 | 10,693 | 35·4 | 37·2 | 19·8 | 23·1 | 126 |
| Colombo Municipality† ... | 10 | 66,389 | 1,998 | 2,246 | 2,411 | 2,822 | 27·3 | 33·8 | 34·3 | 42·5 | 304 |
| Alutkuru korale south ... | 72 | 72,231 | 2,455 | 2,534 | 1,274 | 1,482 | 36·7 | 35·1 | 18·5 | 20·5 | 114 |
| Hewagam korale ... | 167 | 70,241 | 2,504 | 2,760 | 1,043 | 1,383 | 38·6 | 39·3 | 16·7 | 19·7 | 97 |
| Salpiti korale ... | 175 | 101,486 | 3,249 | 3,774 | 1,808 | 2,116 | 33·8 | 37·2 | 18·8 | 20·8 | 121 |
| Siyane korale east‡ ... | 116⅕ | 54,993 | 2,083 | 2,295 | 775 | 1,033 | 39·3 | 41·7 | 15·6 | 18·8 | 70 |
| Siyane korale west‡ ... | 120¼ | 97,224 | 3,406 | 3,614 | 1,369 | 1,857 | 36·9 | 37·2 | 15·2 | 19·1 | 86 |
| Negombo District ... | 247½ | 146,576 | 5,403 | 6,016 | 2,225 | 2,672 | 41·0 | 41·1 | 17·9 | 18·2 | 111 |
| Negombo Local Board ... | 7¼ | 14,414 | 471 | 533 | 326 | 395 | 41·0 | 36·9 | 30·6 | 27·4 | 174 |
| Alutkuru korale north ... | 159 | 97,700 | 3,570 | 3,980 | 1,347 | 1,559 | 40·6 | 40·7 | 16·0 | 15·9 | 94 |
| Hapitigam korale ... | 81½ | 34,462 | 1,362 | 1,503 | 552 | 718 | 42·5 | 43·6 | 17·9 | 20·8 | 133 |
| Kalutara District ... | 623¾ | 212,301 | 7,693 | 8,624 | 3,985 | 4,421 | 38·7 | 40·6 | 20·8 | 20·8 | 106 |
| Kalutara Local Board ... | 1⅔ | 9,167 | 322 | 307 | 237 | 306 | 34·0 | 33·5 | 27·5 | 33·4 | 156 |
| Kalutara totamune ... | 88⅓ | 98,162 | 3,509 | 3,964 | 1,918 | 2,086 | 38·1 | 40·4 | 21·5 | 21·2 | 105 |
| Pasdun korale east‡ ... | 280½ | 26,069 | 961 | 1,054 | 433 | 542 | 36·9 | 40·4 | 17·4 | 20·8 | 104 |
| Pasdun korale west‡ ... | 123¼ | 25,109 | 948 | 1,140 | 481 | 569 | 39·6 | 45·4 | 21·0 | 22·7 | 104 |
| Rayigam korale ... | 130 | 53,794 | 1,953 | 2,159 | 916 | 918 | 39·4 | 40·1 | 19·3 | 17·1 | 101 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCE | 2,299⅓ | 312,022 | 14,541 | 14,430 | 8,104 | 8,488 | 48·5 | 46·3 | 29·7 | 27·2 | 175 |
| Kandy District ... | 911 | 200,409 | 9,216 | 9,129 | 5,088 | 5,312 | 48·2 | 45·6 | 28·4 | 26·5 | 171 |
| Kandy Municipality ... | 11 | 14,144 | 426 | 452 | 420 | 433 | 33·9 | 31·9 | 30·8 | 30·6 | 241 |
| Harispattu ... | 50⅞ | 31,943 | 1,561 | 1,605 | 797 | 736 | 53·7 | 50·3 | 29·4 | 23·0 | 159 |
| Pata Dumbara ... | 107⅝ | 38,780 | 1,834 | 1,830 | 965 | 982 | 49·8 | 47·2 | 27·2 | 25·3 | 157 |
| Pata Hewaheta ... | 57¼ | 13,458 | 710 | 730 | 329 | 296 | 51·7 | 54·3 | 26·2 | 22·0 | 123 |
| Tumpane ... | 46⅞ | 12,477 | 626 | 678 | 312 | 328 | 54·7 | 54·4 | 31·8 | 26·3 | 178 |
| Uda Bulatgama ... | 230 | 12,460 | 444 | 371 | 260 | 278 | 32·9 | 29·7 | 20·8 | 22·3 | 170 |
| Uda Dumbara ... | 238¼ | 21,534 | 1,031 | 1,028 | 592 | 823 | 49·8 | 47·7 | 33·5 | 38·2 | 178 |
| Udunuwara ... | 34⅝ | 14,496 | 680 | 693 | 384 | 408 | 51·8 | 47·8 | 27·3 | 28·1 | 188 |
| Udapalata ... | 106 | 22,578 | 987 | 926 | 562 | 571 | 45·1 | 41·0 | 29·1 | 25·3 | 178 |
| Yatinuwara ... | 29 | 18,539 | 917 | 816 | 467 | 457 | 51·3 | 44·0 | 28·8 | 24·7 | 185 |
| Matale District ... | 925⅝ | 62,528 | 3,160 | 3,335 | 1,868 | 2,038 | 51·9 | 53·0 | 36·2 | 32·6 | 193 |
| Matale Local Board ... | ¼ | 1,982 | 67 | 75 | 79 | 95 | 34·0 | 37·8 | 36·3 | 47·9 | 267 |
| Matale south ... | 163⅓ | 27,801 | 1,429 | 1,518 | 752 | 716 | 54·0 | 54·6 | 32·8 | 25·8 | 163 |
| Matale east ... | 373¾ | 14,983 | 788 | 804 | 480 | 592 | 51·5 | 53·7 | 38·7 | 39·5 | 223 |
| Matale north ... | 388⅛ | 17,762 | 876 | 938 | 557 | 635 | 51·0 | 52·8 | 39·4 | 35·8 | 212 |
| Nuwara Eliya District ... | 462⅞ | 49,085 | 2,165 | 1,966 | 1,148 | 1,138 | 44·9 | 40·0 | 26·8 | 23·2 | 159 |
| Nuwara Eliya Local Board... | 4⅞ | 2,055 | 71 | 46 | 42 | 45 | 26·8 | 22·3 | 23·2 | 21·9 | 217 |
| Kotmale ... | 236½ | 15,072 | 561 | 524 | 386 | 322 | 38·4 | 34·8 | 25·1 | 21·3 | 179 |
| Uda Hewaheta ... | 108¾ | 18,891 | 867 | 819 | 375 | 426 | 47·4 | 43·4 | 26·1 | 22·5 | 152 |
| Walapane ... | 113⅛ | 13,067 | 666 | 577 | 345 | 345 | 51·9 | 44·1 | 30·7 | 26·4 | 144 |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE ... | 2,146¼ | 583,360 | 24,563 | 26,773 | 13,188 | 14,719 | 43·3 | 45·9 | 23·9 | 25·2 | 129 |
| Galle District ... | 652¼ | 260,561 | 10,198 | 11,819 | 5,752 | 6,129 | 42·4 | 45·3 | 24·6 | 23·5 | 116 |
| Galle Municipality ... | 6½ | 27,752 | 930 | 982 | 711 | 771 | 32·7 | 35·4 | 26·3 | 27·8 | 154 |
| Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana | 24⅜ | 20,887 | 827 | 935 | 436 | 447 | 42·2 | 44·7 | 22·3 | 21·4 | 97 |
| Gangaboda pattuwa ... | 128¾ | 33,538 | 1,322 | 1,490 | 653 | 782 | 44·2 | 44·4 | 22·5 | 23·3 | 103 |
| Wellaboda pattuwa ... | 183¼ | 70,314 | 2,775 | 3,216 | 1,606 | 1,631 | 42·9 | 45·8 | 24·6 | 23·2 | 118 |
| Talpe pattuwa ... | 97 | 55,598 | 2,224 | 2,688 | 1,282 | 1,308 | 43·5 | 48·4 | 25·8 | 23·5 | 113 |
| Walallawiti korale ... | 146 | 45,792 | 1,834 | 2,210 | 936 | 1,035 | 44·8 | 48·3 | 25·3 | 22·6 | 116 |
| Hinidum pattuwa ... | 166 | 6,680 | 286 | 298 | 128 | 155 | 43·4 | 44·6 | 23·2 | 23·2 | 138 |
| Matara District ... | 481¼ | 212,914 | 9,125 | 9,928 | 4,739 | 4,937 | 44·4 | 46·6 | 22·6 | 23·2 | 117 |
| Matara Local Board ... | 1½ | 10,393 | 382 | 378 | 229 | 261 | 39·0 | 36·4 | 27·8 | 25·1 | 161 |
| Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits ... | 7⅞ | 16,716 | 722 | 791 | 327 | 283 | 44·3 | 47·4 | 20·8 | 16·9 | 95 |
| Wellaboda pattuwa ... | 51½ | 46,291 | 2,123 | 2,133 | 990 | 1,052 | 45·4 | 46·1 | 20·2 | 22·7 | 120 |
| Weligam korale ... | 111 | 56,745 | 2,239 | 2,575 | 1,189 | 1,144 | 42·5 | 45·3 | 21·7 | 20·2 | 96 |
| Morawak korale ... | 160 | 16,971 | 842 | 873 | 529 | 531 | 46·7 | 51·5 | 28·7 | 31·3 | 165 |
| Kandaboda pattuwa ... | 70 | 27,833 | 1,273 | 1,447 | 684 | 803 | 47·7 | 51·9 | 23·9 | 28·9 | 126 |
| Gangaboda pattuwa ... | 79⅜ | 37,965 | 1,544 | 1,731 | 791 | 863 | 44·2 | 45·6 | 23·3 | 22·7 | 116 |
| Hambantota District ... | 1,012¾ | 109,885 | 5,240 | 5,026 | 2,697 | 3,653 | 43·1 | 45·8 | 24·4 | 33·2 | 183 |
| Hambantota Four Gravets ... | 1½ | 1,091 | 33 | 35 | 45 | 31 | 33·0 | 32·1 | 37·0 | 28·4 | 315 |
| Magam pattuwa ... | 641½ | 6,783 | 293 | 261 | 268 | 292 | 40·1 | 38·5 | 42·4 | 43·0 | 326 |
| Giruwa pattuwa east ... | 122½ | 12,262 | 627 | 594 | 367 | 603 | 42·2 | 48·5 | 29·4 | 49·2 | 285 |
| Giruwa pattuwa west ... | 247¾ | 89,749 | 4,287 | 4,136 | 2,017 | 2,727 | 43·5 | 46·1 | 22·1 | 30·4 | 154 |
| EASTERN PROVINCE ... | 4,036½ | 8,839 | 342 | 303 | 335 | 411 | 41·4 | 34·3 | 37·8 | 46·5 | 356 |
| Batticaloa District§ ... | 2,871½ | 7,608 | 293 | 258 | 287 | 364 | 42·9 | 33·9 | 38·9 | 47·8 | 345 |
| Batticaloa Local Board¶ ... | 1½ | 245 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai pattu north¶ ... | 148 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai pattu south¶ ... | 74 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bintenna ... ... | 677½ | 3,275 | 100 | 96 | 98 | 144 | 44·4 | 29·3 | 39·7 | 44·0 | 302 |
| Chammanturai¶ ... | 160 | 618 | 25 | 47 | 22 | 58 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eravur and Rukam pattus¶ ... | 372¼ | 176 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Koralai pattu¶ ... | 290 | 164 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |

* This estimate of population is based on the Census of March, 1901, and the returns of births and deaths registered.

† The rates for this division are calculated on the population estimated at the intercensal rate of increase (1891–1901). See also Table Q in the report.

‡ Statistics for this division being separately available from 1901 only, the average birth- and death-rates are for 1901–1904.

§ For Tamil statistics see Table VII (*a*). For Moor statistics see Table VII (*b*).

¶ Rates are omitted, as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

VI.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

| PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION. | Area in Square Miles. | SINHALESE. Estimated Population on July 1, 1905. | Births. 1904. | Births. 1905. | Deaths. 1904. | Deaths. 1905. | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average 1898 to 1904. | Births. 1905. | Deaths. Average 1898 to 1904. | Deaths. 1905. | Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births in 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eruvil and Porativu pattus* ... | 247 | 778 | 23 | 3 | 22 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karawaku and Nintavur pattus* | 41 | 124 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Akkarai pattu ... | 374 | 1,145 | 54 | 56 | 75 | 71 | 52·2 | 48·9 | 48·3 | 62·0 | 411 |
| Panawa pattu ... | 486½ | 1,036 | 53 | 36 | 35 | 51 | 44·6 | 34·7 | 36·7 | 49·3 | 333 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ... | 2,996⅞ | 328,165 | 15,154 | 15,389 | 7,462 | 11,069 | 43·9 | 46·9 | 29·5 | 33·8 | 218 |
| Kurunegala District ... | 1,844⅞ | 247,933 | 12,113 | 12,381 | 6,050 | 8,998 | 45·8 | 49·9 | 31·5 | 36·3 | 225 |
| Kurunegala Local Board ... | 1½ | 3,722 | 159 | 166 | 203 | 312 | 33·1 | 44·6 | 56·5 | 83·8 | 296 |
| Hiriyala hatpattu ... | 387½ | 30,186 | 1,473 | 1,464 | 813 | 1,208 | 46·9 | 48·5 | 37·2 | 40·0 | 279 |
| Weudawili hatpattu ... | 177 | 43,850 | 2,435 | 2,550 | 1,122 | 1,444 | 51·6 | 58·1 | 35·5 | 32·9 | 208 |
| Dambadeni hatpattu ... | 164½ | 44,686 | 2,167 | 2,278 | 1,047 | 1,494 | 48·6 | 51·0 | 31·9 | 33·4 | 213 |
| Dewamedi hatpattu ... | 186¾ | 33,709 | 1,695 | 1,746 | 825 | 1,391 | 47·0 | 51·8 | 33·0 | 41·3 | 272 |
| Katugampola hatpattu ... | 358⅛ | 55,455 | 2,412 | 2,415 | 936 | 1,656 | 39·0 | 43·5 | 22·1 | 29·9 | 141 |
| Wanni hatpattu ... | 569½ | 36,325 | 1,772 | 1,762 | 1,104 | 1,493 | 45·0 | 48·5 | 37·0 | 41·1 | 279 |
| Puttalam District† ... | 889¾ | 11,911 | 465 | 463 | 331 | 562 | 36·5 | 38·9 | 32·7 | 47·2 | 371 |
| Puttalam Local Board* ... | 8⅝ | 714 | 25 | 25 | 33 | 68 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Demala hatpattu ... | 441¼ | 6,661 | 332 | 334 | 217 | 346 | 47·1 | 50·2 | 39·3 | 51·9 | 350 |
| Kalpitiya division ... | 315 | 1,112 | 12 | 17 | 28 | 27 | 18·3 | 15·3 | 22·1 | 24·3 | 529 |
| Puttalam division ... | 124⅞ | 3,424 | 96 | 87 | 53 | 121 | 23·0 | 25·4 | 18·2 | 35·3 | 437 |
| Chilaw District ... | 262¼ | 68,321 | 2,576 | 2,545 | 1,081 | 1,509 | 38·6 | 37·3 | 18·1 | 22·1 | 152 |
| Chilaw town ... | ¾ | 2,544 | 112 | 117 | 70 | 118 | 34·9 | 46·0 | 26·6 | 46·4 | 291 |
| Pitigal korale north ... | 132¾ | 7,189 | 255 | 232 | 155 | 249 | 36·1 | 32·2 | 25·9 | 34·6 | 332 |
| Pitigal korale central‡ ... | 88¾ | 29,457 | 1,122 | 1,168 | 464 | 697 | 38·3 | 39·7 | 17·5 | 23·7 | 153 |
| Pitigal korale south‡ ... | ·40 | 29,122 | 1,087 | 1,028 | 392 | 445 | 38·4 | 35·3 | 14·2 | 15·3 | 92 |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE ... | 4,002¼ | 62,797 | 2,802 | 2,837 | 2,258 | 2,945 | 43·5 | 45·1 | 40·4 | 46·9 | 309 |
| Anuradhapura District ... | 4,002¼ | 62,797 | 2,802 | 2,837 | 2,258 | 2,945 | 43·5 | 45·1 | 40·4 | 46·9 | 309 |
| Anuradhapura town ... | 5¾ | 1,041 | 35 | 50 | 57 | 136 | 27·4 | 48·0 | 49·8 | 130·6 | 380 |
| Nuwaragampalata ... | 1,490⅞ | 26,409 | 1,198 | 1,191 | 866 | 1,168 | 43·3 | 45·1 | 39·8 | 44·2 | 308 |
| Hurulupalata ... | 1,040 | 19,829 | 865 | 868 | 683 | 892 | 43·9 | 43·8 | 40·1 | 45·0 | 303 |
| Kalagampalata ... | 311 | 14,068 | 645 | 652 | 573 | 669 | 43·8 | 46·4 | 39·6 | 47·6 | 312 |
| Tamankaduwapalata ... | 1,155 | 1,450 | 59 | 76 | 79 | 80 | 51·9 | 52·4 | 56·2 | 55·2 | 302 |
| PROVINCE OF UVA ... | 3,154½ | 128,076 | 6,385 | 5,549 | 5,044 | 5,269 | 49·4 | 43·3 | 40·8 | 41·2 | 226 |
| Badulla District ... | 3,154½ | 128,076 | 6,385 | 5,549 | 5,044 | 5,269 | 49·4 | 43·3 | 40·8 | 41·2 | 226 |
| Badulla Local Board ... | 3⅛ | 3,746 | 154 | 146 | 169 | 179 | 42·0 | 39·0 | 38·3 | 47·8 | 205 |
| Yatikinda division ... | 183⅓ | 22,130 | 1,027 | 1,041 | 650 | 681 | 49·5 | 47·0 | 34·0 | 30·8 | 146 |
| Bintenna division ... | 359 | 9,760 | 483 | 346 | 416 | 512 | 46·4 | 35·4 | 43·9 | 52·4 | 324 |
| Buttala division ... | 567½ | 14,815 | 734 | 552 | 691 | 777 | 48·9 | 37·3 | 52·5 | 52·4 | 360 |
| Wellawaya division ... | 1,019½ | 7,612 | 391 | 301 | 312 | 413 | 43·9 | 39·6 | 42·9 | 54·3 | 332 |
| Udukinda division ... | 188¾ | 30,885 | 1,394 | 1,353 | 788 | 780 | 49·3 | 43·8 | 31·0 | 25·3 | 133 |
| Wellassa division ... | 645⅓ | 21,034 | 1,299 | 1,037 | 1,369 | 1,282 | 52·8 | 49·3 | 52·7 | 60·9 | 312 |
| Wiyaluwa division ... | 187²⁷⁄₃₂ | 18,094 | 903 | 773 | 649 | 645 | 51·9 | 42·7 | 38·6 | 35·7 | 202 |
| PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA ... | 1,901 | 274,062 | 11,952 | 12,462 | 6,869 | 7,653 | 43·4 | 45·4 | 26·9 | 27·9 | 160 |
| Ratnapura District ... | 1,259 | 120,440 | 5,128 | 5,205 | 3,539 | 3,936 | 45·5 | 43·2 | 30·6 | 32·7 | 180 |
| Ratnapura Local Board ... | 2¼ | 3,251 | 93 | 121 | 141 | 147 | 35·0 | 37·2 | 36·2 | 45·2 | 197 |
| Kuruwiti korale ... | 211¾ | 31,127 | 1,138 | 1,285 | 653 | 734 | 40·9 | 41·3 | 24·4 | 23·6 | 153 |
| Nawadun korale ... | 193⅞ | 25,004 | 1,056 | 1,179 | 783 | 846 | 46·5 | 47·1 | 31·0 | 33·8 | 185 |
| Atakalan korale ... | 171⅜ | 18,584 | 914 | 837 | 645 | 755 | 50·5 | 45·0 | 33·0 | 40·6 | 217 |
| Kadawata korale ... | 130½ | 9,992 | 488 | 481 | 364 | 328 | 51·2 | 48·1 | 39·1 | 32·8 | 185 |
| Kolonna korale ... | 169 | 10,766 | 463 | 403 | 275 | 439 | 41·1 | 37·4 | 28·0 | 40·8 | 184 |
| Kukulu korale ... | 224¼ | 8,179 | 348 | 321 | 203 | 239 | 44·6 | 39·2 | 28·9 | 29·2 | 174 |
| Meda korale ... | 156¼ | 13,537 | 628 | 578 | 475 | 448 | 49·6 | 42·7 | 35·9 | 33·1 | 170 |
| Kegalla District ... | 642 | 153,622 | 6,824 | 7,257 | 3,330 | 3,717 | 46·1 | 47·3 | 26·3 | 24·2 | 146 |
| Kegalla Local Board* ... | ⅞ | 1,809 | 64 | 57 | 77 | 74 | 36·7 | 31·5 | 38·7 | 40·9 | 70 |
| Paranakuru korale* ... | 56⅛ | 27,257 | 1,362 | 1,288 | 655 | 718 | 49·8 | 47·3 | 28·1 | 26·4 | 166 |
| Beligal korale ... | 162⅛ | 41,189 | 1,655 | 1,872 | 789 | 870 | 44·5 | 45·4 | 23·7 | 21·1 | 125 |
| Galboda korale ... | 56¾ | 21,385 | 1,134 | 1,105 | 528 | 555 | 49·3 | 51·7 | 30·7 | 26·0 | 187 |
| Kinigoda korale ... | 42 | 17,404 | 884 | 976 | 417 | 431 | 52·0 | 56·1 | 32·6 | 24·7 | 177 |
| Atulugam korale ... | 125⅛ | 11,798 | 503 | 527 | 238 | 292 | 41·7 | 44·7 | 22·8 | 24·7 | 127 |
| Dehigampal korale ... | 74⅜ | 16,642 | 593 | 743 | 317 | 382 | 37·0 | 44·6 | 21·9 | 23·0 | 101 |
| Panawal korale ... | 40 | 6,844 | 292 | 262 | 120 | 171 | 40·3 | 38·2 | 22·3 | 25·0 | 179 |
| Lower Bulatgama ... | 84¼ | 9,294 | 337 | 427 | 189 | 224 | 41·5 | 46·0 | 23·5 | 24·1 | 94 |

* Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

† For Tamil statistics see Table VII (*a*). For Moor statistics see Table VII (*b*).

‡ Statistics for this division being separately available from 1901 only, the average birth- and death-rates are for 1901–1904.

VII (*a*).—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1904 and 1905, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1905, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1898–1904.

| PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION. | Area in Square Miles. | TAMILS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estimated Population on July 1, 1905. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. | | | | Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births in 1905. |
| | | | | | | | Births. | | Deaths. | | |
| | | | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1905. | |
| NORTHERN PROVINCE ... | 3,363 | 337,340 | 11,923 | 13,034 | 12,117 | 8,774 | 38·0 | 38·7 | 31·3 | 26·0 | 184 |
| Jaffna District ... | 1,265 | 308,810 | 10,771 | 12,092 | 10,983 | 7,391 | 38·1 | 39·1 | 30·2 | 23·9 | 171 |
| Jaffna division ... | 18½ | 43,044 | 1,575 | 1,618 | 1,742 | 1,228 | 37·4 | 37·6 | 34·6 | 28·5 | 229 |
| Valikamam east ... | 40¼ | 25,840 | 841 | 940 | 714 | 449 | 37·2 | 36·4 | 25·2 | 17·3 | 133 |
| Valikamam north ... | 36¾ | 46,688 | 1,527 | 1,803 | 1,511 | 889 | 35·9 | 38·6 | 25·6 | 19·0 | 153 |
| Valikamam west ... | 38½ | 47,476 | 1,408 | 1,709 | 1,981 | 895 | 36·5 | 36·0 | 27·5 | 18·8 | 147 |
| Vadamaradchi east ... | 34½ | 4,083 | 202 | 211 | 208 | 191 | 47·4 | 51·7 | 55·1 | 46·8 | 299 |
| Vadamaradchi west ... | 55 | 50,925 | 1,724 | 1,875 | 1,625 | 956 | 36·8 | 36·8 | 27·9 | 18·8 | 114 |
| Tenmaradchi ... | 80 | 38,009 | 1,304 | 1,591 | 1,560 | 1,101 | 39·0 | 41·8 | 37·8 | 29·0 | 178 |
| Pachchilaippalli ... | 87 | 5,846 | 235 | 211 | 254 | 253 | 32·9 | 36·1 | 38·6 | 43·3 | 308 |
| Karaichchi ... | 123¾ | 2,765 | 41 | 28 | 28 | 67 | 12·8 | 10·1 | 19·3 | 24·2 | 214 |
| Punakari ... ... | 226¾ | 4,685 | 225 | 189 | 207 | 285 | 41·0 | 40·3 | 40·2 | 60·9 | 370 |
| Islands (exclusive of Delft)... | 59⅞ | 34,560 | 1,488 | 1,684 | 1,008 | 935 | 45·8 | 48·7 | 28·7 | 27·1 | 183 |
| Delft * ... .. | 18⅝ | 4,270 | 173 | 212 | 129 | 114 | 44·1 | 49·6 | 23·2 | 26·7 | 165 |
| Tunukkai †... ... | 446½ | 619 | 28 | 21 | 16 | 28 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mannar District ... | 943½ | 15,934 | 598 | 447 | 625 | 754 | 35·5 | 28·0 | 43·5 | 47·4 | 371 |
| Mannar Islands division ... | 47¾ | 5,744 | 217 | 193 | 212 | 218 | 35·2 | 33·6 | 41·5 | 38·0 | 280 |
| Mantai division ... | 644½ | 5,569 | 197 | 159 | 204 | 379 | 29·6 | 28·5 | 37·7 | 68·0 | 446 |
| Nanaddan division ... | 251 | 4,621 | 184 | 95 | 209 | 157 | 40·8 | 20·5 | 50·7 | 34·0 | 432 |
| Mullaittivu District ... | 1,154¾ | 12,596 | 554 | 495 | 509 | 629 | 39·7 | 39·3 | 41·1 | 49·9 | 332 |
| Maritime pattus ... | 393¾ | 6,241 | 280 | 254 | 222 | 270 | 43·4 | 40·7 | 38·4 | 43·3 | 252 |
| Vavuniya north ... | 316 | 2,423 | 102 | 81 | 106 | 103 | 37·6 | 33·4 | 42·5 | 42·5 | 370 |
| Vavuniya south ... | 445 | 3,932 | 172 | 160 | 181 | 256 | 37·4 | 40·7 | 46·2 | 65·1 | 437 |
| EASTERN PROVINCE ... | 4,036½ | 101,512 | 4,488 | 4,219 | 3,188 | 4,694 | 44·0 | 41·5 | 31·6 | 46·3 | 297 |
| Batticaloa District ... | 2,871¾ | 84,120 | 3,755 | 3,530 | 2,565 | 4,048 | 45·6 | 41·9 | 29·8 | 48·1 | 298 |
| Batticaloa Local Board ... | 1¼ | 8,418 | 273 | 279 | 286 | 400 | 34·9 | 33·2 | 30·9 | 47·5 | 451 |
| Manmunai pattu north * ... | 148 | 13,852 | 539 | 609 | 425 | 742 | 41·6 | 44·0 | 30·8 | 53·5 | 343 |
| Manmunai pattu south * ... | 74 | 8,754 | 434 | 449 | 279 | 417 | 51·6 | 51·3 | 35·1 | 47·6 | 173 |
| Bintenna pattu † ... | 677½ | 678 | 6 | 30 | 15 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chammanturai pattu * ... | 160 | 3,155 | 144 | 112 | 101 | 155 | 41·4 | 35·5 | 26·8 | 49·1 | 330 |
| Eravur and Rukam pattus * ... | 372½ | 8,414 | 410 | 316 | 295 | 463 | 45·2 | 37·5 | 33·4 | 55·0 | 364 |
| Koralai pattu * ... | 290 | 6,073 | 351 | 319 | 193 | 286 | 61·1 | 52·5 | 39·0 | 47·0 | 223 |
| Eruvil and Porativu pattus * | 247 | 13,959 | 601 | 582 | 339 | 471 | 45·6 | 41·7 | 25·0 | 33·8 | 218 |
| Karavaku and Nintavur pattus * | 41 | 14,694 | 713 | 633 | 446 | 772 | 45·2 | 43·1 | 28·5 | 52·6 | 326 |
| Akkarai pattu * ... | 374 | 5,387 | 249 | 179 | 166 | 292 | 45·8 | 33·2 | 29·5 | 54·3 | 424 |
| Panawa pattu † ... | 486½ | 736 | 35 | 22 | 20 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trincomalee District ... | 1,165 | 17,392 | 733 | 689 | 623 | 646 | 36·6 | 39·6 | 38·8 | 37·1 | 293 |
| Trincomalee town ... | 1 | 9,302 | 362 | 318 | 345 | 340 | 31·7 | 34·2 | 39·1 | 36·5 | 305 |
| Kaddukulam pattu ... | 490½ | 1,923 | 87 | 76 | 60 | 105 | 34·7 | 39·5 | 40·0 | 54·6 | 461 |
| Koddiyar pattu ... | 223 | 4,157 | 212 | 196 | 147 | 120 | 46·5 | 47·1 | 34·8 | 28·9 | 255 |
| Tampalakamam pattu ... | 450½ | 2,010 | 72 | 99 | 71 | 81 | 37·3 | 49·3 | 36·9 | 40·3 | 202 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ... | 2,996⅞ | 25,382 | 684 | 627 | 864 | 1,282 | 21·6 | 24·7 | 32·3 | 50·5 | 365 |
| Puttalam District ... | 889¾ | 7,263 | 205 | 179 | 263 | 422 | 26·8 | 24·6 | 40·3 | 58·1 | 433 |
| Puttalam Local Board ... | 9⅝ | 1,100 | 33 | 38 | 70 | 134 | 24·7 | 34·5 | 54·0 | 121·8 | 579 |
| Demala hatpattu † ... | 441¼ | 347 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kalpitiya division ... | 315 | 2,104 | 53 | 45 | 85 | 102 | 26·2 | 21·4 | 48·9 | 48·5 | 422 |
| Puttalam division ... | 124⅞ | 3,712 | 114 | 92 | 99 | 169 | 28·8 | 24·8 | 30·5 | 45·6 | 348 |

* *Statistics for this division being* separately available from 1901 only, the average birth- and death-rates are for 1901-1904.

† Rates are omitted, as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.

VII. (*b*)—Moor Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1904 and 1905, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1095, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1898–1904.

| PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND DIVISION. | Area in Square Miles. | MOORS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estimated Population on July 1, 1905. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. | | | | Death of Infants under one Year to 1,000 Births in 1905. |
| | | | | | | | Births. | | Deaths. | | |
| | | | 1904. | 1905. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898 to 1904. | 1905. | |
| EASTERN PROVINCE ... | 4,036½ | 37,071 | 3,435 | 2,772 | 1,833 | 3,304 | 45·1 | 41·3 | 28·1 | 49·3 | 257 |
| Batticaloa District ... | 2,871¾ | 58,018 | 2,987 | 2,399 | 1,628 | 3,039 | 48·3 | 41·3 | 27·8 | 52·4 | 311 |
| Batticaloa Local Board* ... | 1¼ | 352 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai pattu north† ... | 148 | 11,933 | 683 | 616 | 388 | 1,011 | 58·1 | 51·6 | 40·2 | 84·8 | 364 |
| Manmunai pattu south* ... | 74 | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bintenna pattu* ... | 677½ | 129 | 8 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chammanturai pattu† ... | 160 | 5,752 | 306 | 213 | 236 | 344 | 49·6 | 37·0 | 31·2 | 59·8 | 342 |
| Eravur and Rukam pattus† ... | 372½ | 6,274 | 278 | 203 | 149 | 219 | 39·6 | 32·3 | 23·6 | 34·9 | 325 |
| Koralai pattu† ... ... | 290 | 4,042 | 236 | 178 | 101 | 142 | 51·4 | 44·0 | 23·2 | 35·1 | 332 |
| Eruvil and Porativu pattus* ... | 247 | 177 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karavaku and Nintavur pattus† | 41 | 18,518 | 889 | 797 | 439 | 737 | 46·6 | 43·0 | 24·0 | 39·8 | 247 |
| Akkarai pattu† ... | 374 | 8,898 | 495 | 314 | 255 | 522 | 51·1 | 35·3 | 26·4 | 58·7 | 341 |
| Panawa pattu ... ... | 486½ | 1,896 | 89 | 69 | 7 | 53 | 42·7 | 36·4 | 27·2 | 27·9 | 275 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ... | 2,996⅞ | 24,649 | 1,038 | 1,046 | 730 | 876 | 38·5 | 42·4 | 34·9 | 35·5 | 369 |
| Puttalam District ... | 889¾ | 9,851 | 423 | 386 | 402 | 438 | 41·6 | 39·2 | 40·5 | 44·4 | 339 |
| Puttalam Local Board ... | 8⅝ | 2,775 | 127 | 132 | 91 | 143 | 41·6 | 47·6 | 36·0 | 51·6 | 318 |
| Demala hatpattu* ... | 441¼ | 457 | 23 | 27 | 20 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kalpitiya division ... | 315 | 4,748 | 166 | 126 | 220 | 205 | 41·0 | 26·5 | 46·4 | 43·2 | 468 |
| Puttalam division ... | 124⅞ | 1,871 | 107 | 101 | 71 | 75 | 43·3 | 54·0 | 29·0 | 40·0 | 247 |

* Rates are omitted as the population is too small to yield reliable rates.
† Statistics for this division being separately available from 1901 only, the average birth- and death-rates are for 1901-1904.

VIII.—Marriages, other than Kandyan and Mohammedan, Civil Condition, Nationality, Age, Mode of Solemnization, Signature of Marriage Register in 1905.

| Province and District. | Total Marriages. | Marriages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Marriages solemnized by Ministers. | Signed the Register with Marks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contracted between | | | | | | | | Of | | Contracted between | | | | | | Other Mixed Marriages. | Contracted between Persons of same Race. | | | | | Of Persons not 21 years of age. | | Highest Male age. | Mean Male age. | Lowest Male age. | Highest Female age. | Mean Female age. | Lowest Female age. | | | |
| | | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Divorced Men and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Divorced Women. | Divorced Men and Divorced Women. | Divorced Women and Widowers. | Widowers. | Widows. | Europeans and Burghers. | Europeans and Sinhalese. | Europeans and Tamils. | Burghers and Sinhalese. | Burghers and Tamils. | Sinhalese and Tamils. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Others. | Males. | Females. | | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. |
| Ceylon ... | 14603 | 12643 | 385 | 1323 | 211 | 24 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1536 | 596 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 5 | 76 | 5 | 78 | 192 | 11188 | 3010 | 6 | 588 | 7538 | 87 | 27·2 | 16 | 72 | 20·7 | 12 | 3014 | 3209 | 9877 |
| Western Province ... | 6725 | 5870 | 139 | 632 | 71 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ... | 703 | 210 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 69 | 145 | 6129 | 298 | 2 | 200 | 2939 | 65 | 26·9 | 17 | 55 | 20·9 | 13 | 1730 | 1360 | 4014 |
| Central Province ... | 524 | 444 | 13 | 56 | 7 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 63 | 20 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 332 | 154 | 2 | 19 | 289 | 72 | 28·8 | 16 | 50 | 21·1 | 13 | 166 | 101 | 313 |
| Northern Province ... | 2117 | 1804 | 65 | 182 | 55 | 6 | 4 | ... | 1 | 238 | 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2111 | ... | 74 | 1102 | 58 | 26·3 | 16 | 55 | 19·8 | 12 | 608 | 279 | 1471 |
| Southern Province ... | 3627 | 3163 | 105 | 309 | 46 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 356 | 151 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 12 | 3597 | 12 | ... | 239 | 2217 | 87 | 28·1 | 16 | 72 | 21·1 | 12 | 20 | 1098 | 2923 |
| Eastern Province ... | 290 | 231 | 10 | 38 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 7 | 1 | 276 | .. | 7 | 211 | 65 | 27·7 | 16 | 50 | 18·7 | 12 | 90 | 57 | 201 |
| North-Western Prov. | 987 | 842 | 40 | 84 | 16 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 100 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | 4 | 863 | 103 | 1 | 36 | 590 | 58 | 26·0 | 17 | 40 | 19·6 | 12 | 362 | 229 | 704 |
| North-Central Prov.... | 64 | 56 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 30 | 30 | ... | .. | 18 | 50 | 29·3 | 22 | 39 | 22·1 | 14 | 5 | 27 | 55 |
| Province of Uva ... | 80 | 69 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 10 | ... | 4 | 44 | 63 | 29·0 | 19 | 50 | 21·7 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 58 |
| P. of Sabaragamuwa... | 189 | 164 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 16 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 169 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 128 | 58 | 26·4 | 18 | 37 | 19·6 | 14 | 16 | 39 | 138 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 3787 | 3320 | 71 | 345 | 42 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 387 | 113 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 69 | 140 | 3376 | 155 | 2 | 124 | 1647 | 65 | 26·7 | 18 | 52 | 20·8 | 13 | 1088 | 645 | 2029 |
| Negombo ... | 1287 | 1140 | 19 | 115 | 11 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 126 | 30 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | 3 | 1118 | 132 | ... | 69 | 786 | 65 | 25·8 | 17 | 42 | 20·1 | 13 | 554 | 269 | 848 |
| Kalutara ... | 1651 | 1410 | 49 | 172 | 18 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 190 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1635 | 11 | ... | 7 | 506 | 64 | 28·3 | 19 | 55 | 22·0 | 13 | 88 | 446 | 1137 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... | 333 | 290 | 4 | 35 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 8 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 13 | 216 | 92 | 1 | 8 | 187 | 68 | 28·6 | 16 | 50 | 21·1 | 14 | 92 | 55 | 184 |
| Matale ... | 70 | 52 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 48 | 18 | ... | 6 | 36 | 72 | 29·6 | 18 | 40 | 21·0 | 14 | 25 | 12 | 43 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | 121 | 102 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 68 | 44 | 1 | 5 | 66 | 60 | 29·0 | 19 | 40 | 21·2 | 13 | 49 | 34 | 86 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... | 1859 | 1633 | 49 | 140 | 26 | 6 | 4 | ... | 1 | 167 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1855 | ... | 66 | 922 | 58 | 26·1 | 16 | 55 | 20·6 | 12 | 377 | 230 | 1285 |
| Mannar ... | 229 | 148 | 15 | 38 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 228 | ... | 6 | 159 | 50 | 26·7 | 17 | 45 | 18·2 | 12 | 217 | 44 | 166 |
| Mullaittivu ... | 29 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 28 | ... | 2 | 21 | 50 | 27·5 | 20 | 30 | 18·1 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 20 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... | 1734 | 1496 | 49 | 161 | 25 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 186 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | 1721 | 2 | ... | 13 | 820 | 87 | 30·7 | 18 | 72 | 23·0 | 14 | 16 | 437 | 1239 |
| Matara ... | 1288 | 1129 | 35 | 109 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 124 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 1276 | 7 | ... | 121 | 944 | 60 | 25·8 | 16 | 47 | 19·7 | 13 | 3 | 444 | 1099 |
| Hambantota ... | 605 | 538 | 21 | 39 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 600 | 3 | ... | 105 | 453 | 60 | 25·7 | 16 | 55 | 19·2 | 12 | 1 | 217 | 585 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... | 174 | 140 | 7 | 20 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 162 | ... | 3 | 122 | 65 | 26·8 | 19 | 50 | 18·6 | 12 | 59 | 36 | 118 |
| Trincomalee ... | 116 | 91 | 3 | 18 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 114 | ... | 4 | 89 | 60 | 28·0 | 16 | 48 | 18·7 | 12 | 31 | 21 | 83 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... | 321 | 270 | 16 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 30 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 301 | 14 | ... | 16 | 179 | 50 | 26·1 | 19 | 35 | 20·2 | 13 | 31 | 78 | 266 |
| Puttalam ... | 86 | 60 | 7 | 13 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 35 | 46 | 1 | 5 | 63 | 50 | 27·1 | 19 | 40 | 19·2 | 13 | 54 | 22 | 70 |
| Chilaw ... | 580 | 512 | 17 | 46 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 527 | 43 | ... | 15 | 348 | 58 | 25·8 | 17 | 40 | 19·3 | 12 | 277 | 129 | 368 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | 64 | 56 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 30 | 30 | ... | ... | 18 | 50 | 29·3 | 22 | 39 | 22·1 | 14 | 5 | 27 | 55 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... | 80 | 69 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 10 | ... | 4 | 44 | 63 | 29·0 | 19 | 50 | 21·7 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 58 |
| *P. of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | 109 | 87 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 14 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 98 | 9 | ... | 2 | 62 | 58 | 28·0 | 19 | 37 | 20·3 | 14 | 9 | 22 | 77 |
| Kegalla ... | 80 | 77 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 66 | 35 | 24·1 | 18 | 25 | 18·7 | 15 | 7 | 17 | 61 |

IX.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in 1905.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Total Marriages. | Contracted between | | | | | | | | | Persons not 21 Years of Age. | | Highest Male Age. | Mean Male Age. | Lowest Male Age. | Highest Female Age. | Mean Female Age. | Lowest Female Age. | Signed the Register with Marks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters | Widowers and Widows. | Divorced Men and Spinsters. | Divorced Men and Widows. | Divorced Women and Bachelors. | Divorced Women and Widowers. | Divorced Men and Divorced Women. | Males. | Females. | | | | | | | Males. | Females. |
| CEYLON ... | 6585 | 5081 | 251 | 634 | 242 | 157 | 24 | 136 | 36 | 24 | 883 | 4725 | 94 | 26·5 | 16 | 55 | 20·2 | 12 | 2298 | 6227 |
| Central Province ... | 2182 | 1697 | 65 | 205 | 54 | 60 | 10 | 64 | 16 | 11 | 253 | 1444 | 68 | 27·2 | 16 | 55 | 20·8 | 13 | 798 | 2002 |
| Northern Province... | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 42 | 28·7 | 20 | 35 | 21·1 | 15 | 2 | 7 |
| Southern Province... | 19 | 16 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 13 | 62 | 29·1 | 18 | 47 | 22·1 | 14 | 11 | 19 |
| Eastern Province ... | 62 | 51 | 3 | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 38 | 41 | 25·5 | 18 | 34 | 20·1 | 13 | 27 | 59 |
| North-Western Prov. | 1805 | 1378 | 76 | 199 | 70 | 38 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 240 | 1293 | 67 | 25·8 | 17 | 48 | 19·9 | 13 | 546 | 1769 |
| North-Central Prov. | 580 | 383 | 47 | 71 | 65 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 40 | 366 | 94 | 28·2 | 17 | 50 | 21·4 | 15 | 192 | 557 |
| Province of Uva ... | 643 | 512 | 30 | 62 | 31 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 44 | 448 | 65 | 27·9 | 17 | 52 | 20·6 | 12 | 312 | 627 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | 1287 | 1037 | 30 | 91 | 17 | 50 | 4 | 41 | 10 | 7 | 295 | 1119 | 70 | 24·8 | 16 | 52 | 18·5 | 13 | 410 | 1187 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... | 1089 | 869 | 31 | 98 | 23 | 21 | 5 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 151 | 804 | 68 | 25·8 | 17 | 50 | 19·2 | 13 | 385 | 968 |
| Matale ... | 603 | 452 | 21 | 60 | 20 | 22 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 7 | 52 | 368 | 67 | 27·7 | 16 | 55 | 20·0 | 13 | 207 | 583 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | 490 | 376 | 13 | 47 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 50 | 272 | 59 | 29·8 | 16 | 50 | 24·0 | 15 | 206 | 451 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mullaittivu ... | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 42 | 28·7 | 20 | 35 | 21·1 | 15 | 2 | 7 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... | 19 | 16 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 13 | 62 | 29·1 | 18 | 47 | 22·1 | 14 | 11 | 19 |
| Matara ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... | 60 | 50 | 2 | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 37 | 41 | 25·3 | 18 | 34 | 19·9 | 13 | 26 | 57 |
| Trincomalee ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 33 | 31·0 | 30 | 28 | 25·5 | 23 | 1 | 2 |
| *North-Western Prov.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... | 1730 | 1329 | 73 | 186 | 64 | 37 | 6 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 232 | 1239 | 67 | 25·7 | 17 | 48 | 20·0 | 13 | 510 | 1695 |
| Puttalam ... | 75 | 49 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 8 | 54 | 65 | 26·4 | 20 | 28 | 19·6 | 16 | 36 | 74 |
| *North-Central Prov.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | 580 | 383 | 47 | 71 | 65 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 40 | 366 | 94 | 28·2 | 17 | 50 | 21·4 | 15 | 192 | 557 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... | 643 | 512 | 30 | 62 | 31 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 44 | 448 | 65 | 27·9 | 17 | 52 | 20·6 | 12 | 312 | 627 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | 536 | 422 | 18 | 50 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 117 | 461 | 70 | 25·3 | 16 | 52 | 18·7 | 13 | 201 | 485 |
| Kegalla ... | 751 | 615 | 12 | 41 | 8 | 36 | 2 | 28 | 4 | 5 | 178 | 658 | 65 | 24·4 | 16 | 51 | 18·4 | 13 | 209 | 702 |

X.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Mohammedan), Civil Condition, and the Number of Minors of each Sex in 1904 and 1905, and the Average in 1898–1904.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Average, 1898–1904. | | | | | | | | 1904. | | | | | | | | 1905. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marriages contracted between | | | | Remarried. | | Under Age. | | Marriages contracted between | | | | Re-married. | | Under Age. | | Marriages contracted between | | | | Re-married. | | Under Age. | |
| | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Widowers. | Widows. | Men. | Women. | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Widowers. | Widows. | Men. | Women. | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Widowers. | Widows. | Men. | Women. |
| CEYLON ... | 14849 | 439 | 1408 | 234 | 1642 | 673 | 755 | 8253 | 13413 | 352 | 1344 | 242 | 1586 | 594 | 750 | 7961 | 12682 | 385 | 1325 | 211 | 1536 | 596 | 588 | 7538 |
| Western ... | 6073 | 143 | 586 | 75 | 661 | 218 | 249 | 3106 | 5697 | 130 | 551 | 80 | 631 | 210 | 189 | 2770 | 5883 | 139 | 632 | 71 | 703 | 210 | 200 | 2939 |
| Central ... | 476 | 16 | 52 | 10 | 62 | 26 | 16 | 290 | 438 | 14 | 71 | 12 | 83 | 26 | 16 | 295 | 448 | 13 | 56 | 7 | 63 | 20 | 19 | 289 |
| Northern ... | 1864 | 45 | 178 | 53 | 231 | 98 | 84 | 1082 | 1847 | 42 | 193 | 56 | 249 | 98 | 94 | 1129 | 1814 | 65 | 183 | 55 | 238 | 120 | 74 | 1102 |
| Southern ... | 4493 | 158 | 390 | 47 | 437 | 205 | 324 | 2536 | 3555 | 84 | 326 | 48 | 374 | 132 | 353 | 2461 | 3166 | 105 | 310 | 46 | 356 | 151 | 239 | 2217 |
| Eastern ... | 291 | 11 | 35 | 8 | 43 | 19 | 9 | 250 | 294 | 8 | 32 | 5 | 37 | 13 | 8 | 256 | 231 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 49 | 21 | 7 | 211 |
| North-Western | 1263 | 56 | 135 | 31 | 166 | 87 | 50 | 759 | 1238 | 59 | 143 | 34 | 177 | 93 | 55 | 802 | 847 | 40 | 84 | 16 | 100 | 56 | 36 | 590 |
| North-Central | 54 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 52 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 28 | 56 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | ... | 18 |
| Uva ... | 101 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 58 | 81 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 59 | 69 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 44 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 234 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 19 | 157 | 211 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 10 | 31 | 161 | 168 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 128 |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 3447 | 82 | 327 | 42 | 369 | 124 | 159 | 1916 | 3214 | 76 | 296 | 41 | 337 | 117 | 112 | 1713 | 3329 | 71 | 345 | 42 | 387 | 113 | 124 | 1647 |
| Negombo ... | 1115 | 23 | 100 | 10 | 110 | 33 | 78 | 677 | 1070 | 22 | 108 | 13 | 121 | 35 | 70 | 531 | 1142 | 19 | 115 | 11 | 126 | 30 | 69 | 786 |
| Kalutara ... | 1511 | 38 | 159 | 23 | 182 | 61 | 12 | 513 | 1413 | 32 | 147 | 26 | 173 | 58 | 7 | 526 | 1412 | 49 | 172 | 18 | 190 | 67 | 7 | 506 |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... | 319 | 9 | 32 | 6 | 38 | 15 | 8 | 193 | 269 | 7 | 40 | 7 | 47 | 14 | 6 | 167 | 290 | 4 | 35 | 4 | 39 | 8 | 8 | 187 |
| Matale ... | 51 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 30 | 48 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 40 | 54 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 36 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 106 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 67 | 121 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 88 | 104 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 66 |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... | 1721 | 31 | 139 | 27 | 166 | 58 | 72 | 938 | 1714 | 28 | 166 | 39 | 205 | 67 | 65 | 1007 | 1643 | 49 | 141 | 26 | 167 | 75 | 66 | 922 |
| Mannar ... | 97 | 12 | 30 | 23 | 53 | 35 | 10 | 108 | 88 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 26 | 25 | 87 | 148 | 15 | 38 | 28 | 66 | 43 | 6 | 159 |
| Mullaittivu... | 46 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 36 | 45 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 35 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... | 1811 | 55 | 196 | 27 | 223 | 82 | 35 | 1003 | 1600 | 42 | 180 | 31 | 211 | 73 | 31 | 929 | 1499 | 49 | 161 | 25 | 186 | 74 | 13 | 820 |
| Matara ... | 1960 | 85 | 152 | 17 | 169 | 102 | 142 | 998 | 1171 | 25 | 93 | 13 | 106 | 38 | 162 | 931 | 1129 | 35 | 110 | 14 | 124 | 49 | 121 | 944 |
| Hambantota | 722 | 18 | 42 | 3 | 45 | 21 | 147 | 535 | 784 | 17 | 53 | 4 | 57 | 21 | 160 | 601 | 538 | 21 | 39 | 7 | 46 | 28 | 105 | 453 |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... | 194 | 7 | 21 | 4 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 169 | 189 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 158 | 140 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 14 | 3 | 122 |
| Trincomalee | 97 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 8 | 4 | 81 | 105 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 98 | 91 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 4 | 89 |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala | 450 | 25 | 52 | 9 | 61 | 34 | 31 | 271 | 471 | 26 | 48 | 9 | 57 | 35 | 25 | 271 | 275 | 16 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 21 | 16 | 179 |
| Puttalam ... | 74 | 7 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 18 | 4 | 67 | 77 | 9 | 21 | 8 | 29 | 17 | 4 | 78 | 60 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 63 |
| Chilaw ... | 739 | 24 | 67 | 11 | 78 | 35 | 15 | 421 | 690 | 24 | 74 | 17 | 91 | 41 | 26 | 453 | 512 | 17 | 46 | 5 | 51 | 22 | 15 | 348 |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura | 54 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 52 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 28 | 56 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | ... | 18 |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... | 101 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 58 | 81 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 59 | 69 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 44 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | 107 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 69 | 105 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 77 | 91 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 62 |
| Kegalla ... | 127 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 88 | 106 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 19 | 84 | 77 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 66 |

N.B.—In this Table Divorced men and Divorced women have been treated as bachelors and Spinsters respectively.

## XI.—Mixed Marriages in 1904 and 1905 and the Average in 1898–1904.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Average, 1898–1904. | | | | | | | 1904. | | | | | | | 1905. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European and Burgher. | European and Sinhalese | European and Tamil. | Burgher and Sinhalese. | Burgher and Tamil. | Sinhalese and Tamil. | Other Mixed Marriages. | European and Burgher. | European and Sinhalese. | European and Tamil. | Burgher and Sinhalese. | Burgher and Tamil. | Sinhalese and Tamil. | Other Mixed Marriages. | European and Burgher. | European and Sinhalese. | European and Tamil. | Burgher and Sinhalese. | Burgher and Tamil. | Sinhalese and Tamil. | Other Mixed Marriages. |
| CEYLON ... | 10·6 | 2·1 | ·6 | 32·3 | 6·0 | 64·9 | 8·4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 4 | 67 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 5 | 76 | 5 |
| Western Province ... | 7·2 | 1·1 | ·3 | 16·1 | 2·7 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Central Province ... | 1·4 | ·7 | ·1 | 4·8 | 1·0 | 3·1 | 1·4 | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 |
| Northern Province ... | ·1 | ... | ·1 | ·4 | ·7 | ·2 | ·5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southern Province ... | 1·1 | ·1 | ... | 5·3 | ... | 4·8 | ·4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Eastern Province ... | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | ·4 | 3·7 | ·7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| North-Western Province ... | ·1 | ·1 | ... | 2·1 | ·5 | 13·4 | 1·1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 13 | ... |
| North-Central Province ... | ·1 | ... | ... | ·3 | ·1 | 1·0 | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Province of Uva ... | ·4 | ... | ·1 | 1·4 | ·3 | 2·1 | ·6 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | ·1 | ·1 | ... | 1·9 | ·3 | 1·8 | ·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 6·9 | 1· | ·3 | 14· | 2·0 | 14·0 | 3·0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | ... | 12 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 2 |
| Negombo ... | ·3 | ·1 | ... | 1·1 | ·6 | 19·8 | ·3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 24 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 32 | ... |
| Kalutara ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·0 | ·1 | 1· | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... | 1·1 | ·7 | ·1 | 3·1 | ·6 | 2·1 | ·7 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Matale ... | ... | ... | ... | ·3 | ·1 | ·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | ·3 | ... | ... | 1·4 | ·3 | ·7 | ·7 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... | ·1 | ... | ·1 | ·4 | ·3 | ·1 | ·4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mannar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mullaittivu ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·1 | ·1 | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... | 1· | ·1 | ... | 2·3 | ... | 1·7 | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Matara ... | ·1 | ... | ... | 2·0 | ... | 2·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Hambantota ... | ... | ... | ... | 1· | ... | ·7 | ·3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | ·4 | ·3 | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Trincomalee ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .... | ·7 | ·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... | ·1 | ·1 | ... | ·6 | ... | 4·0 | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Puttalam ... | ... | ... | ... | ·4 | ·1 | 3·7 | ·6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Chilaw ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·1 | ·4 | 5·7 | ·4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | ·1 | ... | ... | ·3 | ·1 | 1·0 | ·1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... | ·4 | ... | ·1 | 1·4 | ·3 | 2·1 | ·6 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | ·1 | ... | ... | 1·0 | ... | 1·4 | ·3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Kegalla ... | ... | ·1 | ... | ·9 | ·3 | ·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |

XII.—Number and Classification of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages and on the Register on December 31, 1905.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Total. | Roman Catholic. | Wesleyan. | Church of England. | Portuguese Roman Catholic. | Baptist. | Congregationalist. | Dutch Presbyterian. | Scotch Presbyterian. | Independent Catholic. | Salvationist. | Other Denominations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON ... | 785 | 499 | 83 | 113 | 17 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Western Province ... | 261 | 153 | 39 | 42 | 1 | 14 | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | — |
| Central Province ... | 53 | 16 | 2 | 29 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Northern Province ... | 246 | 198 | 5 | 9 | 14 | — | 18 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Southern Province ... | 46 | 9 | 21 | 13 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Eastern Province ... | 33 | 15 | 14 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| North-Western Province ... | 106 | 86 | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 11 | — |
| North-Central Province ... | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Province of Uva ... | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | 25 | 14 | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... | 167 | 87 | 21 | 36 | — | 13 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | — |
| Negombo ... ... | 62 | 46 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Kalutara ... ... | 32 | 20 | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... ... | 36 | 10 | 2 | 20 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Matale ... ... | 6 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... ... | 11 | 4 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... ... | 129 | 99 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | 18 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Mannar ... ... | 94 | 78 | 2 | 1 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | 23 | 21 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... ... | 24 | 5 | 9 | 8 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Matara ... ... | 16 | 2 | 10 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Hambantota ... ... | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 27 | 11 | 13 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trincomalee ... ... | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 33 | 23 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| Puttalam ... ... | 26 | 24 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chilaw ... ... | 47 | 39 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... ... | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 10 | 6 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kegalla ... ... | 15 | 8 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |

Table XIII.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in each of the Years 1871-1905.

| Year. | Ceylon. | | Percentage of Divorces to Marriages. | Central Province. | | | | | | Northern Province. | | | | Southern Province. | | | | Eastern Province. | | | | North-Western Province. | | | | North-Central Province. | | Province of Uva. | | Prov. of Sabaragamuwa. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Kandy. | | Matale. | | Nuwara Eliyā. | | Mannar. | | Mullaitivu. | | Galle. | | Matara. | | Batticaloa. | | Trincomalee. | | Kurunègala. | | Puttalam and Chilaw. | | Anuradhapura. | | Badulla. | | Ratnapura. | | Kegalla. | |
| | Marriages. | Divorces. | | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. |
| 1871 ... | 20,836 | 127 | ·6 | 957 | 12 | 79 | 3 | 206 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 560 | — | 28 | — | 3,879 | 44 | — | 1 | 2,945 | 5 | 993 | 8 | 8,950 | 39 | 2,151 | 11 |
| 1872 ... | 8,083 | 147 | 1·8 | 930 | 24 | 466 | 3 | 938 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 106 | — | 34 | — | 324 | 40 | 22 | — | 2,188 | 3 | 1,356 | 12 | 552 | 32 | 1,166 | 29 |
| 1873 ... | 12,377 | 173 | 1·4 | 1.914 | 26 | 452 | 11 | 80 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | 92 | — | 45 | — | 7,486 | 29 | 101 | — | 746 | 8 | 652 | 9 | 223 | 60 | 565 | 28 |
| 1874 ... | 14,241 | 222 | 1·5 | 2,675 | 33 | 640 | 10 | 771 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | 77 | — | 11 | — | 3,800 | 71 | 2 | — | 287 | 13 | 3,326 | 5 | 823 | 58 | 1,782 | 32 |
| 1875 ... | 3,971 | 191 | 4·8 | 501 | 29 | 338 | 8 | 143 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 54 | — | — | — | 36 | — | 2 | — | 303 | 75 | 248 | — | 249 | 9 | 975 | — | 497 | 50 | 622 | 17 |
| 1876 ... | 3,439 | 166 | 4·8 | 478 | 14 | 297 | 13 | 54 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | 47 | — | 2 | — | 464 | 50 | 126 | 1 | 125 | 13 | 524 | 1 | 783 | 47 | 334 | 25 |
| 1877 ... | 13.596 | 138 | 1·0 | 313 | 17 | 189 | 13 | 97 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 28 | — | — | — | 11,268 | 46 | 138 | — | 282 | 1 | 753 | 2 | 170 | 26 | 352 | 27 |
| 1878 ... | 4,554 | 159 | 3·5 | 289 | 31 | 235 | 7 | 99 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1,706 | 13 | 36 | 1 | 76 | 2 | 210 | 8 | 1,392 | 34 | 500 | 63 |
| 1879 ... | 3,600 | 162 | 4·5 | 276 | 2 | 280 | 21 | 210 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 611 | 40 | 30 | 4 | 103 | 7 | 114 | 6 | 1,647 | 38 | 317 | 41 |
| 1880 ... | 4,009 | 163 | 4·1 | 408 | — | 122 | 15 | 1,382 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 30 | — | 21 | — | 486 | 57 | 15 | — | 387 | 6 | 205 | 10 | 631 | 42 | 315 | 32 |
| 1881 ... | 3,320 | 95 | 2·9 | 416 | 15 | 129 | 2 | 81 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 315 | 10 | 13 | 1 | 100 | 3 | 1,025 | 2 | 1,010 | 48 | 219 | 13 |
| 1882 ... | 3,317 | 158 | 4·9 | 925 | 27 | 368 | 6 | 27 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 81 | — | 2 | — | 729 | 16 | 29 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 337 | 3 | 395 | 47 | 328 | 47 |
| 1883 ... | 5,664 | 165 | 2·9 | 1,802 | 11 | 597 | 9 | 67 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 21 | — | — | — | 35 | — | — | — | 1,190 | 42 | 59 | 1 | 45 | 9 | 908 | — | 565 | 50 | 371 | 39 |
| 1884 ... | 3,986 | 229 | 5·7 | 618 | 54 | 454 | 9 | 27 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | 33 | — | 1 | — | 1,029 | 41 | 62 | — | 131 | 7 | 471 | 7 | 520 | 50 | 619 | 56 |
| 1885 ... | 3,144 | 153 | 4·9 | 426 | 33 | 183 | 8 | 34 | 1 | — | — | 15 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | 935 | 39 | 57 | — | 315 | 8 | 461 | 4 | 380 | 48 | 321 | 12 |
| 1886 ... | 12,157 | 156 | 1·3 | 1,175 | 22 | 267 | 9 | 937 | 4 | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 38 | — | 2 | — | 6,294 | 46 | 203 | 2 | 700 | 5 | 1,745 | 12 | 362 | 40 | 420 | 16 |
| 1887 ... | 7,930 | 216 | 2·7 | 1,309 | 39 | 714 | 14 | 332 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 12 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1,405 | 85 | 35 | 2 | 1,080 | 14 | 1,288 | 14 | 847 | 26 | 900 | 20 |
| 1888 ... | 4,516 | 231 | 5·1 | 604 | 51 | 273 | 10 | 55 | 3 | — | — | 6 | — | 11 | — | — | — | 55 | — | 3 | — | 931 | 63 | 58 | 1 | 265 | 15 | 825 | 10 | 300 | 34 | 130 | 44 |
| 1889 ... | 3,524 | 224 | 6·4 | 430 | 32 | 238 | 19 | 60 | 9 | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 22 | — | — | — | 802 | 50 | 14 | 4 | 202 | 10 | 940 | 7 | 404 | 42 | 372 | 51 |
| 1890 ... | 4,156 | 253 | 6·1 | 442 | 36 | 263 | 16 | 116 | 7 | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 61 | — | — | — | 1,116 | 79 | 71 | 2 | 212 | 5 | 811 | 20 | 572 | 37 | 482 | 51 |
| 1891 ... | 4,015 | 248 | 6·2 | 447 | 42 | 231 | 9 | 77 | 5 | — | — | 7 | 2 | 9 | — | — | — | 21 | — | — | — | 698 | 53 | 66 | 2 | 219 | 5 | 871 | 6 | 919 | 55 | 450 | 69 |
| 1892 ... | 3,756 | 274 | 7·3 | 549 | 51 | 204 | 14 | 106 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1,013 | 61 | 65 | 1 | 138 | 9 | 660 | 12 | 525 | 58 | 492 | 60 |
| 1893 ... | 5,518 | 266 | 4·8 | 479 | 41 | 525 | 5 | 1,191 | 19 | — | — | 16 | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | 44 | — | 2 | — | 832 | 85 | 72 | 1 | 217 | 6 | 1,182 | 15 | 554 | 48 | 397 | 45 |
| 1894 ... | 10,653 | 312 | 2·9 | 2,820 | 48 | 505 | 14 | 298 | 11 | — | — | 3 | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | 28 | — | 2 | — | 2,059 | 65 | 93 | — | 563 | 4 | 1,787 | 19 | 1,407 | 68 | 1,082 | 82 |
| 1895 ... | 16,801 | 504 | 3·0 | 3,684 | 84 | 656 | 24 | 164 | 17 | — | — | 8 | — | 41 | — | — | — | 62 | — | 2 | — | 1,791 | 73 | 189 | 2 | 3,626 | 7 | 996 | 25 | 2,204 | 144 | 3,378 | 128 |
| 1896 ... | 5,918 | 329 | 5·6 | 475 | 75 | 290 | 24 | 314 | 20 | — | — | 3 | — | 32 | — | — | — | 54 | — | — | — | 1,456 | 47 | 145 | 3 | 506 | 18 | 1,213 | 14 | 584 | 47 | 846 | 81 |
| 1897 ... | 8,194 | 332 | 4·0 | 772 | 75 | 387 | 26 | 354 | 17 | — | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 93 | — | 27 | — | 2,803 | 28 | 50 | — | 1,018 | 32 | 1,488 | 29 | 473 | 47 | 721 | 78 |
| 1898 ... | 8,007 | 401 | 5·0 | 1,179 | 79 | 304 | 20 | 167 | 14 | — | — | 2 | — | 15 | — | — | — | 53 | 1 | 3 | — | 2,739 | 76 | 152 | 3 | 520 | 24 | 733 | 18 | 787 | 48 | 1,353 | 118 |
| 1899 ... | 15,959 | 571 | 2·8 | 3,910 | 99 | 1,297 | 125 | 770 | 28 | — | — | 4 | — | 14 | 1 | — | — | 44 | — | 14 | — | 6,108 | 69 | 134 | 6 | 538 | 22 | 616 | 19 | 898 | 81 | 1,612 | 121 |
| 1900 ... | 11,274 | 782 | 6·9 | 2,756 | 162 | 1,023 | 47 | 167 | 25 | — | — | 7 | 1 | 26 | — | — | — | 121 | — | 39 | — | 2,440 | 223 | 155 | 8 | 796 | 47 | 1,146 | 40 | 1,211 | 76 | 1,387 | 153 |
| 1901 ... | 7,509 | 612 | 8·2 | 847 | 123 | 623 | 59 | 115 | 17 | — | — | 4 | — | 21 | 1 | 5 | — | 164 | — | 15 | 1 | 1,373 | 89 | 65 | 10 | 1,330 | 38 | 740 | 26 | 1,122 | 75 | 1,085 | 173 |
| 1902 ... | 6,452 | 536 | 8·3 | 696 | 99 | 267 | 39 | 149 | 35 | — | — | 10 | — | 36 | — | 15 | — | 71 | — | 7 | — | 1,317 | 91 | 34 | 4 | 554 | 45 | 1,235 | 43 | 921 | 75 | 1,140 | 105 |
| 1903 ... | 7,690 | 601 | 7·8 | 1,057 | 82 | 363 | 49 | 138 | 24 | — | — | 4 | — | 33 | 2 | 2 | — | 50 | — | 3 | 3 | 2,577 | 139 | 70 | 5 | 439 | 32 | 1,346 | 34 | 739 | 88 | 869 | 143 |
| 1904 ... | 6,596 | 617 | 9·4 | 1,171 | 111 | 371 | 32 | 256 | 55 | — | — | 8 | — | 21 | — | — | — | 30 | — | 8 | 1 | 1,913 | 109 | 95 | 4 | 646 | 42 | 547 | 37 | 661 | 103 | 869 | 123 |
| 1905 ... | 6,585 | 583 | 8·9 | 1,089 | 171 | 603 | 33 | 490 | 20 | — | — | 7 | — | 19 | 1 | — | — | 60 | — | 2 | — | 1,730 | 101 | 75 | 4 | 580 | 45 | 643 | 36 | 536 | 69 | 751 | 103 |

Table XIV.—Proportion of Male to Female Births in each of the Years 1867-1905.

| Year. | Births. Males. | Births. Females. | Males Born to every 100 Females Born. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 12,461 | 10,872 | 114·6 |
| 1868 | 24,751 | 22,345 | 110·8 |
| 1869 | 27,954 | 24.871 | 112·4 |
| 1870 | 32,899 | 30,628 | 107·4 |
| 1871 | 35,340 | 33.516 | 105·4 |
| 1872 | 36,287 | 33,286 | 109·0 |
| 1873 | 36.446 | 33.256 | 109·6 |
| 1874 | 38,961 | 35,684 | 109·2 |
| 1875 | 37,062 | 34,040 | 108·9 |
| 1876 | 40,546 | 37,014 | 109·5 |
| 1877 | 37,497 | 34,032 | 110·2 |
| 1878 | 33,319 | 30,023 | 110·9 |
| 1879 | 36.354 | 33,175 | 109·6 |
| 1880 | 37,972 | 33,346 | 110·5 |
| 1881 | 39.192 | 35,601 | 110·1 |
| 1882 | 38,782 | 35,260 | 110·0 |
| 1883 | 43,317 | 38,923 | 111·3 |
| 1884 | 45,552 | 41,855 | 108·8 |
| 1885 | 41,521 | 37,713 | 110·1 |
| 1886 | 39,956 | 36,880 | 108·3 |
| 1887 | 48,716 | 44,507 | 109·4 |
| 1888 | 47,910 | 44,379 | 107·9 |
| 1889 | 42,489 | 38,976 | 109·0 |
| 1890 | 49,744 | 45,362 | 109·7 |
| 1891 | 50,141 | 46.352 | 108·2 |
| 1892 | 48,718 | 44,515 | 109·4 |
| 1893 | 50,731 | 47,069 | 107·8 |
| 1894 | 54,151 | 50,150 | 108·0 |
| 1895 | 52.577 | 48,903 | 107·5 |
| 1896 | 53,753 | 50,101 | 107·3 |
| 1897 | 64,413 | 60,606 | 106·3 |
| 1898 | 67,645 | 63,975 | 105·7 |
| 1899 | 67,923 | 64,267 | 105·7 |
| 1900 | 70,002 | 66,049 | 106·0 |
| 1901 | 68,888 | 65,364 | 105·4 |
| 1902 | 72.928 | 68,965 | 105·7 |
| 1903 | 76,046 | 71,981 | 105·6 |
| 1904 | 74,627 | 70,626 | 105·6 |
| 1905 | 77,041 | 73,744 | 104·5 |

XV.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District during 1905.

| Province and District. | All Races. | | | Europeans. | | | Burghers. | | | Sinhalese. | | | Tamils. | | | Moors. | | | Malays. | | | Others. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Ceylon ... | 150785 | 77,041 | 73,744 | 167 | 88 | 79 | 769 | 408 | 361 | 109675 | 56,144 | 53,531 | 30,755 | 15,644 | 15,111 | 8,823 | 4,457 | 4,366 | 373 | 185 | 188 | 223 | 115 | 108 |
| Western Province ... | 36,002 | 18,589 | 17,413 | 99 | 51 | 48 | 501 | 279 | 222 | 31,863 | 16,460 | 15,403 | 1,608 | 815 | 793 | 1,699 | 864 | 835 | 140 | 70 | 70 | 92 | 50 | 42 |
| Central Province ... | 23,432 | 11,906 | 11,526 | 43 | 24 | 19 | 94 | 47 | 47 | 14,430 | 7,297 | 7,133 | 7,525 | 3,892 | 3,633 | 1,224 | 592 | 632 | 78 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 15 | 23 |
| Northern Province ... | 13,589 | 6,864 | 6,725 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 69 | 38 | 31 | 13,034 | 6,586 | 6,448 | 463 | 230 | 233 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Southern Province ... | 27,683 | 14,172 | 13,511 | 2 | — | 2 | 48 | 23 | 25 | 26,773 | 13,707 | 13,066 | 203 | 116 | 87 | 615 | 302 | 313 | 37 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Eastern Province ... | 7,449 | 3,765 | 3,684 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 62 | 28 | 34 | 303 | 151 | 152 | 4,219 | 2,112 | 2,107 | 2,772 | 1,428 | 1,344 | 50 | 24 | 26 | 37 | 21 | 16 |
| North-Western Province ... | 17,124 | 8,753 | 8,371 | 2 | 2 | — | 19 | 11 | 8 | 15,389 | 7,856 | 7,533 | 627 | 321 | 306 | 1,046 | 543 | 503 | 32 | 14 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| North-Central Province ... | 3,447 | 1,762 | 1,685 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2,837 | 1,458 | 1,379 | 203 | 100 | 103 | 382 | 191 | 191 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Province of Uva ... | 7,428 | 3,798 | 3,630 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 5,549 | 2,844 | 2,705 | 1,634 | 837 | 797 | 183 | 87 | 96 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | 14,631 | 7,432 | 7,199 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 12,462 | 6,333 | 6,129 | 1,702 | 865 | 837 | 439 | 220 | 219 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 19,442 | 10,057 | 9,385 | 96 | 50 | 46 | 474 | 265 | 209 | 17,223 | 8,923 | 8,300 | 673 | 342 | 331 | 762 | 370 | 392 | 130 | 62 | 68 | 84 | 45 | 39 |
| Negombo ... | 6,691 | 3,417 | 3,274 | 1 | — | 1 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 6,016 | 3,069 | 2,947 | 516 | 262 | 254 | 132 | 69 | 63 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — |
| Kalutara ... | 9,869 | 5,115 | 4,754 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 8,624 | 4,468 | 4,156 | 419 | 211 | 208 | 805 | 425 | 380 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... | 14,306 | 7,258 | 7,048 | 28 | 15 | 13 | 67 | 32 | 35 | 9,129 | 4,635 | 4,494 | 4,093 | 2,096 | 1,997 | 903 | 437 | 466 | 55 | 29 | 26 | 31 | 14 | 17 |
| Matale ... | 4,470 | 2,262 | 2,208 | 1 | 1 | — | 13 | 8 | 5 | 3,335 | 1,698 | 1,637 | 838 | 417 | 421 | 264 | 130 | 134 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | 4,656 | 2,386 | 2,270 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 1,966 | 964 | 1,002 | 2,594 | 1,379 | 1,215 | 57 | 25 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... | 12,234 | 6,181 | 6,053 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | — | 12,092 | 61,09 | 5,983 | 120 | 61 | 59 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Mannar ... | 735 | 363 | 372 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 447 | 224 | 223 | 286 | 138 | 148 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu ... | 620 | 320 | 300 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 64 | 33 | 31 | 495 | 253 | 242 | 57 | 31 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... | 12,258 | 6,265 | 5,993 | 2 | — | 2 | 31 | 17 | 14 | 11,819 | 6,036 | 5,783 | 80 | 45 | 35 | 317 | 161 | 156 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Matara ... | 10,264 | 5,258 | 5,006 | — | — | — | 13 | 5 | 8 | 9,928 | 5,096 | 4,832 | 97 | 58 | 39 | 224 | 98 | 126 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Hambantota ... | 5,161 | 2,649 | 2,512 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5,026 | 2,575 | 2,451 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 74 | 43 | 31 | 28 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... | 6,247 | 3,156 | 3,091 | — | — | — | 46 | 19 | 27 | 258 | 128 | 130 | 3,530 | 1,761 | 1,769 | 2,399 | 1,241 | 1,158 | — | — | — | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Trincomalee ... | 1,202 | 609 | 593 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 45 | 23 | 22 | 689 | 351 | 338 | 373 | 187 | 186 | 50 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... | 13,233 | 6,735 | 6,498 | 2 | 2 | — | 12 | 7 | 5 | 12,381 | 6,282 | 6,099 | 258 | 139 | 119 | 563 | 297 | 266 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Puttalam ... | 1,046 | 557 | 489 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 463 | 247 | 216 | 179 | 98 | 81 | 386 | 203 | 183 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Chilaw ... | 2,845 | 1,461 | 1,384 | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2,545 | 1,327 | 1,218 | 190 | 84 | 106 | 97 | 43 | 54 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | 3,447 | 1,762 | 1,685 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2,837 | 1,458 | 1,379 | 203 | 100 | 103 | 382 | 191 | 191 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... | 7,428 | 3,798 | 3,630 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 5,549 | 2,844 | 2,705 | 1,634 | 837 | 797 | 183 | 87 | 96 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | 5,753 | 2,910 | 2,843 | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5,205 | 2,635 | 2,570 | 460 | 225 | 235 | 78 | 45 | 33 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Kegalla ... | 8,878 | 4,522 | 4,356 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7,257 | 3,698 | 3,559 | 1,242 | 640 | 602 | 361 | 175 | 186 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Table XVI.—Population of Ceylon at different Age Periods estimated at the middle of 1904, 1905, and the Yearly Average of 1898–1904.

| AGE. | Average, 1898-1904. | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| ALL AGES ... | 3,575,709 | 1,901,399 | 1,674,310 | 3,767,826 | 2,003,558 | 1,764,268 | 3,901,471 | 2,074,624 | 1,826,847 |
| Under 5 years ... | 640,523 | 329,593 | 310,930 | 674,937 | 347,301 | 327,636 | 698,878 | 359,621 | 339,257 |
| 5 years and under 10 ... | 505,399 | 264,600 | 240,799 | 532,553 | 278,816 | 253,737 | 551,443 | 288,706 | 262,737 |
| 10 do. 15 ... | 364,076 | 202,186 | 161,890 | 383,638 | 213,050 | 170,588 | 397,245 | 220,607 | 176,638 |
| 15 do. 20 ... | 387,033 | 180,285 | 206,748 | 407,827 | 189,971 | 217,856 | 422,293 | 196 709 | 225,584 |
| 20 do. 25 ... | 357,454 | 183,246 | 174,208 | 376,660 | 193,092 | 183,568 | 390,020 | 199,940 | 190,080 |
| 25 do. 35 ... | 570,594 | 316,544 | 254,050 | 601,251 | 333.551 | 267,700 | 622,577 | 345,382 | 277,195 |
| 35 do. 45 ... | 344,862 | 194,709 | 150,153 | 363.391 | 205,171 | 158.220 | 376,280 | 212 448 | 163.832 |
| 45 do. 55 ... | 208,436 | 110,752 | 97,684 | 219.635 | 116,70 | 102,93 | 227,425 | 120,842 | 106,583 |
| 55 years and upwards ... | 197,003 | 119.290 | 77,713 | 207,587 | 125,699 | 81.888 | 214,951 | 1: 0,158 | 84,793 |
| Age not stated ... | 329 | 194 | 135 | 347 | 204 | 143 | 359 | 211 | 148 |

Table XVII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Age Periods in 1904 and 1905, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1904.

| AGE. | Average, 1898-1904. | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| ALL AGES ... | 97,804 | 49,761 | 48,043 | 93,940 | 47,397 | 46,543 | 108,160 | 54,936 | 53.224 |
| Under 5 years ... | 42,010 | 21,147 | 20,863 | 41,692 | 21,116 | 20,576 | 47,991 | 23,927 | 24,064 |
| 5 years and under 10 ... | 6,409 | 3,072 | 3,337 | 5,603 | 2,661 | 2,942 | 7,359 | 3,514 | 3,845 |
| 10 do. 15 ... | 3,592 | 1.939 | 1,653 | 2,866 | 1,509 | 1,357 | 3,442 | 1,817 | 1,625 |
| 15 do. 20 ... | 3,160 | 1,664 | 1,496 | 2.667 | 1,299 | 1,368 | 3,299 | 1,687 | 1,612 |
| 20 do. 25 ... | 4,126 | 1,740 | 2,386 | 3,657 | 1,479 | 2,178 | 4,392 | 1,881 | 2,511 |
| 25 do. 35 ... | 9,162 | 4,069 | 5,093 | 8,359 | 3,591 | 4,768 | 9,614 | 4,388 | 5,226 |
| 35 do. 45 ... | 7,418 | 4.066 | 3,352 | 6,962 | 3,715 | 3,247 | 7,756 | 4,220 | 3,536 |
| 45 do. 55 ... | 6,194 | 3,559 | 2,635 | 5,892 | 3,353 | 2,539 | 6,738 | 3,940 | 2,798 |
| 55 years and upwards ... | 15,690 | 8,480 | 7,210 | 16,233 | 8,671 | 7,562 | 17,525 | 9,540 | 7,985 |
| Age not stated ... | 43 | 25 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 44 | 22 | 22 |

Table XVIII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at different Ages in 1904 and 1905, and the Yearly Average in 1898–1904.

| AGE. | Average, 1898-1904. | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| ALL AGES ... | 27·4 | 26·3 | 28·7 | 24·9 | 23·6 | 26·3 | 27·7 | 26·5 | 29·1 |
| Under 5 years ... | 65·7 | 64·2 | 67·2 | 61·7 | 60·9 | 62·7 | 68·7 | 66·6 | 70·9 |
| 5 years and under 10 ... | 12·7 | 11·6 | 13·9 | 10·5 | 9·5 | 11·5 | 13·4 | 12·2 | 14·6 |
| 10 do. 15 ... | 9·9 | 9·6 | 10·2 | 7·5 | 7·1 | 7·9 | 8·7 | 8·2 | 9·2 |
| 15 do. 20 ... | 8·2 | 9·3 | 7·2 | 6·5 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 8·6 | 7·2 |
| 20 do. 25 ... | 11·6 | 9·5 | 13·7 | 9·7 | 7·7 | 11·5 | 11·3 | 9·4 | 13·2 |
| 25 do. 35 ... | 16·1 | 12·9 | 20·1 | 13·9 | 10·7 | 17·8 | 15·4 | 12·7 | 18·8 |
| 35 do. 45 ... | 21·5 | 20·9 | 22·3 | 19·1 | 18·1 | 20·5 | 20·6 | 19·9 | 21·6 |
| 45 do. 55 ... | 29·8 | 32·0 | 27·0 | 26·8 | 27·8 | 24·6 | 29·6 | 32·6 | 26·3 |
| 55 years and upwards ... | 79·7 | 71·1 | 92·8 | 78·2 | 68·9 | 92·3 | 81·6 | 73·3 | 94·1 |

Table XIX.—Deaths of Children under One Year, and their Proportion to 1,000 Births in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1904 and 1905, and the Average in 1898–1904.

| Province and District. | Average, 1898–1904. | | | 1904. | | | 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Births. | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births. | Births. | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births. | Births. | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births. |
| CEYLON ... ... | 138,469 | 24,213 | 175 | 145253 | 25,352 | 174 | 150785 | 26,558 | 176 |
| Western Province ... ... | 32,203 | 4.297 | 133 | 32,738 | 4,508 | 138 | 36,002 | 4,883 | 136 |
| Central Province ... ... | 21,733 | 4,295 | 198 | 23,577 | 4.602 | 195 | 23,432 | 4,330 | 206 |
| Northern Province ... ... | 13 122 | 2,773 | 213 | 12.562 | 3,145 | 250 | 13,589 | 2,597 | 191 |
| Southern Province ... ... | 24,213 | 3.268 | 135 | 25,444 | 3,425 | 135 | 27,683 | 3,659 | 132 |
| Eastern Province ... ... | 7.801 | 1,657 | 213 | 8.430 | 1,830 | 217 | 7,449 | 2,253 | 302 |
| North Western Province... ... | 15,011 | 3,070 | 208 | 16.940 | 2,838 | 168 | 17,124 | 3.846 | 225 |
| North-Central Province ... ... | 3,275 | 873 | 269 | 3,369 | 880 | 261 | 3,447 | 1,051 | 305 |
| Province of Uva ... ... | 7,691 | 1,639 | 213 | 8,309 | 1,823 | 220 | 7,428 | 1,589 | 214 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa ... | 13,420 | 2,341 | 173 | 13,884 | 2,301 | 166 | 1,4631 | 2,350 | 160 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... ... | 17,467 | 2,598 | 149 | 17,836 | 2,718 | 152 | 19,442 | 3,014 | 155 |
| Negombo ... ... | 6,051 | 687 | 114 | 6.054 | 719 | 119 | 6,691 | 771 | 115 |
| Kalutara... ... | 8,685 | 1,012 | 116 | 8,848 | 1,071 | 121 | 9,869 | 1,098 | 111 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... ... ... | 13,681 | 2,580 | 196 | 14,618 | 2,868 | 196 | 14,306 | 2,633 | 184 |
| Matale ... ... | 3.886 | 879 | 238 | 4,191 | 838 | 200 | 4,470 | 886 | 198 |
| Nuwara Eliya ... ... | 4,166 | 736 | 176 | 4,768 | 896 | 187 | 4,656 | 811 | 174 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... ... ... | 11,543 | 2,269 | 198 | 10,892 | 2,618 | 240 | 12,234 | 2,115 | 173 |
| Mannar ... ... ... | 970 | 334 | 345 | 992 | 349 | 352 | 735 | 277 | 377 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | 609 | 170 | 280 | 678 | 178 | 263 | 620 | 205 | 331 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... ... ... ... | 10,705 | 1,455 | 136 | 10,602 | 1,361 | 128 | 12,258 | 1,479 | 121 |
| Matara ... ... ... | 8,992 | 1,095 | 122 | 9,466 | 1,247 | 132 | 10,264 | 1,223 | 119 |
| Hambantota ... ... | 4,516 | 718 | 154 | 5,376 | 817 | 152 | 5,161 | 957 | 185 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 6,658 | 1,345 | 203 | 7,090 | 1,477 | 208 | 6,247 | 1,914 | 306 |
| Trincomalee ... ... | 1,143 | 312 | 277 | 1,340 | 353 | 263 | 1,202 | 339 | 282 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 11,222 | 2,435 | 222 | 12,923 | 2,238 | 173 | 13,233 | 2,995 | 226 |
| Puttalam... ... ... | 1,057 | 309 | 294 | 1,116 | 288 | 258 | 1,046 | 386 | 369 |
| Chilaw ... ... ... | 2,732 | 326 | 120 | 2,901 | 312 | 108 | 2,845 | 465 | 163 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... ... | 3,275 | 873 | 269 | 3,369 | 880 | 261 | 3,447 | 1,051 | 305 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... ... ... | 7,691 | 1,639 | 213 | 8,309 | 1,823 | 220 | 7,428 | 1,589 | 214 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 5,907 | 1,088 | 192 | 5,632 | 1,073 | 190 | 5,753 | 1,072 | 186 |
| Kegalla ... ... ... | 7,513 | 1,253 | 162 | 8,252 | 1,228 | 149 | 8,878 | 1,278 | 144 |

## Table XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages amongst the various Races in Ceylon and in each District during the Year 1905.

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

Table XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages. &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | 1 week and under. | | 3 months and over 1 week. | | Over 3 months and under 1 year. | | 1 year and under 2. | | 2 years and under 3. | | 3 years and under 4. | | 4 years and under 5. | | 5 years and under 10. | | 10 years and under 15. | | 15 years and under 20. | | 20 years and under 25. | | 25 years and under 35. | | 35 years and under 45. | | 45 years and under 55. | | 55 years and under 65. | | 65 years and under 75. | | 75 years and under 85. | | 85 years and under 95. | | 95 years and under 100. | | 100 years and upwards. | | Ages not stated. | |
| | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| *Mullaittivu.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sinhalese ... | 80 | 46 | 34 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | ... | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tamils ... | 629 | 358 | 271 | 50 | 39 | 17 | 13 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 18 | 9 | 21 | 42 | 37 | 40 | 15 | 49 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moors ... | 44 | 24 | 20 | 5 | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 761 | 436 | 325 | 62 | 55 | 20 | 20 | 28 | 20 | 11 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 55 | 43 | 48 | 19 | 62 | 18 | 28 | 16 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southern *Galle.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans ... | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burghers ... | 22 | 9 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sinhalese ... | 6129 | 2989 | 3140 | 307 | 270 | 211 | 219 | 191 | 176 | 219 | 214 | 204 | 275 | 173 | 222 | 126 | 168 | 240 | 239 | 77 | 79 | 66 | 65 | 94 | 122 | 170 | 242 | 149 | 145 | 167 | 119 | 193 | 133 | 143 | 138 | 142 | 164 | 89 | 102 | 21 | 31 | 7 | 17 | ... | ... |
| Tamils ... | 142 | 84 | 58 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 5 | 8 | 3 | ... | 10 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Moors ... | 330 | 165 | 165 | 17 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malays ... | 14 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 6646 | 3260 | 3386 | 333 | 286 | 232 | 238 | 205 | 185 | 234 | 232 | 218 | 292 | 189 | 231 | 135 | 172 | 259 | 271 | 88 | 88 | 78 | 77 | 102 | 135 | 189 | 272 | 169 | 166 | 180 | 126 | 213 | 139 | 155 | 145 | 153 | 174 | 95 | 107 | 25 | 33 | 8 | 17 | ... | ... |
| *Matara.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burghers ... | 11 | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sinhalese ... | 4937 | 2486 | 2451 | 322 | 286 | 165 | 149 | 126 | 117 | 134 | 133 | 171 | 179 | 185 | 205 | 99 | 128 | 214 | 244 | 92 | 50 | 59 | 43 | 66 | 68 | 106 | 160 | 126 | 113 | 125 | 106 | 139 | 106 | 127 | 121 | 137 | 126 | 60 | 71 | 19 | 27 | 14 | 19 | ... | ... |
| Tamils ... | 139 | 76 | 63 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moors ... | 158 | 66 | 92 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 5247 | 2633 | 2614 | 337 | 302 | 173 | 158 | 130 | 123 | 143 | 143 | 179 | 190 | 189 | 216 | 106 | 132 | 223 | 258 | 100 | 59 | 71 | 51 | 71 | 76 | 121 | 174 | 133 | 124 | 133 | 115 | 147 | 116 | 135 | 126 | 143 | 133 | 64 | 72 | 21 | 27 | 14 | 19 | ... | ... |
| *Hambantota.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghers ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sinhalese ... | 3653 | 1772 | 1881 | 219 | 186 | 139 | 146 | 105 | 123 | 105 | 106 | 97 | 100 | 97 | 124 | 87 | 92 | 159 | 161 | 55 | 59 | 41 | 62 | 61 | 92 | 116 | 137 | 112 | 110 | 127 | 99 | 83 | 113 | 64 | 58 | 57 | 70 | 30 | 27 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Tamils ... | 35 | 21 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moors ... | 44 | 21 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malays ... | 28 | 16 | 12 | 5 | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 3765 | 1832 | 1933 | 228 | 194 | 144 | 150 | 112 | 129 | 106 | 111 | 98 | 102 | 98 | 127 | 90 | 93 | 161 | 166 | 56 | 60 | 45 | 62 | 63 | 95 | 121 | 139 | 166 | 115 | 133 | 103 | 88 | 113 | 66 | 61 | 59 | 70 | 30 | 27 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... |

| | | |

Table XX.—Number of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | 1 week and under. | | 3 months and over 1 week. | | Over 3 months and under 1 year. | | 1 year and under 2. | | 2 years and under 3. | | 3 years and under 4. | | 4 years and under 5. | | 5 years and under 10. | | 10 years and under 15. | | 15 years and under 20. | | 20 years and under 25. | | 25 years and under 35. | | 35 years and under 45. | | 45 years and under 55. | | 55 years and under 65. | | 65 years and under 75. | | 75 years and under 85. | | 85 years and under 95. | | 95 years and under 100. | | 100 years and upwards. | | Ages not stated. | |
| | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| N.-Central. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Anuradhapura.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghers ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sinhalese ... | 2945 | 1493 | 1452 | 295 | 258 | 64 | 65 | 93 | 100 | 53 | 46 | 53 | 77 | 69 | 68 | 41 | 58 | 81 | 74 | 34 | 36 | 28 | 67 | 63 | 107 | 146 | 189 | 141 | 104 | 111 | 90 | 104 | 54 | 65 | 28 | 34 | 22 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Tamils ... | 449 | 258 | 191 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 45 | 43 | 36 | 19 | 46 | 15 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Moors ... | 373 | 184 | 189 | 29 | 30 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malays ... | 9 | 5 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 36 | 26 | 10 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 3815 | 1967 | 1848 | 343 | 312 | 81 | 83 | 107 | 125 | 73 | 70 | 67 | 93 | 77 | 84 | 47 | 66 | 96 | 97 | 46 | 43 | 50 | 80 | 91 | 132 | 215 | 257 | 207 | 139 | 173 | 111 | 139 | 78 | 87 | 38 | 42 | 30 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Uva. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Badulla.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans ... | 8 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burghers ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sinhalese ... | 5269 | 2677 | 2592 | 290 | 266 | 147 | 185 | 184 | 184 | 151 | 153 | 152 | 164 | 173 | 202 | 100 | 86 | 183 | 197 | 90 | 64 | 68 | 78 | 76 | 117 | 223 | 232 | 230 | 167 | 210 | 140 | 182 | 162 | 108 | 101 | 71 | 78 | 29 | 17 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Tamils ... | 1455 | 795 | 660 | 71 | 62 | 59 | 48 | 26 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 23 | 26 | 21 | 24 | 14 | 18 | 43 | 48 | 45 | 30 | 48 | 27 | 34 | 26 | 85 | 112 | 113 | 82 | 79 | 46 | 60 | 23 | 31 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Moors ... | 191 | 112 | 79 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malays ... | 16 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 25 | 14 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 6968 | 3611 | 3357 | 372 | 336 | 210 | 238 | 213 | 220 | 181 | 193 | 182 | 196 | 200 | 231 | 115 | 107 | 233 | 254 | 138 | 97 | 120 | 108 | 120 | 146 | 328 | 352 | 358 | 263 | 305 | 189 | 255 | 188 | 142 | 112 | 87 | 96 | 40 | 19 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| S'gamuwa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Ratnapura.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burghers ... | 10 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sinhalese ... | 3936 | 1984 | 1952 | 270 | 289 | 107 | 118 | 86 | 69 | 76 | 88 | 106 | 141 | 139 | 135 | 85 | 91 | 177 | 199 | 59 | 59 | 46 | 47 | 52 | 75 | 125 | 148 | 127 | 108 | 127 | 93 | 138 | 85 | 107 | 85 | 82 | 63 | 58 | 42 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Tamils ... | 759 | 410 | 349 | 37 | 28 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 34 | 27 | 36 | 20 | 43 | 15 | 21 | 7 | 77 | 64 | 38 | 50 | 24 | 23 | 29 | 23 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moors ... | 53 | 31 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 4765 | 2436 | 2329 | 313 | 322 | 118 | 137 | 102 | 80 | 86 | 100 | 120 | 157 | 142 | 144 | 100 | 103 | 214 | 231 | 95 | 80 | 91 | 62 | 74 | 85 | 206 | 217 | 168 | 159 | 152 | 116 | 171 | 109 | 120 | 91 | 86 | 76 | 61 | 43 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... |
| *Kegalla.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burghers ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sinhalese ... | 3717 | 1827 | 1890 | 285 | 285 | 167 | 148 | 81 | 96 | 66 | 87 | 126 | 131 | 116 | 152 | 78 | 90 | 179 | 170 | 58 | 38 | 41 | 35 | 32 | 74 | 93 | 151 | 94 | 102 | 97 | 86 | 93 | 57 | 92 | 78 | 69 | 55 | 45 | 32 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Tamils ... | 1458 | 740 | 718 | 36 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 24 | 30 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 12 | 36 | 42 | 75 | 61 | 55 | 37 | 42 | 31 | 92 | 146 | 98 | 108 | 74 | 67 | 41 | 31 | 34 | 24 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Moors ... | 187 | 89 | 98 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Malays ... | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 5375 | 2666 | 2709 | 337 | 327 | 200 | 180 | 106 | 118 | 91 | 123 | 148 | 161 | 144 | 172 | 103 | 106 | 225 | 220 | 137 | 105 | 97 | 76 | 75 | 109 | 188 | 307 | 195 | 216 | 180 | 154 | 143 | 92 | 133 | 105 | 91 | 71 | 54 | 40 | 14 | 17 | 410 | 1 | ... | ... |

Table XXI.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon, and in each Province and District, in each Month of 1905.

| Province and District. | Total. | January. | | | | | | | Total. | February. | | | | | | | Total. | March. | | | | | | | Total. | April. | | | | | | | Total. | May. | | | | | | | Total. | June. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| Ceylon ... | 9492 | 10 | 44 | 6158 | 2462 | 748 | 35 | 35 | 8069 | 7 | 38 | 5099 | 2232 | 640 | 29 | 24 | 8456 | 12 | 62 | 5281 | 2335 | 700 | 28 | 38 | 7709 | 11 | 47 | 4635 | 2232 | 731 | 33 | 20 | 9547 | 14 | 51 | 5872 | 2655 | 874 | 29 | 52 | 10052 | 8 | 46 | 6208 | 2776 | 946 | 35 | 33 |
| Western ... | 1803 | 8 | 35 | 1372 | 214 | 140 | 14 | 20 | 1677 | 2 | 29 | 1308 | 196 | 122 | 11 | 9 | 1762 | 7 | 33 | 1383 | 181 | 130 | 12 | 16 | 1600 | 5 | 33 | 1233 | 181 | 120 | 15 | 13 | 2128 | 6 | 28 | 1687 | 230 | 134 | 13 | 30 | 2154 | 4 | 34 | 1663 | 288 | 130 | 21 | 14 |
| Central ... | 1514 | 1 | 1 | 816 | 618 | 69 | 7 | 2 | 1175 | 2 | 2 | 633 | 479 | 52 | 5 | 2 | 1241 | 2 | 12 | 694 | 473 | 54 | 5 | 1 | 1117 | 5 | 5 | 617 | 412 | 72 | 3 | 3 | 1415 | 2 | 5 | 708 | 629 | 62 | 4 | 5 | 1466 | 2 | 1 | 707 | 667 | 83 | 2 | 4 |
| Northern ... | 962 | — | 1 | 13 | 901 | 46 | — | 1 | 899 | — | — | 2 | 822 | 74 | — | 1 | 1025 | — | 1 | 9 | 926 | 79 | — | 10 | 802 | — | 1 | 14 | 723 | 64 | — | — | 825 | 2 | — | 3 | 754 | 61 | — | 5 | 782 | — | — | 11 | 729 | 41 | — | 1 |
| Southern ... | 1399 | — | 3 | 1311 | 32 | 48 | 5 | — | 1204 | 2 | 1 | 1137 | 14 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 1265 | 1 | 2 | 1194 | 18 | 48 | 2 | — | 1102 | — | 2 | 1041 | 17 | 37 | 5 | — | 1280 | — | 5 | 1210 | 26 | 36 | 3 | — | 1434 | 1 | 3 | 1359 | 28 | 38 | 5 | — |
| Eastern ... | 682 | 1 | 2 | 43 | 346 | 282 | 4 | 4 | 582 | 1 | 5 | 49 | 322 | 202 | 2 | 1 | 657 | — | 10 | 24 | 362 | 258 | 3 | — | 864 | — | 4 | 32 | 498 | 319 | 7 | 4 | 1104 | 1 | 11 | 29 | 610 | 447 | 1 | 5 | 1120 | — | 5 | 43 | 582 | 483 | 2 | 5 |
| North-Western ... | 1020 | — | 2 | 813 | 120 | 77 | 2 | 6 | 755 | — | — | 612 | 75 | 62 | 5 | 1 | 864 | — | 2 | 686 | 100 | 73 | 2 | 1 | 776 | — | — | 618 | 83 | 74 | 1 | — | 954 | — | 1 | 789 | 87 | 73 | 2 | 2 | 1436 | — | 2 | 1176 | 150 | 105 | 2 | 1 |
| North-Central ... | 489 | — | — | 406 | 43 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 420 | — | — | 327 | 45 | 44 | — | 4 | 321 | — | 1 | 240 | 47 | 29 | — | 4 | 313 | — | 1 | 251 | 42 | 19 | — | — | 298 | — | — | 231 | 43 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 283 | — | — | 200 | 39 | 39 | 1 | 4 |
| Uva ... | 749 | — | — | 632 | 93 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 569 | — | — | 415 | 132 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 509 | 1 | — | 414 | 72 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 489 | — | — | 378 | 99 | 11 | 1 | — | 576 | 3 | — | 443 | 110 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 538 | 1 | — | 407 | 117 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 874 | — | — | 752 | 95 | 26 | 1 | — | 788 | — | 1 | 616 | 147 | 23 | — | 1 | 812 | 1 | 1 | 637 | 156 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 646 | 1 | 1 | 451 | 177 | 15 | 1 | — | 967 | — | 1 | 772 | 166 | 27 | 1 | — | 839 | — | 1 | 642 | 176 | 18 | — | 2 |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 1114 | 8 | 32 | 810 | 139 | 91 | 14 | 20 | 998 | 2 | 28 | 745 | 133 | 70 | 11 | 9 | 1064 | 7 | 31 | 790 | 109 | 99 | 12 | 16 | 975 | — | 32 | 724 | 105 | 81 | 15 | 13 | 1347 | 6 | 27 | 1043 | 125 | 103 | 13 | 30 | 1372 | 4 | 33 | 1016 | 187 | 98 | 20 | 14 |
| Negombo ... | 248 | — | — | 213 | 29 | 6 | — | — | 225 | — | — | 192 | 25 | 8 | — | — | 232 | — | 1 | 201 | 26 | 4 | — | — | 216 | — | — | 185 | 28 | 3 | — | — | 333 | — | — | 289 | 42 | 2 | — | — | 359 | — | 1 | 305 | 44 | 9 | — | — |
| Kalutara ... | 441 | — | 3 | 349 | 46 | 43 | — | — | 454 | — | 1 | 371 | 38 | 44 | — | — | 466 | — | 1 | 392 | 46 | 27 | — | — | 409 | — | 1 | 324 | 48 | 36 | — | — | 448 | — | 1 | 355 | 63 | 29 | — | — | 423 | — | — | 342 | 57 | 23 | 1 | — |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... | 952 | — | 1 | 522 | 374 | 47 | 6 | 2 | 735 | 1 | 1 | 409 | 283 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 779 | — | 12 | 451 | 275 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 696 | 1 | 3 | 391 | 244 | 51 | 3 | 3 | 905 | 2 | 5 | 457 | 385 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 899 | 1 | 1 | 440 | 394 | 57 | 2 | 4 |
| Matale ... | 285 | — | — | 179 | 87 | 19 | — | — | 189 | — | — | 129 | 45 | 14 | — | 1 | 252 | 1 | — | 162 | 71 | 16 | 2 | — | 213 | — | 1 | 152 | 44 | 16 | — | — | 251 | — | — | 155 | 82 | 13 | — | 1 | 276 | — | — | 185 | 68 | 23 | — | — |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | 277 | 1 | — | 115 | 157 | 3 | 1 | — | 251 | 1 | 1 | 95 | 151 | 3 | — | — | 210 | 1 | — | 81 | 127 | 1 | — | — | 208 | — | 1 | 74 | 124 | 5 | — | — | 259 | — | — | 96 | 162 | 1 | — | — | 291 | 1 | — | 82 | 205 | 3 | — | — |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... | 773 | — | 1 | 1 | 764 | 7 | — | — | 693 | — | — | 679 | 13 | — | 1 | 757 | — | 1 | — | 735 | 14 | — | 7 | 620 | — | — | 2 | 603 | 15 | — | — | 620 | 2 | — | — | 610 | 6 | — | 2 | 590 | — | — | — | 585 | 4 | — | 1 |
| Mannar ... | 100 | — | — | — | 64 | 36 | — | — | 147 | — | — | — | 89 | 58 | — | — | 190 | — | — | — | 132 | 58 | — | — | 116 | — | 1 | 2 | 70 | 43 | — | — | 133 | — | — | — | 80 | 53 | — | — | 113 | — | — | — | 81 | 32 | — | — |
| Mullaittivu ... | 89 | — | — | 12 | 73 | 3 | — | 1 | 59 | — | — | 2 | 54 | 3 | — | — | 78 | — | — | 9 | 59 | 7 | — | 3 | 66 | — | — | 10 | 50 | 6 | — | — | 72 | — | — | 3 | 64 | 2 | — | 3 | 79 | — | — | 11 | 63 | 5 | — | — |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... | 531 | — | 2 | 483 | 13 | 33 | — | — | 430 | 1 | 1 | 393 | 5 | 29 | 1 | — | 572 | 1 | 2 | 523 | 10 | 34 | 2 | — | 496 | — | 1 | 454 | 11 | 26 | 4 | — | 535 | — | 3 | 494 | 12 | 24 | 2 | — | 552 | 1 | 2 | 519 | 10 | 20 | — | — |
| Matara ... | 429 | — | 1 | 404 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 385 | 1 | — | 365 | 8 | 11 | — | — | 378 | — | — | 359 | 8 | 11 | — | — | 324 | — | 1 | 309 | 6 | 8 | — | — | 461 | — | 2 | 439 | 12 | 8 | — | — | 519 | — | 1 | 491 | 13 | 14 | — | — |
| Hambantota ... | 439 | — | — | 424 | 7 | 3 | 5 | — | 389 | — | — | 379 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 315 | — | — | 312 | — | 3 | — | — | 282 | — | — | 278 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 284 | — | — | 277 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 363 | — | — | 349 | 5 | 4 | 5 | — |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... | 582 | — | — | 41 | 280 | 259 | — | 2 | 502 | — | 5 | 44 | 271 | 181 | — | 1 | 577 | — | 8 | 21 | 312 | 236 | — | — | 749 | — | 3 | 26 | 427 | 291 | — | 2 | 995 | — | 7 | 21 | 542 | 423 | — | 2 | 1035 | — | 4 | 43 | 519 | 467 | — | 2 |
| Trincomalee ... | 100 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 66 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 80 | 1 | — | 5 | 51 | 21 | 2 | — | 80 | — | 2 | 3 | 50 | 22 | 3 | — | 115 | — | 1 | 6 | 71 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 109 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 68 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 85 | — | 1 | — | 63 | 16 | 2 | 3 |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... | 748 | — | — | 674 | 48 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 562 | — | — | 505 | 33 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 613 | — | — | 548 | 35 | 29 | 1 | — | 551 | — | — | 509 | 20 | 21 | 1 | — | 727 | — | — | 649 | 40 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 1078 | — | 1 | 955 | 64 | 58 | — | — |
| Puttalam ... | 133 | — | 1 | 40 | 42 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 106 | — | — | 40 | 30 | 32 | 4 | — | 125 | — | 1 | 45 | 39 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 141 | — | — | 43 | 50 | 48 | — | — | 99 | — | — | 35 | 26 | 37 | — | 1 | 138 | — | — | 49 | 50 | 37 | 2 | — |
| Chilaw ... | 139 | — | 1 | 99 | 30 | 8 | — | 1 | 87 | — | — | 67 | 12 | 8 | — | — | 126 | — | 1 | 93 | 26 | 6 | — | — | 84 | — | — | 66 | 13 | 5 | — | — | 128 | — | 1 | 105 | 21 | 1 | — | — | 220 | — | 1 | 172 | 36 | 10 | — | 1 |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | 489 | — | — | 406 | 43 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 420 | — | — | 327 | 45 | 44 | — | 4 | 321 | — | 1 | 240 | 47 | 29 | — | 4 | 313 | — | 1 | 251 | 42 | 19 | — | — | 298 | — | — | 231 | 43 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 283 | — | — | 200 | 39 | 39 | 1 | 4 |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... | 749 | — | — | 632 | 93 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 569 | — | — | 415 | 132 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 509 | 1 | — | 414 | 72 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 489 | — | — | 378 | 99 | 11 | 1 | — | 576 | 3 | — | 443 | 110 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 538 | 1 | — | 407 | 117 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | 478 | — | — | 429 | 46 | 3 | — | — | 379 | — | — | 327 | 49 | 2 | — | 1 | 373 | 1 | — | 327 | 40 | 4 | — | 1 | 296 | 1 | 1 | 244 | 47 | 3 | — | — | 450 | — | — | 371 | 69 | 10 | — | — | 375 | — | 1 | 299 | 72 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Kegalla ... | 396 | — | — | 323 | 49 | 23 | 1 | — | 409 | — | 1 | 289 | 98 | 21 | — | — | 439 | — | 1 | 310 | 116 | 11 | 1 | — | 350 | — | — | 207 | 130 | 12 | 1 | — | 517 | — | 1 | 401 | 97 | 17 | 1 | — | 464 | — | — | 343 | 104 | 16 | — | 1 |

Table XXI.—Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

| Province and District. | * Total. | July. | | | | | | | Total. | August. | | | | | | | Total. | September. | | | | | | | Total. | October. | | | | | | | Total. | November. | | | | | | | Total. | December. | | | | | | |
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| | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| CEYLON ... | 9573 | 10 | 43 | 6224 | 2465 | 765 | 38 | 28 | 8688 | 10 | 37 | 5550 | 2438 | 605 | 32 | 16 | 8026 | 10 | 35 | 4931 | 2406 | 585 | 20 | 39 | 8785 | 16 | 49 | 5531 | 2515 | 602 | 32 | 40 | 9349 | 10 | 51 | 5959 | 2653 | 606 | 34 | 36 | 10414 | 10 | 61 | 6981 | 2610 | 691 | 28 | 33 |
| Western ... | 1926 | 5 | 25 | 1462 | 245 | 151 | 19 | 19 | 1777 | 9 | 20 | 1349 | 245 | 131 | 13 | 10 | 1677 | 9 | 20 | 1197 | 282 | 138 | 9 | 22 | 2124 | 12 | 37 | 1570 | 300 | 162 | 18 | 25 | 2244 | 8 | 37 | 1702 | 323 | 147 | 16 | 11 | 2424 | 7 | 41 | 1860 | 321 | 157 | 14 | 24 |
| Central ... | 1509 | 1 | 11 | 698 | 722 | 70 | 6 | 1 | 1457 | — | 4 | 662 | 728 | 54 | 8 | 1 | 1356 | 1 | — | 624 | 657 | 67 | 4 | 3 | 1486 | 2 | 4 | 676 | 743 | 54 | 5 | 2 | 1585 | — | 6 | 751 | 749 | 70 | 6 | 3 | 1695 | 1 | 7 | 902 | 710 | 69 | 4 | 2 |
| Northern ... | 670 | — | 1 | 8 | 630 | 30 | 1 | — | 605 | — | — | 4 | 570 | 31 | — | — | 619 | — | 2 | 6 | 586 | 25 | — | — | 712 | — | 1 | 9 | 673 | 28 | — | 1 | 772 | — | 2 | 3 | 740 | 27 | — | — | 763 | — | 1 | 7 | 720 | 33 | — | 2 |
| Southern ... | 1411 | — | 3 | 1335 | 25 | 45 | 3 | — | 1196 | — | 1 | 1110 | 34 | 48 | 3 | — | 1173 | — | 6 | 1093 | 29 | 43 | 2 | — | 1312 | — | 2 | 1236 | 32 | 34 | 5 | 3 | 1385 | 1 | 4 | 1277 | 37 | 63 | 2 | 1 | 1497 | 1 | 5 | 1416 | 24 | 48 | 2 | 1 |
| Eastern ... | 762 | 2 | 3 | 33 | 388 | 335 | 1 | — | 602 | — | 6 | 26 | 362 | 207 | 1 | — | 564 | — | 2 | 37 | 332 | 187 | 1 | 5 | 560 | — | 2 | 34 | 307 | 214 | — | 3 | 548 | — | 1 | 36 | 310 | 185 | 5 | 11 | 498 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 275 | 185 | 7 | 2 |
| North-Western ... | 1613 | — | — | 1407 | 122 | 77 | 4 | 3 | 1404 | 1 | 2 | 1188 | 136 | 73 | 3 | 1 | 1037 | — | 2 | 873 | 100 | 60 | 2 | — | 947 | — | — | 809 | 87 | 45 | 3 | 3 | 1034 | — | — | 899 | 85 | 47 | 3 | — | 1448 | — | 2 | 1199 | 136 | 110 | 1 | — |
| North-Central ... | 307 | — | — | 240 | 37 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 238 | — | — | 181 | 34 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 235 | — | 1 | 162 | 30 | 35 | — | 7 | 242 | — | — | 184 | 25 | 32 | — | 1 | 280 | — | — | 222 | 22 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 389 | — | — | 301 | 42 | 44 | — | 2 |
| Uva ... | 519 | 2 | — | 381 | 121 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 456 | — | 1 | 400 | 115 | 18 | — | 2 | 484 | — | 1 | 330 | 133 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 599 | — | 2 | 460 | 117 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 701 | 1 | — | 498 | 179 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 699 | — | — | 511 | 167 | 21 | — | — |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 856 | — | — | 660 | 175 | 21 | — | — | 873 | — | 3 | 630 | 214 | 23 | 3 | — | 881 | — | 1 | 609 | 257 | 13 | — | 1 | 803 | 2 | 1 | 553 | 231 | 15 | — | 1 | 800 | — | 1 | 571 | 208 | 20 | — | — | 1001 | — | 2 | 760 | 215 | 24 | — | — |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... | 1183 | 5 | 24 | 883 | 136 | 99 | 18 | 18 | 1091 | 9 | 19 | 808 | 146 | 86 | 13 | 10 | 1030 | 9 | 19 | 722 | 152 | 97 | 9 | 22 | 1392 | 12 | 37 | 995 | 189 | 117 | 18 | 24 | 1436 | 8 | 36 | 1043 | 226 | 98 | 16 | 9 | 1496 | 7 | 38 | 1114 | 201 | 100 | 13 | 23 |
| Negombo ... | 290 | — | 1 | 240 | 39 | 9 | 1 | — | 232 | — | 1 | 190 | 35 | 6 | — | — | 207 | — | 1 | 178 | 24 | 4 | — | — | 207 | — | — | 181 | 21 | 4 | — | 1 | 273 | — | 1 | 233 | 35 | 3 | — | 1 | 321 | — | 2 | 265 | 48 | 5 | — | 1 |
| Kalutara ... | 453 | — | — | 339 | 70 | 43 | — | 1 | 454 | — | — | 351 | 64 | 39 | — | — | 440 | — | — | 297 | 106 | 37 | — | — | 525 | — | — | 394 | 90 | 41 | — | — | 535 | — | — | 426 | 62 | 46 | — | 1 | 607 | — | 1 | 481 | 72 | 52 | 1 | — |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy ... | 915 | — | 9 | 419 | 437 | 44 | 5 | 1 | 850 | — | 3 | 428 | 373 | 37 | 8 | 1 | 806 | 1 | — | 375 | 373 | 50 | 4 | 3 | 840 | — | 4 | 391 | 393 | 46 | 4 | 2 | 957 | — | 5 | 481 | 414 | 50 | 4 | 3 | 980 | 1 | 5 | 548 | 377 | 43 | 4 | 2 |
| Matale ... | 282 | — | — | 173 | 87 | 21 | 1 | — | 263 | — | — | 147 | 100 | 16 | — | — | 245 | — | — | 149 | 80 | 16 | — | — | 287 | — | — | 183 | 96 | 7 | 1 | — | 264 | — | 1 | 185 | 60 | 16 | 2 | — | 360 | — | 1 | 239 | 97 | 23 | — | — |
| Nuwara Eliya ... | 312 | 1 | 2 | 106 | 198 | 5 | — | — | 344 | — | 1 | 87 | 255 | 1 | — | — | 305 | — | — | 100 | 204 | 1 | — | — | 359 | 2 | — | 102 | 254 | 1 | — | — | 364 | — | — | 85 | 275 | 4 | — | — | 355 | — | 1 | 115 | 236 | 3 | — | — |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna ... | 534 | — | 1 | 1 | 526 | 5 | 1 | — | 501 | — | — | 1 | 495 | 5 | — | — | 515 | — | 2 | — | 51 | 3 | — | — | 606 | — | 1 | 1 | 594 | 9 | — | 1 | 658 | — | 2 | — | 645 | 11 | — | — | 655 | — | 1 | — | 645 | 8 | — | 1 |
| Mannar ... | 74 | — | — | — | 50 | 24 | — | — | 57 | — | — | — | 34 | 23 | — | — | 58 | — | — | — | 39 | 19 | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | 36 | 14 | — | — | 58 | — | — | 1 | 46 | 11 | — | — | 57 | — | — | — | 33 | 24 | — | — |
| Mullaittivu ... | 62 | — | — | 7 | 54 | 1 | — | — | 47 | — | — | 3 | 41 | 3 | — | — | 46 | — | — | 6 | 37 | 3 | — | — | 56 | — | — | 8 | 43 | 5 | — | — | 56 | — | — | 2 | 49 | 5 | — | — | 51 | — | — | 7 | 42 | 1 | — | 1 |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle ... | 567 | — | 1 | 534 | 11 | 21 | — | — | 542 | — | — | 496 | 10 | 34 | 2 | — | 504 | — | 5 | 456 | 16 | 26 | 1 | — | 591 | — | 1 | 550 | 14 | 23 | — | 3 | 677 | 1 | 2 | 615 | 18 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 649 | 1 | 2 | 612 | 12 | 21 | 1 | — |
| Matara ... | 479 | — | — | 448 | 12 | 19 | — | — | 418 | — | 1 | 388 | 18 | 11 | — | — | 445 | — | 1 | 420 | 11 | 13 | — | — | 445 | — | — | 421 | 15 | 9 | — | — | 458 | — | 2 | 420 | 17 | 19 | — | — | 506 | — | 2 | 473 | 7 | 23 | — | 1 |
| Hambantota ... | 365 | — | 2 | 353 | 2 | 5 | 3 | — | 236 | — | — | 226 | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | 224 | — | — | 217 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 276 | — | 1 | 265 | 3 | 2 | 5 | — | 250 | — | — | 242 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 342 | — | 1 | 331 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa ... | 683 | — | 3 | 30 | 336 | 314 | — | — | 538 | — | 6 | 23 | 321 | 188 | — | — | 503 | — | 1 | 33 | 295 | 171 | — | 3 | 502 | — | 2 | 34 | 269 | 195 | — | 2 | 437 | — | 1 | 28 | 251 | 149 | — | 8 | 411 | — | 1 | 20 | 225 | 165 | — | — |
| Trincomalee ... | 79 | 2 | — | 3 | 52 | 21 | 1 | — | 64 | — | — | 3 | 41 | 19 | 1 | — | 61 | — | 1 | 4 | 37 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 58 | — | — | — | 38 | 19 | — | 1 | 111 | — | — | 8 | 59 | 36 | 5 | 3 | 87 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 50 | 20 | 7 | 2 |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala ... | 1280 | — | — | 1161 | 69 | 47 | — | 3 | 1081 | — | 2 | 987 | 62 | 28 | 2 | — | 779 | — | 2 | 705 | 41 | 30 | 1 | — | 730 | — | — | 663 | 53 | 14 | — | — | 767 | — | — | 707 | 46 | 12 | 2 | — | 1037 | — | 1 | 935 | 56 | 45 | — | — |
| Puttalam ... | 109 | — | — | 55 | 24 | 26 | 4 | — | 129 | — | — | 52 | 40 | 36 | — | 1 | 101 | — | — | 39 | 44 | 27 | 1 | — | 82 | — | — | 30 | 22 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 101 | — | — | 50 | 21 | 29 | 1 | — | 184 | — | 1 | 84 | 44 | 54 | 1 | — |
| Chilaw ... | 224 | — | — | 191 | 29 | 4 | — | — | 194 | 1 | — | 149 | 34 | 9 | 1 | — | 157 | — | — | 129 | 25 | 3 | — | — | 135 | — | — | 116 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 166 | — | — | 142 | 18 | 6 | — | — | 227 | — | — | 180 | 36 | 11 | — | — |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | 307 | — | — | 240 | 37 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 238 | — | — | 181 | 34 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 235 | — | 1 | 162 | 30 | 35 | — | 7 | 242 | — | — | 184 | 25 | 32 | — | 1 | 280 | — | — | 222 | 22 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 389 | — | — | 301 | 42 | 44 | — | 2 |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla ... | 519 | 2 | — | 381 | 121 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 536 | — | 1 | 400 | 115 | 18 | — | 2 | 484 | — | 1 | 330 | 133 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 599 | — | 2 | 460 | 117 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 701 | 1 | — | 498 | 179 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 699 | — | — | 511 | 167 | 21 | — | — |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura ... | 365 | — | — | 295 | 66 | 4 | — | — | 367 | — | 3 | 290 | 70 | 4 | — | — | 385 | — | 1 | 313 | 67 | 3 | — | 1 | 386 | 1 | 1 | 289 | 91 | 4 | — | — | 400 | — | 1 | 321 | 71 | 7 | — | — | 511 | — | 2 | 431 | 71 | 7 | — | — |
| Kegalla ... | 491 | — | — | 365 | 109 | 17 | — | — | 506 | — | — | 340 | 144 | 19 | 3 | — | 496 | — | — | 296 | 190 | 10 | — | — | 417 | 1 | — | 264 | 140 | 11 | — | 1 | 400 | — | — | 250 | 137 | 13 | — | — | 490 | — | — | 329 | 144 | 17 | — | — |

Table XXII.—Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality in Ceylon and in each District and Revenue Division during 1905.

| | 1905 BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1905 DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Races. | | Europeans. | | Burghers. | | Sinhalese. | | Tamils. | | Moors. | | Malays. | | Others. | | All Races. | | Europeans. | | Burghers. | | Sinhalese. | | Tamils. | | Moors. | | Malays. | | Others. | |
| | Persons | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Persons | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| CEYLON ... | 150785 | 77,041 | 73,744 | 88 | 79 | 408 | 361 | 56,144 | 53,538 | 15,644 | 15,111 | 4,457 | 4,366 | 185 | 188 | 118 | 106 | 108160 | 54,936 | 53,224 | 90 | 82 | 287 | 282 | 34,089 | 34,360 | 15,724 | 14,955 | 4,317 | 4,216 | 199 | 174 | 200 | 104 |
| WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo District ... | 19,442 | 10057 | 9,385 | 50 | 46 | 265 | 209 | 8,923 | 8,300 | 342 | 331 | 370 | 392 | 63 | 68 | 45 | 39 | 14,498 | 7,531 | 6,967 | 65 | 17 | 175 | 181 | 5,554 | 5,339 | 1,093 | 767 | 413 | 327 | 80 | 66 | 156 | 50 |
| Colombo Municipality | 3,916 | 2,008 | 1,908 | 45 | 41 | 229 | 185 | 1,148 | 1,098 | 224 | 198 | 268 | 289 | 55 | 68 | 37 | 29 | 5,881 | 3,226 | 2,655 | 63 | 16 | 160 | 168 | 1,456 | 1,373 | 702 | 560 | 536 | 403 | 81 | 62 | 146 | 47 |
| Alutkuru Korale South | 2,587 | 1,293 | 1,294 | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | 1,267 | 1,287 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1,587 | 827 | 760 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 774 | 708 | 28 | 20 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Hewagam Korale ... | 2,351 | 1,216 | 1,135 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1,130 | 1,130 | 77 | 71 | 10 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,176 | 915 | 861 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 707 | 676 | 201 | 178 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salpiti Korale ... | 3,899 | 2,051 | 1,848 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 20 | 1,987 | 1,787 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,230 | 1,135 | 1,095 | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1,069 | 1,047 | 38 | 28 | 18 | 10 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Siyane Korale East ... | 2,342 | 1,229 | 1,113 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,204 | 1,091 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 18 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1,065 | 540 | 525 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 496 | 543 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Siyane Korale West ... | 3,747 | 1,969 | 1,787 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1,887 | 1,727 | 7 | 5 | 41 | 53 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1,959 | 916 | 1,043 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 864 | 993 | 15 | 9 | 32 | 41 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Negombo District ... | 6,691 | 3,417 | 3,274 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 3,069 | 2,947 | 262 | 254 | 32 | 63 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3,143 | 1,614 | 1,529 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 1,347 | 1,225 | 216 | 186 | 44 | 22 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Negombo Local Board ... | 873 | 446 | 427 | ... | 1 | 7 | 7 | 271 | 262 | 134 | 128 | 29 | 29 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ... | 908 | 436 | 472 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 210 | 183 | 114 | 96 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Alutkuru Korale North ... | 4,287 | 2,188 | 2,099 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2,034 | 1,946 | 125 | 125 | 26 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1,747 | 887 | 860 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 704 | 795 | 89 | 75 | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hapitigam Korale ... | 1,531 | 783 | 748 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 764 | 729 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 758 | 398 | 360 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 373 | 343 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalutara District ... | 9,869 | 5,115 | 4,754 | 1 | ... | 5 | 5 | 4,468 | 4,158 | 211 | 198 | 425 | 380 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 5,655 | 2,814 | 2,841 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 2,182 | 2,233 | 394 | 368 | 229 | 231 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Kalutara Local Board ... | 417 | 225 | 192 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 169 | 138 | 6 | 3 | 45 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 | 218 | 181 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 162 | 144 | 23 | 11 | 30 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalutara Totamune ... | 4,602 | 2,373 | 2,229 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2,035 | 1,937 | 117 | 124 | 202 | 202 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2,472 | 1,203 | 1,269 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,054 | 1,092 | 98 | 97 | 157 | 168 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pasdun Korale East ... | 1,116 | 584 | 532 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 507 | 477 | 26 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1,015 | 496 | 519 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388 | 396 | 29 | 45 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pasdun Korale West ... | 1,409 | 721 | 688 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 587 | 541 | 110 | 105 | 12 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1,120 | 566 | 554 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 286 | 283 | 271 | 205 | 9 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ravigam Korale ... | 2,325 | 1,182 | 1,143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,090 | 1,069 | 13 | 12 | 27 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,052 | 484 | 551 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 424 | 494 | 33 | 34 | 27 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kandy District ... | 14,306 | 7,356 | 6,950 | 15 | 13 | 32 | 33 | 4,935 | 4,494 | 2,096 | 1,997 | 437 | 466 | 29 | 26 | 14 | 17 | 10,314 | 5,207 | 5,107 | 3 | 4 | 26 | 23 | 2,624 | 2,678 | 2,344 | 2,078 | 206 | 287 | 25 | 27 | 17 | 10 |
| Kandy Municipality ... | 706 | 382 | 324 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 22 | 248 | 204 | 45 | 36 | 38 | 46 | 18 | 16 | 6 | ... | 1,015 | 488 | 527 | 2 | ... | 3 | 17 | 137 | 196 | 164 | 102 | 39 | 56 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 7 |
| Harispattu ... | 1,881 | 916 | 965 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 790 | 815 | 59 | 58 | 31 | 91 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | 908 | 436 | 472 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 359 | 377 | 31 | 36 | 43 | 58 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Pata Dumbara ... | 2,530 | 1,304 | 1,226 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 926 | 876 | 257 | 251 | 108 | 83 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1,055 | 525 | 530 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 198 | 184 | 202 | 209 | 50 | 57 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Pata Hewahata ... | 1,088 | 524 | 564 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 345 | 385 | 166 | 144 | 10 | 34 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 600 | 292 | 308 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 135 | 164 | 148 | 130 | 19 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tumpane ... | 730 | 378 | 352 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 334 | 324 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 373 | 183 | 190 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 158 | 170 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uda Bulatgama ... | 2,241 | 1,238 | 1,249 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 881 | 890 | 1,009 | 1,007 | 253 | 330 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2,316 | 1,205 | 1,111 | 1 | ... | 6 | 2 | 155 | 145 | 1,036 | 946 | 28 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Uda Dumbara ... | 1,180 | 603 | 577 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 516 | 512 | 70 | 57 | 8 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,039 | 530 | 509 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 | 131 | 47 | 50 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Udumwara ... | 844 | 429 | 415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 352 | 341 | 11 | 23 | 66 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | 241 | 259 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 197 | 211 | 11 | 15 | 33 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uhapalata ... | 1,871 | 982 | 889 | 2 | ... | 3 | 2 | 476 | 451 | 448 | 389 | 49 | 46 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1,552 | 804 | 748 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 306 | 265 | 464 | 442 | 33 | 41 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Yatinuwara ... | 1,999 | 1,052 | 947 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 493 | 396 | 53 | 74 | 19 | 27 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1,527 | 794 | 733 | 2 | ... | 4 | 5 | 437 | 396 | 164 | 102 | 59 | 53 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 2 |
| Matale District ... | 4,479 | 2,262 | 2,208 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 1,698 | 1,637 | 417 | 421 | 130 | 134 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 1,777 | 894 | 883 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 294 | 285 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Matale Local Board ... | 159 | 83 | 76 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 98 | 57 | 25 | 16 | 31 | 17 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 3,137 | 1,585 | 1,552 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1,037 | 1,001 | 441 | 476 | 96 | 104 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Matale South ... | 2,220 | 1,125 | 1,095 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 781 | 737 | 277 | 276 | 65 | 85 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 841 | 181 | 660 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 498 | 484 | 59 | 102 | 98 | 16 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Matale East ... | 1,965 | 532 | 533 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 | 395 | 112 | 124 | 8 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1,327 | 654 | 673 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 | 348 | 249 | 271 | 64 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Matale West ... | 135 | 70 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 47 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 771 | 375 | 396 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 272 | 300 | 73 | 65 | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nuwara Eliya District ... | 1,026 | 521 | 505 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 470 | 466 | 12 | 12 | 37 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 728 | 375 | 353 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 | 288 | 18 | 27 | 21 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nuwara Eliya Local Board & outside | 4,656 | 2,364 | 2,292 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1,964 | 1,852 | 1,277 | 1,215 | 225 | 232 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 2,316 | 1,205 | 1,111 | 1 | ... | 6 | 2 | 155 | 145 | 1,036 | 946 | 28 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Nuwara Eliya Local Board & outside | 105 | 60 | 45 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3,533 | 1,817 | 1,716 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 554 | 584 | 1,241 | 1,105 | 12 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kotmale ... | 2,516 | 1,305 | 1,211 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 861 | 763 | 1,025 | 911 | 12 | 23 | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 2,224 | 1,148 | 1,076 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 147 | 175 | 923 | 885 | 5 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Udu Hewahata ... | 1,152 | 577 | 575 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 422 | 418 | 125 | 104 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 666 | 340 | 326 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 217 | 209 | 120 | 113 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Walapane ... | 883 | 444 | 439 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 | 303 | 160 | 130 | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 521 | 260 | 261 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 167 | 178 | 91 | 83 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jaffna District ... | 12,234 | 6,181 | 6,053 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | ... | 6,109 | 5,983 | 43 | 59 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 7,523 | 3,862 | 3,661 | 2 | ... | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2,788 | 3,003 | 48 | 52 | 1 | ... | 13 | ... |
| Jaffna Division ... | 1,750 | 876 | 874 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | ... | 490 | 470 | 30 | 30 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1,346 | 683 | 663 | 2 | ... | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 621 | 607 | 47 | 52 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Valikamam East ... | 970 | 470 | 500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 470 | 470 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 449 | 242 | 207 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 242 | 207 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Valikamam North ... | 1,809 | 918 | 891 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 912 | 891 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 890 | 452 | 438 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 425 | 437 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Valikamam West ... | 1,709 | 891 | 818 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 891 | 818 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 895 | 476 | 419 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 476 | 419 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vadamaradchi East ... | 211 | 107 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 107 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 191 | 94 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vadamaradchi West ... | 1,875 | 935 | 940 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 935 | 940 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 909 | 480 | 429 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 | 429 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tenmaradchi ... | 1,592 | 804 | 788 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 803 | 788 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,101 | 553 | 548 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 553 | 548 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pachchilaipalli ... | 211 | 97 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 253 | 125 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karaichchi ... | 28 | 12 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 39 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punakari ... | 189 | 106 | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 291 | 151 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Islands ... | 1,684 | 857 | 827 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 857 | 827 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 935 | 461 | 474 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 474 | 461 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Delft ... | 372 | 167 | 205 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 167 | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 66 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tunukkai ... | 21 | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 19 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mannar District ... | 735 | 363 | 372 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 298 | 310 | 64 | 61 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,155 | 583 | 572 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 448 | 508 | 231 | 164 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mannar Local Division ... | 344 | 170 | 174 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 138 | 151 | 31 | 22 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 444 | 192 | 252 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 128 | 153 | 93 | 67 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mantai Division ... | 289 | 143 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 81 | 65 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 344 | 192 | 152 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 38 | 128 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nanaaddan Division ... | 102 | 50 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 78 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 656 | 299 | 357 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 256 | 318 | 43 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mullaittivu District ... | 620 | 298 | 322 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 53 | 31 | 253 | 262 | 61 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 90 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 24 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maritime Pattus ... | 280 | 144 | 141 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 125 | 129 | 15 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 761 | 405 | 356 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 358 | 371 | 24 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vavuniya North ... | 81 | 39 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 290 | 163 | 127 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163 | 127 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vavuniya South ... | 259 | 115 | 144 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 | 144 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 32 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | 254 | 137 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 31 | ... | ... | 10 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 367 | 211 | 156 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 54 | 146 | 110 | 15 | 12 | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Galle District ... | 12,258 | 6,308 | 5,950 | ... | 2 | 17 | 14 | 6,056 | 5,783 | 45 | 53 | 161 | 156 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 6,646 | 3,390 | 3,256 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 2,982 | 3,140 | 844 | 765 | 163 | 167 | 5 | 9 | 3 | ... |
| Galle Municipality ... | 1,252 | 631 | 621 | ... | ... | 15 | 14 | 494 | 488 | 10 | 7 | 107 | 90 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1,181 | 564 | 567 | 1 | ... | 8 | 13 | 292 | 389 | 32 | 22 | 153 | 133 | 5 | 9 | 3 | ... |
| Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits ... | 1,014 | 495 | 519 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 458 | 477 | 3 | 3 | 33 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 491 | 246 | 245 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 223 | 224 | 2 | ... | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gangaboda Pattu ... | 1,517 | 784 | 733 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 771 | 719 | 12 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 922 | 480 | 442 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 239 | 229 | 14 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Welitota Pattu ... | 3,332 | 1,654 | 1,678 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1,646 | 1,570 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,664 | 815 | 849 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 786 | 845 | 27 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Talpe Pattu ... | 2,597 | 1,302 | 1,295 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1,229 | 1,229 | 69 | 62 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,312 | 668 | 644 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 665 | 643 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Walallawiti Korale ... | 2,272 | 1,135 | 1,137 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,104 | 1,108 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,073 | 501 | 572 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 501 | 572 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hiniduma Pattu ... | 298 | 164 | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 155 | 78 | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Matara District ... | 10,264 | 5,258 | 5,006 | ... | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5,096 | 4,844 | 58 | 59 | 98 | 126 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5,247 | 2,633 | 2,614 | 1 | ... | 5 | 6 | 2,486 | 2,451 | 76 | 63 | 66 | 92 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Matara Local Board ... | 489 | 220 | 212 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 198 | 190 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 325 | 164 | 159 | 1 | ... | 3 | 8 | 159 | 122 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits ... | 791 | 392 | 399 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 392 | 399 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 383 | 134 | 149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 134 | 143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Weligama Pattu ... | 2,171 | 1,124 | 1,047 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,107 | 1,026 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,078 | 532 | 546 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 518 | 504 | 14 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Weligam Korale ... | 2,660 | 1,361 | 1,299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,332 | 1,243 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,078 | 532 | 546 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 523 | 523 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Morawak Korale ... | 966 | 465 | 501 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 409 | 464 | 53 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 884 | 347 | 317 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 347 | 317 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kandaboda Pattu ... | 1,452 | 734 | 718 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 724 | 688 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,078 | 556 | 522 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 207 | 22 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gangaboda Pattu ... | 1,755 | 895 | 860 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 884 | 847 | ... | ... | 11 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 876 | 465 | 411 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 446 | 406 | 1 | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hambantota District ... | 5,161 | 2,649 | 2,512 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2,376 | 2,451 | 13 | 11 | 21 | 31 | 15 | 13 | 2 | ... | 3,260 | 1,832 | 1,428 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1,772 | 1,891 | 21 | 14 | 23 | 16 | 12 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Hambantota Four Gravets | 111 | 56 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 49 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 99 | 53 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 12 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Magam Pattu (exclusive of Four Gravets) | 279 | 131 | 148 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 136 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 316 | 177 | 139 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 167 | 130 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Giruwa Pattu East (Gravets) | 594 | 292 | 302 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 292 | 302 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 605 | 281 | 324 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 279 | 324 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Giruwa Pattu West ... | 1,147 | 574 | 573 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,132 | 1,974 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,745 | 1,323 | 1,422 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1,313 | 1,414 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Batticaloa District ... | 6,249 | 3,156 | 3,093 | ... | ... | 19 | 29 | 128 | 130 | 1,781 | 1,769 | 1,241 | 1,158 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,514 | 3,742 | 3,772 | ... | ... | 20 | 21 | 182 | 182 | 2,997 | 2,991 | 1,469 | 1,570 | ... | 14 | ... | 8 |
| Batticaloa Local Board ... | 330 | 178 | 152 | ... | ... | 15 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 20 | 333 | 286 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 463 | 263 | 200 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 19 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 175 | 175 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| Manmunai North ... | 1,327 | 655 | 672 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 217 | 232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,758 | 893 | 866 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 370 | 372 | 479 | 532 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manmunai South ... | 460 | 214 | 246 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 74 | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 | 151 | 163 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 208 | 195 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bintenna Pattu ... | 133 | 67 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 53 | 17 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 | 89 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chammanturai Pattu ... | 372 | 196 | 176 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 21 | 171 | 155 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 | 90 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 76 | 11 | 14 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eravur and Kokkan Pattus ... | 527 | 266 | 261 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 145 | 109 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 557 | 270 | 287 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 50 | 80 | 75 | 102 | 102 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Koralai Pattu ... | 505 | 243 | 260 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 155 | 164 | 86 | 92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 435 | 217 | 218 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 124 | 152 | 71 | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eravil and Poraiyru Pattus ... | 587 | 266 | 321 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 311 | 322 | 405 | 329 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 474 | 246 | 228 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 245 | 226 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karwahu and Manawar Pattus ... | 1,442 | 736 | 723 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 311 | 322 | 405 | 329 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,518 | 749 | 769 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 374 | 398 | 372 | 365 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Akkarai Pattu ... | 589 | 270 | 319 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 24 | 93 | 86 | 145 | 169 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 880 | 437 | 443 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 30 | 144 | 148 | 230 | 242 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panawa Pattu ... | 127 | 63 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 19 | 34 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 129 | 57 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 26 | 14 | 11 | 21 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trincomalee District ... | 1,202 | 609 | 593 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 351 | 338 | 187 | 186 | 24 | 26 | 14 | ... | 1,029 | 532 | 497 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 27 | 20 | 328 | 318 | 132 | 135 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 5 |
| Trincomalee Town ... | 384 | 193 | 191 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 167 | 151 | 16 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 424 | 224 | 200 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 21 | 17 | 183 | 157 | 29 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Kaddukkulam Pattu ... | 161 | 70 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 15 | 32 | 44 | 20 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170 | 66 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 12 | 63 | 62 | 12 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kodiyar Pattu ... | 550 | 175 | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 47 | 80 | 70 | ... | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | 213 | 112 | 101 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 58 | 41 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tamankadawara Pattu ... | 307 | 165 | 142 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 104 | 69 | 76 | 24 | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | 222 | 120 | 102 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 11 | 49 | 39 | 52 | 40 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Kurunegala District ... | 13,233 | 6,755 | 6,478 | 2 | ... | 7 | 5 | 6,282 | 6,099 | 139 | 119 | 297 | 266 | 6 | 8 | 2 | ... | 9,058 | 4,920 | 5,032 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 4,391 | 4,667 | 328 | 241 | 187 | 176 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Kurunegala Local Board ... | 237 | 116 | 121 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | 81 | 93 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | 522 | 305 | 217 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 176 | 136 | 103 | 61 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Hiriyala Hatpattu ... | 1,241 | 623 | 618 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 733 | 731 | 8 | 3 | 56 | 77 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1,281 | 632 | 649 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 593 | 615 | 16 | 16 | 29 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wenkwelli Hatpattu ... | 2,843 | 1,448 | 1,395 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 1,290 | 1,269 | 74 | 56 | 77 | 75 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1,518 | 749 | 769 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 484 | 484 | 93 | 84 | 39 | 49 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Dambadeni Hatpattu ... | 2,378 | 1,229 | 1,153 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,174 | 1,104 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,515 | 764 | 751 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 703 | 791 | 40 | 41 | 21 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dewamoli Hatpattu ... | 1,872 | 948 | 924 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 902 | 884 | 3 | 5 | 35 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,457 | 676 | 781 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 641 | 759 | 11 | 10 | 24 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Katugampola Hatpattu ... | 3,552 | 1,830 | 1,722 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,223 | 1,192 | 9 | 5 | 72 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,214 | 572 | 642 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 472 | 472 | 12 | 8 | 44 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wanni Hatpattu ... | 1,855 | 933 | 922 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 879 | 883 | 16 | 14 | 37 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,606 | 825 | 781 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 761 | 732 | 37 | 29 | 27 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puttalam District ... | 1,046 | 557 | 489 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 247 |

Table XXIII.—Causes of Death for the Island in 1904 and 1905, and the Average in 1898–1904, with Rates per Million for each Group.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Number of Deaths. | | | Death-rate per Million Persons living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| ALL CAUSES ... | 97,804 | 93,940 | 108,160 | 27,394 | 24,932 | 27,722 |
| I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ... | 43,659 | 37,849 | 47,210 | 12,250 | 10,046 | 12,101 |
| II. Parasitic Diseases ... ... | 3,760 | 3,272 | 4,732 | 1,055 | 868 | 1,212 |
| III. Dietetic do. ... ... | 257 | 181 | 200 | 73 | 48 | 51 |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases ... ... | 7,512 | 7,819 | 8,415 | 2,100 | 2,076 | 2,157 |
| V. Developmental do. ... ... | 2,868 | 3,302 | 3,137 | 800 | 876 | 804 |
| VI. Local Diseases ... ... | 30,245 | 31,454 | 32,723 | 8,460 | 8,347 | 8,387 |
| VII. Violence ... ... | 1,876 | 1,915 | 1,776 | 525 | 508 | 455 |
| VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ... | 7,627 | 8,148 | 9,967 | 2,131 | 2,163 | 2,555 |
| I. | | | | | | |
| 1. Miasmatic Diseases ... ... | 19,190 | 16,515 | 22,030 | 5,395 | 4,383 | 5,647 |
| 2. Diarrhœal do. ... ... | 21,021 | 17,808 | 22,868 | 5,893 | 4,727 | 5,861 |
| 3. Malarial do. ... ... | 2,732 | 2,801 | 1,583 | 762 | 744 | 406 |
| 4. Zoogenous do. ... ... | 44 | 48 | 34 | 12 | 13 | 9 |
| 5. Venereal do. ... ... | 76 | 95 | 74 | 21 | 25 | 19 |
| 6. Septic do. ... ... | 596 | 582 | 621 | 167 | 154 | 159 |
| II.—Parasitic Diseases ... ... | 3,760 | 3,272 | 4,732 | 1,055 | 868 | 1,212 |
| III.—Dietetic Diseases ... ... | 257 | 181 | 200 | 73 | 48 | 51 |
| IV.—Constitutional Diseases ... ... | 7,512 | 7,819 | 8,415 | 2,100 | 2,076 | 2,157 |
| V.—Developmental Diseases ... ... | 2,868 | 3,302 | 3,137 | 800 | 876 | 804 |
| VI. | | | | | | |
| 1. Diseases of Nervous System ... | 11,082 | 11,170 | 12,269 | 3,101 | 2,965 | 3,145 |
| 2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ... | 34 | 38 | 56 | 10 | 10 | 14 |
| 3. Do. Circulatory System ... | 589 | 785 | 826 | 164 | 208 | 211 |
| 4. Do. Respiratory System ... | 6,614 | 7,132 | 7,275 | 1,847 | 1,893 | 1,865 |
| 5. Do. Digestive System ... | 1,253 | 1,331 | 1,307 | 350 | 353 | 335 |
| 6 Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ... ... | 42 | 52 | 80 | 12 | 14 | 21 |
| 7. Do. Urinary System ... ... | 296 | 257 | 262 | 83 | 68 | 67 |
| 8. Do. Reproductive System: | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Organs of Generation ... | 117 | 72 | 65 | 33 | 19 | 16 |
| (*b*) Parturition ... ... | 2,181 | 2,021 | 2,238 | 611 | 536 | 574 |
| 9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ... | 15 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 10. Do. Integumentary System ... | 8,022 | 8,584 | 8,333 | 2,245 | 2,278 | 2,136 |
| VII. | | | | | | |
| 1. Accidents or negligence ... ... | 1,573 | 1,571 | 1,459 | 440 | 417 | 374 |
| 2. Homicide ... ... | 133 | 156 | 150 | 37 | 41 | 39 |
| 3. Suicide ... ... | 144 | 166 | 144 | 40 | 44 | 36 |
| 4. Execution ... ... | 26 | 22 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| VIII. | | | | | | |
| 1. Ill-defined and not specified causes ... | 7,627 | 8,148 | 9,967 | 2,131 | 2,163 | 2,555 |

Number of Deaths.

| | Average, 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Miasmatic Diseases.* | | | |
| Smallpox ... ... ... | 39 | 2 | 112 |
| Chickenpox ... ... ... | 23 | 20 | 23 |
| Measles ... ... ... | 175 | 64 | 211 |
| Whooping cough ... ... | 59 | 34 | 167 |
| Mumps ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Diphtheria ... ... ... | 3 | 8 | — |
| Typhus ... ... ... | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal fever ... ... | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Simple and ill-defined fever ... | 13,692 | 11,589 | 15,398 |
| Enteric fever ... ... | 5,100 | 4,739 | 6,025 |
| Influenza ... ... ... | 94 | 54 | 89 |
| *Diarrhœal Diseases.* | | | |
| Cholera ... ... ... | 103 | 4 | 1 |
| Diarrhœa ... ... ... | 15,519 | 14,285 | 18,355 |
| Dysentery ... ... ... | 5,399 | 3,519 | 4,512 |
| *Malarial Diseases.* | | | |
| Remittent fever ... ... | 1,494 | 2,012 | 645 |
| Ague ... ... ... | 170 | 46 | 100 |
| Malarial cachexia ... ... | 1,068 | 743 | 838 |
| *Zoogenous Diseases.* | | | |
| Hydrophobia ... ... ... | 42 | 47 | 34 |
| Glanders ... ... ... | — | — | — |
| Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ... | 2 | 1 | — |
| *Venereal Diseases.* | | | |
| Syphilis ... ... ... | 66 | 79 | 67 |
| Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ... | 10 | 16 | 7 |

Table XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1904 and 1905, &c.—*continued.*

| | Number of Deaths. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| *Septic Diseases.* | | | |
| Phagedæna | 3 | 8 | 37 |
| Erysipelas | 125 | 56 | 90 |
| Pyæmia, septicæmia | 77 | 85 | 96 |
| Puerperal fever | 391 | 433 | 398 |
| *Parasitic Diseases.* | | | |
| Thrush | 902 | 724 | 1,154 |
| Worms (animal) | 2,573 | 2,233 | 3,016 |
| Dochmius duodenalis | 285 | 315 | 562 |
| *Dietetic Diseases.* | | | |
| Starvation, want of breast milk | 240 | 171 | 187 |
| Scurvy | 1 | — | 1 |
| Intemperance, chronic alcoholism | 12 | 7 | 12 |
| Intemperance, delirium tremens | 4 | 3 | — |
| *Constitutional Diseases.* | | | |
| Rheumatism | 595 | 643 | 849 |
| Rickets | 45 | 46 | 49 |
| Cancer | 205 | 190 | 207 |
| Tabes mesenterica | 69 | 37 | 36 |
| Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) | 35 | 33 | 41 |
| Phthisis | 3,262 | 3,488 | 3,733 |
| Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula | 265 | 250 | 234 |
| Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia | 2,693 | 2,817 | 2,923 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 106 | 108 | 125 |
| Leprosy | 96 | 89 | 100 |
| Elephantiasis | 2 | — | 2 |
| Parangi | 107 | 93 | 96 |
| Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases | 29 | 16 | 16 |
| *Developmental Diseases.* | | | |
| Premature birth | 769 | 883 | 729 |
| Atelectasis | 13 | 13 | 3 |
| Cyanosis | 6 | 1 | — |
| Spina bifida | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Imperforate anus | 2 | — | 4 |
| Cleft palate | — | 1 | — |
| Other congenital defects | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Old age | 2,073 | 2,400 | 2,395 |
| *Diseases of Nervous System.* | | | |
| Inflammation of brain or its membranes | 45 | 53 | 67 |
| Softening of brain | 10 | 12 | 5 |
| Apoplexy | 151 | 153 | 130 |
| Paralysis | 417 | 488 | 456 |
| Epilepsy | 107 | 96 | 103 |
| Convulsions | 163 | 247 | 244 |
| Infantile convulsions | 9,503 | 9,463 | 10,671 |
| Laryngismus stridulus | 1 | — | — |
| Collapse | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Tetanus | 451 | 566 | 468 |
| Mania | 54 | 36 | 39 |
| Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord | 17 | 19 | 23 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System | 162 | 34 | 61 |
| *Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.* | | | |
| Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye | 10 | 6 | 30 |
| Otitis and other diseases of ear | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| Epistaxis and other diseases of nose | 18 | 22 | 21 |
| *Diseases of Circulatory System.* | | | |
| Pericarditis | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| Valve disease of heart | 19 | 24 | 19 |
| Hypertrophy of heart | 1 | — | — |
| Anginapectoris, syncope | 33 | 39 | 14 |
| Aneurism | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Embolism, thrombosis | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Phlebitis | 1 | — | — |
| Varicose veins | 241 | 198 | 187 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System | 277 | 503 | 587 |
| *Diseases of Respiratory System.* | | | |
| Laryngitis | 33 | 39 | 13 |
| Croup | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Bronchitis | 645 | 757 | 568 |
| Asthma | 258 | 255 | 317 |
| Pneumonia | 2,657 | 3,035 | 3,388 |
| Pleurisy | 32 | 39 | 40 |
| Other and udefined Diseases of Respiratory System | 2,980 | 2,999 | 2,941 |
| *Diseases of Digestive System.* | | | |
| Stomatitis | 21 | 37 | 21 |
| Dentition | 4 | 1 | — |
| Quinsy | 7 | 9 | 14 |
| Sore throat | 45 | 64 | 34 |
| Dyspepsia | 65 | 89 | 58 |
| Hæmatemesis | 58 | 44 | 39 |

Table XXIII.—Causes of Deaths, 1904 and 1905, &c.—*continued.*

| | Number of Deaths. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1898-1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
| Melæna | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Diseases of stomach | 107 | 90 | 94 |
| Enteritis | 57 | 136 | 153 |
| Ulceration of intestines | 8 | 3 | 12 |
| Ileus, obstruction of intestines | 61 | 55 | 49 |
| Debility of Intestines | — | — | — |
| Stricture or strangulation of intestine | 8 | 14 | 8 |
| Intussusception of intestine | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Hernia | 23 | 43 | 74 |
| Fistula | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| Peritonitis | 83 | 87 | 104 |
| Ascites | 121 | 110 | 156 |
| Gallstones | 1 | — | — |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 51 | 50 | 55 |
| Other diseases of liver | 220 | 221 | 214 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System | 300 | 267 | 211 |
| *Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.* | | | |
| Diseases of the lymphatic system | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Diseases of spleen | 39 | 49 | 76 |
| *Diseases of Urinary System.* | | | |
| Nephritis | 44 | 61 | 71 |
| Bright's disease | 92 | 99 | 119 |
| Uræmia | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Suppression of urine | 30 | 13 | 29 |
| Calculus (stone) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Hæmatura | 1 | 2 | — |
| Diseases of bladder | 9 | 10 | 5 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System | 113 | 69 | 28 |
| *Diseases of Organs of Generation.* | | | |
| Ovarian diseases | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Diseases of uterus and vagina | 23 | 12 | 10 |
| Disorders of menstruation | 26 | 20 | 43 |
| Pelvic abscess | 1 | 4 | — |
| Perineal abscess | 1 | 1 | — |
| Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. | 59 | 31 | 8 |
| *Diseases of Parturition.* | | | |
| Abortion, miscarriage | 36 | 37 | 28 |
| Puerperal mania | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Puerperal convulsions | 1,106 | 1,045 | 1,180 |
| Placenta prævia, flooding | 12 | 19 | 12 |
| Phlegmasia dolens | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Other and undefined accidents of childbirth | 1,024 | 914 | 1,015 |
| *Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.* | | | |
| Caries, necrosis | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| *Diseases of Integumentary System.* | | | |
| Carbuncle | 39 | 53 | 32 |
| Phlegmon, cellulitis | 18 | 11 | 34 |
| Lupus | — | — | — |
| Ulcer, bed sore | 102 | 188 | 84 |
| Eczema | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Pemphigus | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System | 7,858 | 8,327 | 8,178 |
| *Accident or Negligence.* | | | |
| Fractures, contusions | 606 | 614 | 564 |
| Gunshot wounds | 67 | 67 | 63 |
| Cut, stab | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Burn, scald | 121 | 148 | 148 |
| Poison | 39 | 42 | 31 |
| Drowning | 365 | 368 | 316 |
| Suffocation | 14 | 21 | 11 |
| Snakebite | 197 | 174 | 171 |
| Otherwise | 157 | 130 | 148 |
| *Homicide.* | | | |
| Murder, manslaughter | 133 | 156 | 150 |
| *Suicide.* | | | |
| Gunshot wounds | 10 | 14 | 15 |
| Cut, stab | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| Poison | 15 | 18 | 9 |
| Drowning | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Hanging | 83 | 106 | 79 |
| Otherwise | 10 | 2 | 11 |
| *Execution.* | | | |
| Hanging | 26 | 22 | 23 |
| *Ill-defined and not specified Causes.* | | | |
| General dropsy | 2,730 | 2,735 | 3,618 |
| Debility | 4,537 | 4,908 | 5,272 |
| Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| Abscess | 133 | 305 | 699 |
| Tumour | 11 | 15 | 40 |
| Hæmorrhage | 19 | 24 | 40 |
| Other ill-defined and not specified causes | 181 | 158 | 279 |

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the Year 1905.

| Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | North-Western Province | | | N.Central Prov. | Prov. of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| All Causes ... | 108160 | 14498 | 3,143 | 5,655 | 10314 | 3,167 | 3,535 | 7,522 | 1,153 | 761 | 6,646 | 5,247 | 3,765 | 7,514 | 1029 | 9,953 | 1,448 | 1,887 | 3,815 | 6,968 | 4,765 | 5,375 | 128 | 564 | 68,429 | 29,779 | 8,493 | 373 | 394 |
| I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ... | 47,210 | 5,206 | 1192 | 2,211 | 4,167 | 1,292 | 1,517 | 3,421 | 576 | 368 | 2,571 | 2,603 | 2,416 | 4,602 | 531 | 3,271 | 705 | 601 | 1,829 | 3,518 | 2,419 | 2,194 | 37 | 162 | 29,039 | 13,831 | 3,882 | 115 | 144 |
| II. Parasitic Diseases ... | 4,732 | 787 | 277 | 301 | 623 | 251 | 72 | 5 | — | — | 336 | 68 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 811 | 33 | 243 | 64 | 53 | 266 | 537 | — | 14 | 3,822 | 633 | 236 | 17 | 10 |
| III. Dietetic do. ... | 200 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 15 | 4 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 31 | 6 | 15 | — | 3 | 77 | 88 | 30 | 1 | 1 |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases | 84,15 | 1,892 | 429 | 732 | 560 | 148 | 148 | 430 | 40 | 26 | 996 | 633 | 285 | 133 | 24 | 598 | 41 | 180 | 124 | 301 | 355 | 340 | 10 | 72 | 6,420 | 1,312 | 515 | 49 | 37 |
| V. Developmental do.... | 3,137 | 757 | 114 | 269 | 262 | 58 | 124 | 232 | 17 | 11 | 298 | 199 | 45 | 4 | 30 | 43 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 411 | 112 | 116 | 3 | 32 | 2,068 | 799 | 193 | 27 | 15 |
| VI. Local Diseases ... | 32,723 | 4,729 | 926 | 1,740 | 2,701 | 933 | 890 | 2,739 | 323 | 232 | 2,008 | 1,491 | 646 | 1,699 | 304 | 4,310 | 477 | 735 | 1,415 | 1,945 | 984 | 1,496 | 51 | 228 | 21,433 | 8,145 | 2,593 | 123 | 150 |
| VII. Violence ... | 1,776 | 251 | 47 | 111 | 217 | 45 | 50 | 112 | 10 | 12 | 132 | 90 | 71 | 71 | 13 | 166 | 6 | 32 | 25 | 94 | 120 | 101 | 11 | 9 | 1,252 | 408 | 76 | 9 | 11 |
| VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ... | 9,967 | 859 | 153 | 282 | 1,774 | 435 | 705 | 575 | 185 | 110 | 304 | 162 | 301 | 988 | 121 | 752 | 147 | 72 | 348 | 615 | 503 | 576 | 16 | 44 | 4,318 | 4,563 | 968 | 32 | 26 |
| I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Miasmatic Diseases ... | 22,030 | 2,516 | 761 | 852 | 950 | 484 | 258 | 2,293 | 318 | 183 | 910 | 938 | 1,656 | 3,097 | 247 | 1,936 | 415 | 335 | 1,099 | 1,316 | 811 | 655 | 14 | 44 | 14,073 | 5,647 | 2,163 | 37 | 52 |
| 2. Diarrhœal do. ... | 22,868 | 2,330 | 385 | 1,245 | 3,006 | 707 | 1,202 | 650 | 214 | 126 | 1,595 | 1,625 | 716 | 1,443 | 239 | 1,265 | 211 | 235 | 653 | 2,076 | 1,514 | 1,431 | 21 | 97 | 14,312 | 6,806 | 1,502 | 57 | 73 |
| 3. Malarial do. ... | 1,583 | 227 | 31 | 78 | 152 | 94 | 33 | 289 | 9 | 21 | 39 | 29 | 36 | 38 | 18 | 58 | 66 | 23 | 72 | 99 | 76 | 95 | 1 | 11 | 438 | 962 | 144 | 13 | 14 |
| 4. Zoogenous do. ... | 34 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | 28 | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| 5. Venereal do. ... | 74 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 9 | 6 | 3 | — | — | 4 | 34 | 5 | — | 1 |
| 6. Septic do. ... | 621 | 106 | 12 | 25 | 42 | 6 | 20 | 185 | 35 | 38 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 24 | 27 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 154 | 378 | 66 | 8 | 4 |
| II. Parasitic Diseases ... | 4,732 | 787 | 277 | 301 | 623 | 251 | 72 | 5 | — | — | 336 | 68 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 811 | 33 | 243 | 64 | 53 | 266 | 537 | — | 14 | 3,822 | 633 | 236 | 17 | 10 |
| III. Dietetic Diseases ... | 200 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 15 | 4 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 31 | 6 | 15 | — | 3 | 77 | 88 | 30 | 1 | 1 |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases | 8,415 | 1,892 | 429 | 732 | 560 | 148 | 148 | 430 | 40 | 26 | 996 | 633 | 285 | 133 | 24 | 598 | 41 | 180 | 124 | 301 | 355 | 340 | 10 | 72 | 6,420 | 1,312 | 515 | 49 | 37 |
| V. Developmental Diseases | 3,137 | 757 | 114 | 269 | 262 | 58 | 124 | 232 | 17 | 11 | 298 | 199 | 45 | 4 | 30 | 43 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 411 | 112 | 116 | 3 | 32 | 2,068 | 799 | 193 | 27 | 15 |
| VI. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Diseases of Nervous System ... | 12,269 | 2,070 | 261 | 1,299 | 481 | 100 | 197 | 1,062 | 87 | 92 | 1,523 | 1,284 | 472 | 219 | 91 | 824 | 205 | 265 | 156 | 865 | 400 | 316 | 12 | 95 | 8,670 | 2,605 | 788 | 53 | 46 |
| 2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... | 56 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 34 | 12 | 10 | — | — |
| 3. Diseases of Circulatory System ... | 826 | 265 | 24 | 54 | 75 | 19 | 58 | 18 | 2 | — | 93 | 33 | 22 | 14 | 3 | 24 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 18 | 14 | 515 | 233 | 37 | 2 | 7 |
| 4. Diseases of Respiratory System ... | 7,275 | 964 | 73 | 104 | 812 | 265 | 428 | 830 | 160 | 119 | 136 | 39 | 33 | 495 | 105 | 812 | 159 | 196 | 464 | 810 | 60 | 211 | 5 | 65 | 3,286 | 3,093 | 710 | 43 | 73 |
| 5. Diseases of Digestive System ... | 1,307 | 359 | 17 | 57 | 122 | 46 | 86 | 158 | 23 | 4 | 86 | 31 | 37 | 25 | 16 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 64 | 62 | 54 | 12 | 33 | 657 | 501 | 85 | 10 | 9 |
| 6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ... | 80 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 43 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 19 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 60 | 9 | — | 2 |

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| 7. Diseases of the Urinary System ... | 262 | 111 | 6 | 10 | 26 | 2 | 23 | 7 | 4 | — | 16 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | — | 7 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 128 | 84 | 27 | — | 8 |
| 8. Diseases of Reproductive System :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Organs of Generation | 65 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | — | — | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | | 2 | 2 | — | — | 43 | 21 | 1 | — | — |
| (*b*) Parturition ... | 2,238 | 230 | 93 | 113 | 226 | 72 | 65 | 43 | 1 | 2 | 83 | 76 | 59 | 25 | 8 | 508 | 22 | 84 | 153 | 128 | 92 | 155 | — | 3 | 1,819 | 302 | 107 | 5 | 2 |
| 9. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ... | 12 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 5 | 6 | 1 | — | — |
| 10. Diseases of Integumentary System ... | 8,333 | 706 | 444 | 81 | 952 | 426 | 27 | 561 | 44 | 15 | 55 | 19 | 15 | 896 | 74 | 2,103 | 69 | 147 | 616 | 44 | 326 | 713 | 1 | 5 | 6,268 | 1,228 | 818 | 10 | 3 |
| **VII.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Accident or negligence | 1,459 | 179 | 35 | 86 | 186 | 38 | 45 | 86 | 7 | 10 | 115 | 73 | 62 | 60 | 11 | 137 | 5 | 28 | 23 | 82 | 103 | 88 | 8 | 9 | 1,033 | 328 | 64 | 7 | 10 |
| 2. Homicide ... | 150 | 32 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 10 | — | — | 118 | 20 | 11 | 1 | — |
| 3. Suicide ... | 144 | 25 | 5 | 15 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 | — | 1 | — | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | — | 83 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Execution ... | 23 | 15 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 5 | — | — | — |
| **VIII.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ill-defined and not specified causes ... | 9,967 | 859 | 153 | 282 | 1,774 | 35 | 705 | 575 | 185 | 110 | 304 | 162 | 301 | 988 | 121 | 752 | 147 | 72 | 348 | 615 | 503 | 576 | 16 | 44 | 4,318 | 4,563 | 968 | 32 | 26 |
| *Miasmatic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smallpox ... | 112 | 23 | — | — | 6 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 21 | 50 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 78 | 24 | 10 | — | — |
| Chickenpox ... | 23 | 3 | — | 3 | 4 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | 10 | 12 | 1 | — | — |
| Measles ... | 211 | 31 | 4 | 4 | 56 | 3 | 17 | — | — | — | 18 | 6 | 14 | 2 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 9 | 10 | 29 | — | 8 | 109 | 73 | 19 | 1 | 1 |
| Whooping cough ... | 167 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | 18 | — | — | 109 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 46 | 81 | 36 | 1 | — |
| Mumps ... | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typhus ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal fever ... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Simple and ill-defined fever | 15,398 | 1,187 | 344 | 368 | 621 | 233 | 142 | 2,266 | 312 | 181 | 392 | 252 | 1,223 | 2982 | 240 | 1,693 | 403 | 219 | 1,040 | 449 | 331 | 520 | 5 | 14 | 8,226 | 5,172 | 1,916 | 26 | 39 |
| Enteric fever ... | 6,025 | 1,253 | 405 | 470 | 247 | 245 | 56 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 472 | 651 | 368 | 4 | 3 | 234 | 8 | 114 | 56 | 850 | 468 | 98 | 8 | 19 | 5,567 | 229 | 181 | 9 | 12 |
| Influenza ... | 89 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 36 | — | — | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 36 | 52 | — | — | — |
| *Diarrhœal Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cholera ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Diarrhœa ... | 18,355 | 1,764 | 308 | 1,073 | 2,259 | 547 | 794 | 368 | 87 | 74 | 1,566 | 1,603 | 688 | 785 | 155 | 1,198 | 157 | 187 | 592 | 1,698 | 1,257 | 1,195 | 9 | 58 | 13,450 | 3,823 | 939 | 34 | 42 |
| Dysentery ... | 4,512 | 566 | 77 | 172 | 747 | 160 | 408 | 282 | 127 | 52 | 29 | 22 | 28 | 658 | 84 | 67 | 54 | 48 | 61 | 377 | 257 | 236 | 12 | 39 | 861 | 2,983 | 563 | 23 | 31 |
| *Malarial Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remittent fever ... | 645 | 191 | 27 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 4 | 215 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 22 | 3 | 11 | 42 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 195 | 336 | 87 | 10 | 6 |
| Ague ... | 100 | 2 | — | 6 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 26 | 12 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 21 | — | 8 | — | — | 69 | 28 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Malarial cachexia ... | 838 | 34 | 4 | 70 | 111 | 80 | 28 | 73 | 5 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 7 | 29 | 15 | 43 | 44 | 20 | 56 | 36 | 70 | 79 | — | 1 | 174 | 598 | 55 | 2 | 8 |
| *Zoogenous Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hydrophobia ... | 34 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | 28 | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| Glanders ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Venereal Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis ... | 67 | 20 | — | 1 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 7 | 6 | 2 | — | — | 30 | 31 | 5 | — | 1 |
| Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ... | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | — |
| *Septic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phagedæna ... | 37 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 28 | 6 | 3 | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... | 90 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | 47 | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 12 | 58 | 14 | 2 | 1 |
| Pyæmia, Septicæmia ... | 96 | 39 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | — | 3 | — | 10 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | — | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 50 | 28 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Puerperal fever ... | 398 | 42 | 2 | 15 | 26 | 3 | 13 | 138 | 30 | 38 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 26 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | — | 4 | 64 | 286 | 41 | 2 | 1 |

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon, &c.—*continued.*

| Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | North-Western Province. | | | N.Central Prov. | Prov. of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| *Parasitic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thrush ... ... | 1,154 | 30 | 90 | 10 | 173 | 50 | 40 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 418 | 9 | 80 | 17 | 10 | 48 | 172 | — | 1 | 1,082 | 22 | 48 | 1 | — |
| Worms (animal) ... | 3,016 | 644 | 186 | 208 | 282 | 191 | 13 | 3 | — | — | 323 | 62 | — | — | 2 | 383 | 24 | 163 | 46 | 29 | 195 | 262 | — | 12 | 2,654 | 151 | 178 | 16 | 5 |
| Dochmius duodenalis ... | 562 | 113 | 1 | 83 | 168 | 10 | 19 | — | — | — | 10 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 10 | — | — | 1 | 14 | 23 | 103 | — | 1 | 86 | 460 | 10 | — | 5 |
| *Dietetic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Starvation, want of breast milk ... ... | 187 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 15 | 4 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 6 | 11 | — | 2 | 66 | 87 | 30 | 1 | 1 |
| Scurvy ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Intemperance, chronic alcoholism ... ... | 12 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 11 | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Constitutional Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheumatism ... | 849 | 96 | 34 | 60 | 85 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 16 | 1 | 123 | 74 | 46 | 21 | 2 | 83 | 4 | 18 | 36 | 21 | 56 | 34 | — | 2 | 703 | 101 | 39 | 2 | 2 |
| Rickets ... ... | 49 | 36 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 43 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Cancer ... ... | 207 | 39 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 53 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | — | 3 | 81 | 97 | 22 | — | 4 |
| Tabes mesenterica ... | 36 | 16 | — | 2 | — | — | 4 | 8 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 18 | 14 | 3 | — | — |
| Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ... | 41 | 10 | — | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 15 | 21 | 3 | — | — |
| Phthisis ... ... | 3,733 | 961 | 92 | 295 | 258 | 66 | 80 | 257 | 6 | 12 | 483 | 208 | 110 | 35 | 10 | 274 | 18 | 40 | 20 | 95 | 218 | 195 | 8 | 52 | 2,707 | 640 | 262 | 38 | 26 |
| Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ... | 234 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 4 | — | 2 | 22 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 66 | 8 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 12 | — | — | 196 | 17 | 20 | 1 | — |
| Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ... | 2,923 | 592 | 262 | 322 | 172 | 65 | 34 | 49 | 6 | 4 | 343 | 318 | 101 | 44 | 3 | 140 | 5 | 107 | 37 | 170 | 64 | 85 | — | 6 | 2,428 | 338 | 140 | 6 | 5 |
| Diabetes mellitus ... | 125 | 39 | 12 | 9 | 6 | — | 6 | 18 | — | 1 | 6 | 9 | — | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 72 | 37 | 12 | — | — |
| Leprosy ... ... | 100 | 85 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 69 | 17 | 9 | 1 | — |
| Elephantiasis ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Parangi ... ... | 96 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 1 | — | 9 | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | — | 81 | 12 | 3 | — | — |
| Other and undefined Constitutional Diseases ... | 16 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 12 | — | — | — |
| *Developmental Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature birth ... | 729 | 103 | 24 | 12 | 58 | 4 | 23 | 88 | 6 | 11 | 26 | 2 | 2 | — | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | 326 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 510 | 160 | 44 | 2 | 5 |
| Atelectasis ... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Spina bifida ... | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Imperforate Anus ... | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Other congenital defects ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Old age ... ... | 2,395 | 650 | 89 | 256 | 204 | 52 | 100 | 142 | 11 | — | 271 | 197 | 43 | 4 | 23 | 38 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 85 | 90 | 105 | 1 | 26 | 1,551 | 638 | 145 | 25 | 9 |

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| *Nervous System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inflammation of brain or its membranes ... | 67 | 45 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 34 | 17 | 7 | — | 3 | | | |
| Softening of brain ... | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | | | |
| Apoplexy ... | 130 | 42 | — | 5 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 3 | — | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 35 | 52 | 34 | — | 2 | | | |
| Paralysis ... | 456 | 174 | 25 | 58 | 39 | 1 | 14 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 331 | 92 | 15 | 4 | — | | | |
| Epilepsy ... | 103 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 4 | — | — | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | 59 | 40 | 3 | — | — | | | |
| Convulsions ... | 244 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 130 | 5 | 17 | — | 3 | 1 | 41 | 13 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 25 | 203 | 12 | — | — | | | |
| Infantile convulsions ... | 10,671 | 1,472 | 218 | 1,203 | 358 | 86 | 144 | 795 | 81 | 67 | 1,443 | 1,262 | 454 | 173 | 64 | 800 | 172 | 246 | 148 | 832 | 377 | 276 | 3 | 62 | 7,938 | 1,965 | 634 | 38 | 31 | | | |
| Laryngismus stridulus ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Collapse ... ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Tetanus ... | 468 | 253 | 5 | 14 | 42 | 5 | 7 | 80 | — | 5 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 9 | 4 | 10 | — | 6 | 179 | 191 | 74 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| Mania ... | 39 | 7 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 34 | 2 | 3 | — | — | | | |
| Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ... | 23 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ... | 61 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | 4 | 16 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 32 | 4 | — | 1 | | | |
| *Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ... | 30 | 4 | — | 17 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 16 | 5 | 9 | — | — | | | |
| Otitis and other diseases of ear ... | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | | | |
| Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ... | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 15 | 5 | 1 | — | — | | | |
| *Diseases of Circulatory System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pericarditis ... | 8 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | | | |
| Valve disease of heart ... | 19 | 13 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | — | 2 | | | |
| Hypertrophy of heart ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Angina pectoris, syncope ... | 14 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | — | | | |
| Aneurism ... | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | | | |
| Embolism, Thrombosis ... | 8 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | | | |
| Phlebitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Varicose veins ... | 187 | 40 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 49 | 18 | 1 | 7 | — | 7 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | — | — | 166 | 13 | 7 | — | 1 | | | |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ... | 587 | 193 | 11 | 37 | 70 | 18 | 56 | 16 | — | — | 43 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 19 | 28 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 330 | 201 | 27 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| *Diseases of Respiratory System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laryngitis ... | 13 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 8 | 2 | — | — | | | |
| Croup ... | 8 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | — | | | |
| Bronchitis ... | 568 | 237 | 6 | 16 | 81 | 11 | 42 | 65 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | — | 9 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 15 | — | 17 | 156 | 273 | 97 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Asthma ... | 317 | 48 | 2 | 20 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 118 | 3 | — | 20 | 15 | 10 | 4 | — | 10 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 15 | — | 1 | 137 | 172 | 5 | 2 | — | | | |
| Pneumonia ... | 3,388 | 651 | 58 | 65 | 453 | 91 | 290 | 558 | 77 | 102 | 110 | 12 | 22 | 291 | 81 | 88 | 76 | 37 | 29 | 166 | 47 | 84 | 3 | 43 | 694 | 2,236 | 349 | 24 | 39 | | | |
| Pleurisy ... | 40 | 8 | — | — | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 27 | 1 | 1 | — | | | |
| Other & undefined Diseases of Respiratory System ... | 2,941 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 254 | 158 | 82 | 79 | 79 | 16 | 1 | — | — | 191 | 7 | 705 | 69 | 150 | 426 | 598 | 2 | 95 | 1 | 2 | 2,286 | 372 | 255 | — | 25 | | | |
| *Diseases of Digestive System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stomatitis ... | 21 | 17 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 12 | 2 | 5 | — | — | | | |
| Dentition ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | |
| Quinsy ... | 14 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | 2 | — | — | | | |
| Sore throat ... | 34 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 12 | 17 | 3 | — | — | | | |
| Dyspepsia ... | 58 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 53 | — | — | — | | | |

Table XXIV.—Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon, &c.—*continued.*

| Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | North-Western Province. | | | N.Central Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| *Diseases of Digestive System—contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hæmatemesis ... | 39 | 2 | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 18 | 1 | — | 30 | 6 | 2 | — | — |
| Melæna ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Diseases of stomach ... | 94 | 4 | — | 3 | 22 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 2 | — | 7 | 8 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 6 | — | 1 | 67 | 23 | 3 | — | — |
| Enteritis ... ... | 153 | 127 | — | 1 | 6 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 9 | — | — | 2 | 11 | 79 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Ulceration of intestines ... | 12 | 8 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Ileus, obstruction of intestines ... ... | 49 | 19 | — | 1 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 19 | 26 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Stricture or strangulation of intestines ... | 8 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — |
| Intussusception of intestine | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Hernia ... ... | 74 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | — | 5 | 4 | — | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | — | — | 34 | 25 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Fistula ... ... | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Peritonitis ... | 104 | 34 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 1 | — | 9 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 46 | 40 | 8 | — | 3 |
| Ascites .. ... | 156 | 37 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | 14 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 81 | 69 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of liver ... | 55 | 30 | — | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 25 | 21 | 5 | — | — |
| Other diseases of liver ... | 214 | 27 | — | 21 | 28 | 7 | 19 | 22 | — | 2 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | — | 2 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 138 | 53 | 13 | 1 | 2 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System | 211 | 27 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 57 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 11 | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 4 | — | 2 | 90 | 97 | 22 | — | — |
| *Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases of the lymphatic system... ... | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of spleen ... | 76 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 43 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 60 | 9 | — | 2 |
| *Diseases of Urinary System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nephritis ... | 71 | 47 | — | — | 4 | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 40 | 13 | 12 | — | 3 |
| Bright's disease ... | 119 | 49 | 1 | 7 | 11 | — | 14 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 46 | 49 | 12 | — | 4 |
| Uræmia ... ... | 8 | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| Suppression of urine ... | 29 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 25 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Calculus (stone) ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Hæmatura ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of bladder ... | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System | 28 | 8 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 11 | 15 | 1 | — | — |
| *Diseases of Organs of Generation.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ovarian diseases ... | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Diseases of uterus & vagina | 10 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Disorders of menstruation | 43 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 11 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 29 | 14 | — | — | — |
| Pelvic abscess ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Perineal abscess ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ... | 8 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | — |

| | | |

Table XXV.—Births and Deaths on Estates* in the Western, Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces registered in each of the Years 1898–1905.

| Year. | District. | Births. Total. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. | Deaths. Total. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1898 | Kandy ... | 3101 | 12 | 7 | 72 | 2955 | 45 | 5 | 5 | 3908 | 4 | 3 | 42 | 3831 | 17 | 4 | 7 |
| | Matale ... | 489 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 477 | — | 2 | — | 653 | 2 | — | 5 | 644 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | Nuwara Eliya ... | 1982 | 11 | 1 | 52 | 1900 | 18 | — | — | 2320 | 5 | — | 41 | 2263 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| | Badulla ... | 992 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 978 | 2 | 1 | — | 1045 | 1 | — | 7 | 1036 | 1 | — | — |
| | Ratnapura ... | 328 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 304 | 5 | 2 | — | 773 | — | 1 | 27 | 742 | 3 | — | — |
| | Kegalla ... | 1056 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 983 | 11 | — | — | 1567 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 1513 | 6 | — | — |
| | Kalutara ... | 170 | — | 1 | 9 | 158 | 1 | — | 1 | 473 | — | — | 10 | 462 | 1 | — | — |
| | Colombo† ... | 109 | — | — | 15 | 93 | 1 | — | — | 309 | — | — | 8 | 301 | — | — | — |
| 1899 | Kandy ... | 3083 | 18 | 8 | 85 | 2916 | 42 | 3 | 11 | 3743 | 3 | 3 | 71 | 3624 | 32 | 1 | 9 |
| | Matale ... | 426 | — | 1 | 10 | 410 | 5 | — | — | 833 | — | 1 | 12 | 816 | 4 | — | — |
| | Nuwara Eliya ... | 1674 | 10 | 7 | 50 | 1595 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1663 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 1627 | 12 | — | — |
| | Badulla ... | 1072 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 1050 | 1 | 1 | — | 927 | — | — | 9 | 917 | 1 | — | — |
| | Ratnapura ... | 322 | — | 2 | 17 | 297 | 4 | — | 2 | 403 | 1 | — | 4 | 396 | 1 | — | 1 |
| | Kegalla ... | 860 | 2 | — | 54 | 788 | 15 | — | 1 | 1552 | — | 1 | 43 | 1479 | 26 | — | 3 |
| | Kalutara ... | 200 | — | — | 6 | 193 | 1 | — | — | 489 | — | — | 7 | 482 | — | — | — |
| | Colombo† ... | 110 | — | 1 | 12 | 93 | 3 | — | 1 | 368 | 1 | — | 3 | 362 | 2 | — | — |
| 1900 | Kandy ... | 3249 | 16 | 6 | 57 | 3121 | 41 | 5 | 3 | 4590 | 6 | — | 66 | 4488 | 27 | 1 | 2 |
| | Matale ... | 541 | — | 2 | 10 | 526 | 1 | 2 | — | 928 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 912 | 2 | — | — |
| | Nuwara Eliya ... | 1629 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 1582 | 9 | 1 | — | 1520 | 1 | — | 21 | 1483 | 14 | 1 | — |
| | Badulla ... | 1144 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 1121 | 3 | 1 | — | 1061 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1042 | 4 | — | — |
| | Ratnapura ... | 433 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 403 | 4 | — | — | 474 | — | 2 | 7 | 463 | 2 | — | — |
| | Kegalla ... | 1015 | — | — | 69 | 927 | 19 | — | — | 1427 | 1 | 3 | 38 | 1364 | 19 | — | 2 |
| | Kalutara ... | 239 | — | — | 22 | 214 | 3 | — | — | 645 | — | — | 14 | 631 | — | — | — |
| | Colombo† ... | 155 | — | — | 8 | 144 | 1 | — | 2 | 314 | — | — | 3 | 309 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 1901 | Kandy ... | 3114 | 13 | 9 | 61 | 3005 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 5915 | 11 | 3 | 66 | 5793 | 35 | 1 | 6 |
| | Matale ... | 519 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 503 | 2 | — | 1 | 1102 | — | — | 12 | 1084 | 5 | 1 | — |
| | Nuwara Eliya ... | 1685 | 1 | 8 | 41 | 1625 | 8 | 2 | — | 1650 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 1623 | 4 | — | — |
| | Badulla ... | 1152 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 1114 | 6 | 4 | — | 1412 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1386 | 8 | — | 1 |
| | Ratnapura ... | 394 | — | 1 | 22 | 362 | 9 | — | — | 758 | — | — | 16 | 740 | 2 | — | — |
| | Kegalla ... | 919 | 1 | 1 | 51 | 843 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 1668 | 4 | 3 | 36 | 1598 | 25 | — | 2 |
| | Kalutara ... | 272 | — | — | 20 | 250 | 1 | — | 1 | 848 | — | — | 12 | 835 | 1 | — | — |
| | Colombo† ... | 120 | — | — | 16 | 102 | 1 | — | 1 | 454 | — | — | 7 | 446 | — | — | 1 |
| 1902 | Kandy ... | 3653 | 16 | 4 | 84 | 3492 | 50 | 5 | 2 | 4226 | 4 | 4 | 59 | 4126 | 31 | — | 2 |
| | Matale ... | 559 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 533 | 5 | 4 | — | 917 | — | — | 8 | 899 | 7 | 3 | — |
| | Nuwara Eliya ... | 2159 | 14 | 8 | 54 | 2060 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 2111 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 2067 | 8 | — | 1 |
| | Badulla ... | 1172 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 1134 | 4 | 5 | — | 1212 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1193 | 3 | — | — |
| | Ratnapura ... | 377 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 354 | 4 | — | — | 573 | 1 | — | 10 | 560 | 2 | — | — |
| | Kegalla ... | 953 | — | 2 | 63 | 876 | 10 | 2 | — | 1287 | 3 | — | 27 | 1234 | 19 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kalutara ... | 338 | — | — | 18 | 317 | 3 | — | — | 598 | — | — | 6 | 591 | 1 | — | — |
| | Colombo† ... | 152 | 1 | — | 12 | 132 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 334 | — | — | 6 | 325 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 1903 | Kandy ... | 4095 | 13 | 14 | 103 | 3904 | 54 | 5 | 2 | 3403 | 6 | 4 | 67 | 3287 | 36 | 1 | 2 |
| | Matale ... | 584 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 560 | 2 | 4 | — | 680 | — | 1 | 17 | 655 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| | Nuwara Eliya ... | 2506 | 6 | 9 | 51 | 2414 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 1901 | 2 | 6 | 38 | 1842 | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| | Badulla ... | 1556 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 1522 | 6 | 3 | — | 1216 | 1 | — | 10 | 1200 | 3 | 2 | — |
| | Ratnapura ... | 377 | 2 | — | 22 | 347 | 5 | 1 | — | 516 | — | 1 | 11 | 500 | 3 | 1 | — |
| | Kegalla ... | 1099 | 3 | 1 | 66 | 1012 | 14 | 3 | — | 1128 | — | 1 | 44 | 1076 | 6 | 1 | — |
| | Kalutara ... | 441 | 2 | — | 16 | 420 | 3 | — | — | 489 | — | — | 16 | 471 | 1 | — | 1 |
| | Colombo† ... | 171 | — | — | 10 | 158 | 1 | — | 2 | 221 | — | — | 9 | 208 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 1904 | Kandy ... | 4103 | 10 | 10 | 114 | 3921 | 37 | 8 | 3 | 2942 | 5 | 5 | 29 | 2884 | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| | Matale ... | 708 | 1 | — | 16 | 679 | 10 | 2 | — | 628 | — | — | 5 | 613 | 3 | — | 2 |
| | Nuwara Eliya ... | 2500 | 8 | 11 | 62 | 2404 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1685 | — | 1 | 14 | 1665 | 3 | — | 2 |
| | Badulla ... | 1564 | — | 4 | 20 | 1534 | 2 | 4 | — | 1112 | — | — | 12 | 1096 | 3 | 1 | — |
| | Ratnapura ... | 403 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 374 | 5 | 1 | — | 456 | — | 1 | 10 | 444 | 1 | — | — |
| | Kegalla ... | 1177 | 1 | 3 | 69 | 1095 | 8 | — | 1 | 860 | 1 | — | 20 | 831 | 7 | 1 | — |
| | Kalutara ... | 440 | — | — | 43 | 393 | 2 | 2 | — | 388 | — | — | 15 | 370 | 3 | — | — |
| | Colombo† ... | 134 | — | — | 6 | 126 | 2 | — | — | 210 | — | 1 | 4 | 204 | 1 | — | — |
| 1905 | Kandy ... | 3988 | 10 | 9 | 134 | 3772 | 44 | 10 | 9 | 3483 | 1 | 5 | 65 | 3382 | 24 | 2 | 4 |
| | Matale ... | 769 | — | 2 | 20 | 733 | 10 | 4 | — | 802 | 1 | — | 12 | 781 | 8 | — | — |
| | Nuwara Eliya ... | 2450 | 4 | 6 | 51 | 2370 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2260 | — | 1 | 15 | 2240 | 4 | — | — |
| | Badulla ... | 1585 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 1546 | 5 | 4 | — | 1199 | 2 | — | 8 | 1186 | 3 | — | — |
| | Ratnapura ... | 453 | — | 1 | 20 | 426 | 6 | — | — | 634 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 613 | 4 | — | — |
| | Kegalla ... | 1278 | 2 | 1 | 66 | 1198 | 10 | 1 | — | 1323 | — | 2 | 22 | 1286 | 11 | 2 | — |
| | Kalutara ... | 321 | — | — | 21 | 297 | 2 | 1 | — | 601 | — | — | 14 | 583 | 4 | — | — |
| | Colombo† ... | 172 | 1 | — | 6 | 158 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 355 | — | 1 | 5 | 348 | 1 | — | — |

* "Estate" means any land having ten or more acres in cultivation, and situated in a district appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The Ordinance has been brought into operation mainly in the districts under tea, cacao, and coffee cultivation.

† The Avisawella division of the Colombo District.

Table XXVI.—Causes of Registered Deaths on Estates in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces and in the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province during the year 1905.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ceylon. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. |
| ALL CAUSES ... ... | 10,657 | 3,483 | 802 | 2,260 | 1,199 | 634 | 1,323 | 355 | 601 |
| I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ... | 4,612 | 1,369 | 339 | 909 | 522 | 357 | 647 | 170 | 299 |
| II. Parasitic Diseases ... ... | 338 | 128 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 34 | 85 | 3 | 49 |
| III. Dietetic Diseases ... ... | 46 | 2 | 5 | 25 | — | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases ... ... | 298 | 73 | 22 | 65 | 12 | 12 | 38 | 53 | 23 |
| V. Developmental Diseases ... ... | 384 | 102 | 41 | 97 | 47 | 18 | 54 | 5 | 20 |
| VI. Local Diseases ... ... | 2,349 | 795 | 159 | 601 | 277 | 100 | 251 | 72 | 94 |
| VII. Violence ... ... | 148 | 65 | 9 | 25 | 18 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 7 |
| VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ... | 2,482 | 949 | 219 | 520 | 310 | 106 | 225 | 48 | 105 |
| I. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Miasmatic Diseases ... ... | 575 | 192 | 44 | 106 | 110 | 18 | 48 | 20 | 37 |
| 2. Diarrhœal do. ... ... | 3,573 | 1,062 | 217 | 757 | 363 | 289 | 525 | 134 | 226 |
| 3. Malarial do. ... ... | 383 | 85 | 75 | 28 | 36 | 46 | 65 | 14 | 34 |
| 4. Zoogenous do. ... ... | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 5. Venereal do. ... ... | 22 | 9 | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — |
| 6. Septic do. ... ... | 57 | 21 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 5 | — | 2 |
| II. | | | | | | | | | |
| Parasitic Diseases ... ... | 338 | 128 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 34 | 85 | 3 | 49 |
| III. | | | | | | | | | |
| Dietetic Diseases ... | 46 | 2 | 5 | 25 | — | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| IV. | | | | | | | | | |
| Constitutional Diseases ... ... | 298 | 73 | 22 | 65 | 12 | 12 | 38 | 53 | 23 |
| V. | | | | | | | | | |
| Developmental Diseases .... ... | 384 | 102 | 41 | 97 | 47 | 18 | 54 | 5 | 20 |
| VI. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Diseases of Nervous System ... | 641 | 232 | 40 | 141 | 57 | 41 | 76 | 9 | 45 |
| 2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ... | 8 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| 3. Do. Circulatory System ... | 149 | 37 | 14 | 43 | 16 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 3 |
| 4. Do. Respiratory System ... | 1,165 | 418 | 76 | 322 | 163 | 37 | 93 | 26 | 30 |
| 5. Do. Digestive System ... ... | 157 | 44 | 14 | 38 | 24 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 4 |
| 6. Do. Lymphatic System & Ductless Glands | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Do. Urinary System ... ... | 46 | 15 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 8. Do. Reproductive System :— | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Organs of Generation ... | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| (*b*) Parturition ... | 157 | 44 | 14 | 32 | 13 | 2 | 32 | 10 | 10 |
| 9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ... | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| 10. Do. Integumentary System ... | 20 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 11 | 3 | — |
| VII. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Accident or negligence ... ... | 122 | 52 | 5 | 23 | 17 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| 2. Homicide ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 3. Suicide ... ... | 24 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4. Execution ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| VIII. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ill-defined and not specified causes ... | 2,482 | 949 | 219 | 520 | 310 | 106 | 225 | 48 | 105 |
| *Miasmatic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Smallpox ... ... ... | 14 | 6 | — | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Chickenpox ... ... ... | 11 | 4 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Measles .... ... | 64 | 35 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diptheria ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal fever ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Simple and ill-defined fever ... ... | 417 | 127 | 39 | 50 | 95 | 13 | 40 | 20 | 33 |
| Enteric fever ... ... ... | 19 | 8 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 4 |
| Influenza ... ... ... | 49 | 12 | 3 | 31 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| *Diarrhœal Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Cholera ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diarrhœa ... ... ... | 1,799 | 480 | 109 | 387 | 185 | 97 | 319 | 96 | 126 |
| Dysentery ... ... ... | 1,774 | 582 | 108 | 370 | 178 | 192 | 206 | 38 | 100 |
| *Malarial Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Remittent fever ... ... | 33 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — |
| Ague ... ... ... | 23 | 1 | 2 | — | 10 | — | 6 | — | 4 |
| Malarial cachexia ... ... | 327 | 72 | 71 | 24 | 18 | 45 | 54 | 13 | 30 |
| *Zoogenous Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Hydrophobia ... ... | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Venereal Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis ... ... ... | 18 | 8 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ... | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |

XXVI.—Causes of Registered Deaths during 1905—*continued.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ceylon. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. |
| *Septic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Phagedæna ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... ... ... | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Pyæmia, septicæmia ... ... | 12 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Puerperal fever ... ... | 38 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 |
| *Parasitic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Worms (animal) ... ... ... | 48 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Dochmius duodenalis ... ... | 290 | 100 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 31 | 79 | — | 47 |
| *Dietetic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Starvation, want of breast-milk ... ... | 45 | 2 | 5 | 25 | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Intemperance, chronic alcoholism ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| *Constitutional Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheumatism ... ... ... | 19 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Rickets ... ... ... | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Cancer ... ... ... | 12 | 3 | — | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Tabes mesenterica ... | 6 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Tubercular meningitis (hydrocephalus) ... | 9 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Phthisis ... ... ... | 125 | 24 | 11 | 27 | 7 | 3 | 23 | 12 | 18 |
| Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ... | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ... | 115 | 29 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 39 | 2 |
| Diabetes mellitus ... | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Leprosy ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Elephantiasis ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other and undefined constitutional diseases ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Developmental Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature birth ... ... ... | 39 | 8 | — | 15 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — |
| Imperforate anus ... ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Old age ... ... ... | 343 | 94 | 39 | 82 | 39 | 16 | 49 | 4 | 20 |
| *Diseases of Nervous System.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Inflammation of brain or its membranes ... | 4 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Apoplexy ... ... ... | 30 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Paralysis ... ... ... | 30 | 15 | 1 | 9 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Epilepsy ... ... ... | 26 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Convulsions ... ... ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Infantile convulsions ... ... | 496 | 180 | 34 | 97 | 47 | 34 | 61 | 7 | 36 |
| Laryngismus stridulus ... ... | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tetanus ... ... ... | 31 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | — | 4 |
| Mania ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ... | 5 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Other and undefined diseases of brain or nervous system ... ... ... | 6 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Organs of Special Sense:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ... | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Otitis and other diseases of ear ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ... | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Circulatory System.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Pericarditis ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Valve disease of heart ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Angina pectoris, syncope ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Varicose veins ... ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Other and undefined diseases of heart or circulatory system ... ... | 143 | 36 | 14 | 42 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 6 | 3 |
| *Diseases of Respiratory System.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Laryngitis ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Croup ... ... ... ... | 5 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Bronchitis ... ... ... | 155 | 64 | 7 | 42 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Asthma ... ... ... | 33 | 7 | — | 7 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... | 948 | 338 | 69 | 266 | 128 | 33 | 70 | 20 | 24 |
| Pleurisy ... ... ... | 13 | 2 | — | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Other and undefined diseases of respiratory system | 11 | 4 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| *Diseases of Digestive System.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Sore Throat ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dyspepsia ... ... ... | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Hæmatemesis ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Malæna ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of stomach ... ... | 15 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — |
| Enteritis ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Ulceration of intestines ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ileus, obstruction of intestine ... ... | 16 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Stricture or strangulation of intestine ... | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hernia ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Peritonitis ... ... ... | 25 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Ascites ... ... ... | 39 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 1 |

Table XXVI.—Causes of Registered Deaths during 1905—*continued.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ceylon. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. |
| *Diseases of Digestive System.*—contd. | | | | | | | | | |
| Cirrhosis of liver ... ... | 9 | 2 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Other diseases of liver ... ... | 17 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Other and undefined diseases of digestive system ... | 11 | 3 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 4 | — | — |
| *Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases of the lymphatic system ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of spleen ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Urinary System.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Nephritis ... ... ... | 6 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bright's disease ... ... ... | 26 | 6 | — | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Uræmia ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Suppression of urine ... ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Disease of bladder ... ... | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System | 8 | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Organs of Generation.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases of uterus and vagina ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Disorders of menstruation ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pelvic abscess ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ... | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| *Diseases of Parturition.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Abortion, miscarriage ... ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal mania ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Puerperal convulsions ... ... | 22 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Placenta prævia, flooding ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Phlegmasia dolens ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other and undefined accidents of childbirth ... | 130 | 37 | 11 | 28 | 12 | 2 | 22 | 9 | 9 |
| *Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Cies, necrosis ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Other & undefined diseases of organs of locomotion... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Integumentary System.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Carbuncle ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phlegmon, cellulitis ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lupus ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ulcer, bed sore ... ... ... | 15 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 10 | 1 | — |
| Eczema ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pemphigus ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other & undefined diseases of integumentary system | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| *Accident or Negligence.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Fractures, contusions ... ... | 31 | 11 | 2 | 8 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Gun-shot wounds ... ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cut, stab ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Burn, scald ... ... ... | 47 | 28 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Poison ... ... ... | 6 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 1 |
| Drowning ... ... ... | 27 | 12 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Suffocation ... ... ... | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Snakebite ... ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Otherwise ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — |
| *Homicide.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder, manslaughter ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| *Suicide.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Gun-shot wounds ... ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cut, stab ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Poison ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Drowning ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Hanging ... ... ... | 18 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Otherwise ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| *Execution.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Hanging ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Ill-defined and not specified Causes.* | | | | | | | | | |
| General dropsy ... ... ... | 407 | 158 | 63 | 65 | 30 | 9 | 56 | 10 | 16 |
| Debility ... ... ... | 2,011 | 772 | 155 | 440 | 272 | 93 | 160 | 33 | 86 |
| Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Abscess ... ... ... | 23 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Tumour ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hæmorrhage ... ... ... | 8 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other ill-defined and not specified causes ... | 32 | 6 | — | 10 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 |

Table XXVII.—Causes of Deaths in each Ward and among each Race in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1905.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Colombo Municipality. | Ward. | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | St. Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana (Hospitals). | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals). | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| ALL CAUSES ... | 5902 | 39 | 109 | 232 | 618 | 992 | 586 | 1404 | 982 | 541 | 399 | 78 | 328 | 2832 | 1368 | 1000 | 162 | 194 |
| I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ... ... | 1588 | 4 | 26 | 48 | 150 | 285 | 115 | 436 | 265 | 161 | 98 | 21 | 99 | 754 | 391 | 233 | 40 | 50 |
| II. Parasitic Diseases ... | 240 | — | 3 | 6 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 108 | 24 | 36 | 20 | — | 10 | 132 | 60 | 21 | 12 | 5 |
| III. Dietetic Diseases ... | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases ... | 738 | — | 15 | 26 | 70 | 114 | 75 | 166 | 153 | 69 | 50 | 8 | 42 | 367 | 135 | 127 | 28 | 31 |
| V. Developmental Diseases ... | 299 | — | 2 | 6 | 18 | 70 | 23 | 22 | 69 | 56 | 33 | 2 | 14 | 157 | 44 | 59 | 1 | 8 |
| VI. Local Diseases ... ... | 2374 | 19 | 50 | 117 | 298 | 376 | 304 | 421 | 413 | 200 | 176 | 29 | 139 | 1080 | 546 | 445 | 56 | 79 |
| VII. Violence ... ... | 86 | 14 | 1 | — | 4 | 11 | 1 | 37 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 43 | 16 | 12 | 1 | 3 |
| VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes | 563 | 2 | 12 | 29 | 67 | 115 | 57 | 202 | 49 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 289 | 114 | 102 | 10 | 18 |
| I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Miasmatic Diseases ... | 232 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 45 | 11 | 59 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 5 | 21 | 130 | 32 | 26 | 10 | 8 |
| 2. Diarrhœal do. ... | 1075 | 2 | 12 | 31 | 86 | 191 | 61 | 324 | 195 | 114 | 59 | 15 | 66 | 489 | 290 | 158 | 24 | 33 |
| 3. Malarial do. ... | 180 | — | 6 | 8 | 42 | 34 | 31 | 22 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 84 | 47 | 33 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Venereal do. ... | 15 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| 5. Septic do. ... | 86 | — | 1 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 25 | 14 | 5 | 2 | — | 6 | 41 | 20 | 13 | 2 | 4 |
| II. Parasitic Diseases ... ... | 240 | — | 3 | 6 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 108 | 24 | 36 | 20 | — | 10 | 132 | 60 | 21 | 12 | 5 |
| III. Dietetic Diseases ... ... | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| IV. Constitutional Diseases ... | 738 | — | 15 | 26 | 70 | 114 | 75 | 166 | 153 | 69 | 50 | 8 | 42 | 367 | 135 | 127 | 28 | 31 |
| V. Developmental Diseases ... | 299 | — | 2 | 6 | 18 | 70 | 23 | 22 | 69 | 56 | 33 | 2 | 14 | 157 | 44 | 59 | 15 | 8 |
| VI. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Diseases of Nervous System ... | 950 | 4 | 19 | 44 | 135 | 187 | 142 | 53 | 188 | 91 | 87 | 9 | 52 | 430 | 198 | 208 | 28 | 25 |
| 2. Do. Organs of Special Sense | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Do. Circulatory System ... | 120 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 24 | 27 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 11 | 50 | 34 | 12 | 1 | 5 |
| 4. Do. Respiratory System ... | 826 | 5 | 19 | 53 | 115 | 155 | 106 | 133 | 137 | 70 | 33 | 3 | 41 | 360 | 200 | 164 | 22 | 36 |
| 5. Do. Digestive System ... | 282 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 131 | 35 | 24 | 32 | 6 | 25 | 144 | 67 | 32 | 4 | 4 |
| 6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Do. Urinary System ... | 89 | — | 1 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 18 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 42 | 15 | 17 | — | 7 |
| 8. Do. Reproductive System— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Organs of Generation | 6 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | — |
| (*b*) Parturition ... | 48 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 1 | — | 2 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| 9. Organs of Locomotion ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Integumentary System ... | 48 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 37 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 26 | 18 | 1 | — | — |
| VII. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Accident or negligence ... | 68 | 11 | 1 | — | 2 | 11 | 1 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 31 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| 2. Homicide ... ... | 13 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 3. Suicide ... ... | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 4. Execution ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| VIII. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ill-defined and not specified causes ... | 563 | 2 | 12 | 29 | 67 | 115 | 57 | 202 | 49 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 289 | 114 | 102 | 10 | 18 |
| *Miasmatic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smallpox ... ... | 17 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 10 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| Chickenpox ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Measles ... ... | 16 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Whooping cough ... ... | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro spinal fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Simple and ill-defined fever ... | 50 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| Enteric fever ... ... | 136 | — | 2 | — | 4 | 25 | 6 | 51 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 4 | 12 | 85 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 5 |
| Influenza ... ... | 6 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — |
| *Diarrhœal Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cholera ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diarrhœa ... ... | 607 | — | 3 | 11 | 30 | 119 | 19 | 187 | 131 | 80 | 27 | 5 | 41 | 300 | 155 | 74 | 14 | 18 |
| Dysentery ... ... | 468 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 56 | 72 | 42 | 137 | 64 | 34 | 32 | 10 | 25 | 189 | 135 | 84 | 10 | 15 |
| *Malarial Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remittent fever ... ... | 165 | — | 6 | 8 | 41 | 33 | 31 | 14 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 74 | 43 | 32 | 4 | 5 |
| Ague ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Malarial cachexia ... ... | 14 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 4 | 1 | — | — |
| *Zoogenous Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hydrophobia ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Venereal Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis ... ... | 14 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |

Table XXVII.—Causes of Deaths in each Ward, &c.—*continued.*

| Causes of Death. | Colombo Municipality. | Ward. | | | | | | | | | | Nationality. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | St. Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana (Hospitals). | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals). | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others |
| *Septic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phagedæna ... ... | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... ... | 16 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Pyæmia, septicæmia ... | 30 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Puerperal fever ... ... | 32 | — | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 15 | 12 | 3 | — | 1 |
| *Parasitic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thrush ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Worms (animal) ... ... | 128 | — | 2 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 36 | 20 | — | 9 | 76 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 3 |
| Dochmius duodenalis ... | 112 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 104 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 56 | 46 | 7 | — | 2 |
| *Dietetic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Starvation, want of breast-milk ... | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Scurvy ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Intep. { Chronic alcoholism ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Intep. { Delirium tremens ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Constitutional Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheumatism ... ... | 11 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Rickets ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Cancer ... ... | 24 | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 12 | 5 | 3 | — | 4 |
| Tabes mesenterica ... ... | 15 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Tubercular meningitis(hydrocephalus) | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Phthisis ... ... | 620 | — | 12 | 24 | 62 | 82 | 67 | 147 | 132 | 56 | 38 | 7 | 34 | 309 | 116 | 107 | 24 | 23 |
| Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula ... | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ... | 38 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | — | 1 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| Diabetes mellitus ... ... | 15 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | 4 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| Leprosy ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Elephantiasis ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Parangi ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Developmental Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature birth ... ... | 56 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | — | 18 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 32 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Atelectasis ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spina bifida ... ... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Imperforate anus ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Old age ... ... | 239 | — | 2 | 6 | 16 | 65 | 23 | 2 | 58 | 44 | 23 | — | 10 | 122 | 36 | 52 | 14 | 5 |
| *Diseases of Nervous System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inflammation of brain or its membranes | 44 | — | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 8 | — | 4 | — | 5 | 24 | 8 | 4 | — | 3 |
| Softening of brain ... ... | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Apoplexy ... ... | 37 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 7 | — | 7 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 12 | — | 2 |
| Paralysis ... ... | 66 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 22 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 39 | 8 | 5 | 3 | — |
| Epilepsy ... ... | 11 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| Convulsions ... ... | 7 | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Infantile convulsions ... | 550 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 79 | 141 | 77 | 3 | 141 | 35 | 39 | 3 | 30 | 267 | 96 | 124 | 17 | 13 |
| Laryngismus stridulus ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Collapse ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tetanus ... ... | 203 | — | 4 | 14 | 35 | 9 | 53 | 17 | 7 | 43 | 21 | — | 6 | 67 | 62 | 56 | 7 | 5 |
| Mania ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord | 8 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ... | 17 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | — | — | 10 | 4 | 2 | — | 1 |
| *Organs of Special Sense.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conjunctivitis and other diseases of Eye ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Otitis and other diseases of ear ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Circulatory System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pericarditis ... ... | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Valve disease of heart ... | 13 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Angina pectoris, syncope ... | 8 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Aneurism ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Embolism, thrombosis ... | 5 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Varicose veins ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Heart or Circulatory System ... | 88 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 23 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 39 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| *Diseases of Respiratory System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croup ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bronchitis ... ... | 226 | — | 3 | 26 | 38 | 34 | 53 | 4 | 20 | 34 | 14 | — | 12 | 90 | 32 | 72 | 12 | 8 |
| Asthma ... ... | 20 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | 3 | 10 | 1 | — | 1 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | — |
| Pneumonia ... ... | 564 | 4 | 16 | 27 | 73 | 117 | 52 | 121 | 113 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 26 | 256 | 158 | 87 | 8 | 27 |
| Pleurisy ... ... | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | — |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Respiratory System ... ... | 8 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| *Diseases of Digestive System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stomatitis ... ... | 16 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | — | — |
| Sore Throat ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Dyspepsia ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |

Table XXVII.—Causes of Deaths in each Ward, &c.—*continued.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Colombo Municipality. | Ward. | | | | | | | | | Nationality. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | St. Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana (Hospitals). | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals) | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| *Diseases of Digestive System—contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases of stomach... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Enteritis ... ... | 126 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 5 | 70 | 24 | 13 | 10 | — | 9 | 67 | 40 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Ulceration of intestine ... | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 6 | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Ileus, obstruction of intestine ... | 16 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 10 | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| Stricture or strangulation of intestine | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Hernia ... ... | 9 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 4 | — | — |
| Fistula ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Peritonitis ... ... | 31 | — | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 7 | — | 2 |
| Acites ... ... | 5 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Cirrhosis of liver ... ... | 27 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 14 | 6 | 3 | — | — |
| Other diseases of liver ... | 15 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Digestive System ... ... | 21 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 10 | 1 | 1 | 7 | — | 2 | 13 | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| *Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases of the Lymphatic System ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of spleen ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Urinary System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nephritis ... ... | 35 | — | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 5 | 8 | — | 2 |
| Bright's disease ... ... | 46 | — | — | 4 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 6 | — | 4 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 8 | 9 | — | 4 |
| Uræmia ... ... | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Suppression of urine... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hæmatura ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Urinary System ... ... | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Organs of Generation.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ovarian diseases ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Diseases of uterus and vagina ... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Disorders of menstruation ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Parturition.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerperal convulsions ... | 35 | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | — | 4 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Placenta prævia, flooding ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Phlegmasia dolens ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Other and undefined Accidents of Childbirth ... ... | 11 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| *Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caries necrosis ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Diseases of Integumentary System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carbuncle ... ... | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Phlegmon, cellulitis ... | 18 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Ulcer, bed sore ... ... | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 17 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 8 | 9 | 1 | — | — |
| Eczema ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Pemphigus ... ... | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Other and undefined Diseases of Integumentary System ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| *Accident or Negligence.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fractures, contusions ... | 28 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | — | 11 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Gun-shot wounds ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Cut, stab ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Burn, scald ... ... | 15 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| Poison ... ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Drowning ... ... | 18 | 5 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Snake bite ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Otherwise ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| *Homicide.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder, manslaughter ... | 13 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| *Suicide.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gun-shot wounds ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cut, stab ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Poison ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Hanging ... ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| *Ill-defined and not specified Causes.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General dropsy ... ... | 47 | — | — | — | 1 | 26 | 3 | — | 11 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 32 | 8 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Debility ... ... | 449 | 1 | 11 | 29 | 64 | 76 | 51 | 166 | 31 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 224 | 94 | 90 | 7 | 15 |
| Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Abscess ... ... | 35 | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | 22 | 1 | — | — | 7 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tumour ... ... | 18 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 12 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 12 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| Hæmorrhage ... ... | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Other ill-defined and not specified causes ... ... | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |

Table XXVIII.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon in the Years 1904, 1905, and the Average for 1898–1904.

| | Average for 1898–1904. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE. | | | |
| *Vehicles and Horses.* | | | |
| (*a*) On railways :— | | | |
| Run over on the line ... ... ... ... | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| Otherwise ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| (*b*) Vehicles other than railways :— | | | |
| Steam roller ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | — |
| Cart or carriage ... ... ... ... | 20 | 15 | 21 |
| Machinery ... ... ... ... | 3 | — | 2 |
| *Weapons and Implements.* | | | |
| Gun-shot wounds, cut, stab ... ... ... | 73 | 67 | 70 |
| *Falls and Blows.* | | | |
| Fall from height ... ... ... ... | 36 | 44 | 5 |
| Fall from tree ... ... ... ... | 379 | 335 | 288 |
| Fall of heavy substance on ... ... ... | 73 | 63 | 64 |
| Falls ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 16 | 37 |
| Falls into pits or drains ... ... ... ... | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| *Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.* | | | |
| Burns and scalds ... ... ... ... | 121 | 148 | 148 |
| Explosions ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| At quarry (blasting) ... ... ... ... | 3 | 6 | — |
| *Weather Agencies.* | | | |
| Lightning ... ... ... ... | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| Sunstroke ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Electric shock ... ... ... ... | — | 1 | — |
| *Asphyxia* :— | | | |
| Drowning ... ... ... ... | 365 | 368 | 316 |
| Suffocation ... ... ... ... | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| Foreign body in air passage ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *Poisons.* | | | |
| Snake bite ... ... ... ... | 197 | 174 | 171 |
| Other poisons ... ... ... ... | 40 | 42 | 31 |
| Overdose of arrack ... ... ... ... | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| *Other and ill-defined Causes.* | | | |
| Injury at birth ... ... ... ... | 76 | 67 | 54 |
| Injury by Crocodile ... ... ... ... | 11 | 12 | 16 |
| Do. Bees ... ... ... ... | 4 | — | 1 |
| Do. Brahmin lizard ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Do. Buffalo ... ... ... ... | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| Do. Bull ... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| Do. Cheetah ... ... ... ... | 2 | — | 1 |
| Do. Tiger ... ... ... ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Do. Leopard ... ... ... ... | 1 | 4 | — |
| Do. Deer ... ... ... ... | 4 | 1 | — |
| Do. Dog ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | 2 |
| Do. Monkey ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Do. Elephant ... ... ... ... | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Do. Fish ... ... ... ... | 4 | — | 2 |
| Do. Hornets ... ... ... ... | 6 | 10 | 4 |
| Do. Horse ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Do. Rat ... ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | — |
| Do. Wasp ... ... ... ... | 2 | — | 3 |
| Do. Shark ... ... ... ... | — | — | 1 |
| By striking against a cart ... ... ... ... | — | — | 1 |
| By trampling ... ... ... ... | — | — | 1 |
| By wire shoot snapping ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Injury or fracture (how caused, or what kind, not stated) ... ... | 69 | 130 | — |
| *Homicide.* | | | |
| Murder, manslaughter ... ... ... ... | 133 | 156 | 150 |
| *Suicide.* | | | |
| Gun-shot wounds, cut, stab... ... ... ... | 15 | 19 | 23 |
| Poison ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 18 | 9 |
| Drowning ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Hanging ... ... ... ... ... | 83 | 106 | 79 |
| Otherwise ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 2 | 10 |
| *Execution.* | | | |
| Hanging ... ... ... ... ... | 26 | 22 | 23 |

Table XXIX.—Statement of Revenue derived from Stamps under Ordinances Nos. 1 and 2 of 1895.

| | 1897 to 1904. | | | | | | 1905. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Declarations, &c. | | | Registration of Buildings for Solemnization of Marriage. | Applications for Copies, &c. | Total. | Declarations, &c. | | | Registration of Buildings for Solemnization of Marriages. | Applications for Copies, &c. | Total. |
| | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | | | | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. | | | |
| CEYLON ... ... | Rs. 2,345·54 | Rs. 620·07 | Rs. 4,509·31 | Rs. 24·30 | Rs. 2,283·04 | Rs. 9,782·26 | Rs. 1,43575 | Rs. 797·00 | Rs. 6,350·00 | Rs. 9·00 | Rs. 3,002·00 | Rs. 11,593·75 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Registrar-General's Office ... ... | 138·93 | — | 781·43 | 24·30 | 545·58 | 1,490·24 | 50·00 | — | 1,300·00 | 9·00 | 773·75 | 2,132·75 |
| Western ... ... ... | 520·14 | 294·73 | 1,377·68 | — | 398·96 | 2,591·51 | 426·00 | 494·75 | 2,070·00 | — | 395·50 | 3,386·25 |
| Central ... ... ... | 269·62 | 96·00 | 526·56 | — | 122·80 | 1,014·98 | 93·25 | 87·50 | 430·00 | — | 210·25 | 821·00 |
| Northern ... ... ... | 127·65 | 13·60 | 635·64 | — | 242·72 | 1,019·61 | 110·75 | 10·75 | 780·00 | — | 352·25 | 1,253·75 |
| Southern ... ... ... | 808·69 | 48·90 | 898·39 | — | 595·01 | 2,350·99 | 389 00 | 40·75 | 1,330·00 | — | 711·00 | 2,470·75 |
| Eastern ... ... ... | 19·28 | 1·43 | 48·93 | — | 57·54 | 127·18 | 25·25 | 4·00 | 10·00 | — | 71·25 | 110·50 |
| North-Western ... ... | 167·79 | 12·99 | 84·29 | — | 120·56 | 385·63 | 144·00 | 31·25 | 60·00 | — | 173·00 | 408·25 |
| North-Central ... ... ... | 38·87 | 12·85 | 11·43 | — | 14·46 | 77·61 | 14·25 | 22·75 | — | — | 15·00 | 52·00 |
| Uva ... ... ... | 42·25 | 67·40 | 58·57 | — | 21·44 | 189·66 | 23·25 | 53·25 | — | — | 33·75 | 110·25 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... ... | 212·32 | 72·17 | 86·39 | — | 163·97 | 534·85 | 160·00 | 52·00 | 370·00 | — | 266·25 | 848·25 |

# GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

## REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1905.

OWING to the lamented death on the 10th July last of the late Mr. George J. A. Skeen, who for 25 years was the head of this Department, it has devolved on me to lay before Government the annual report on the working of the Government Printing Office during 1905.

### EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure during 1905 was Rs. 267,538·34, showing an increase of Rs. 46,172·13 over 1904, of which Rs. 41,341·0 was on votes and Rs. 4,831·13 on advances (subsequently recovered) :—

| 1904. Rs. c. | | Heads of Service. | | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47,626 47 | ... | Personal Emoluments ... | ... | 48,529 66 |
| 995 18 | ... | Exchange Compensation ... | .... | 988 22 |
| 40,463 56 | ... | Other Charges ... Contingencies ... | ... | 42,418 90 |
| 63,927 45 | ... | Other Charges ... Miscellaneous Services | ... | 76,473 85 |
| — | ... | Special Expenditure ... | ... | 24,744 0 |
| 47,618 89 | ... | Advances ... Printing ... | ... | 51,058 35 |
| 15,478 90 | ... | Advances ... Binding ... | ... | 16,870 57 |
| 5,255 76 | ... | Miscellaneous Services (Commissioner of Stamps) | ... | 6,454 79 |
| Rs. 221,366 21 | | | | Rs. 267,538 34 |

In addition to the above there was an expenditure by the Public Works Department of Rs. 779·82 : for extending electric light installation, Rs. 280·32, and for strengthening the floor of Composing Department, Rs. 499·50.

Deducting recoveries on Revenue Account (Rs. 30,313·78) and repayments on Advance Account by independent public bodies and private parties (Rs. 9,070·79), the nett cost to the Government of the Establishment in 1905 was Rs. 228,153·77, as compared with Rs. 184,138·63 in 1904 and Rs. 172,153·92 in 1903.

A Departmental classification gives the following figures for the two years :—

| Expenditure of 1904. Rs. c. | | | | Expenditure of 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 181,059 53 | ... | I.—Book and Job Printing ... | ... | 203,320 79 |
| 8,419 40 | ... | II.—Stamp Printing ... | ... | 9,616 52 |
| 1,139 43 | ... | III.—Railway Ticket Printing ... | ... | 1,151 7 |
| 18,123 93 | ... | IV.—Binding ... ... | ... | 19,570 82 |
| 12,536 42 | ... | V.—Plant and Material ... | ... | 33,807 0 |
| Rs. 221,278 71* | | | | Rs. 267,466 20* |

The expenditure on Binding was greater by Rs. 1,446·89, and that on Plant and Material by Rs. 21,270·58, than in 1904, the latter being due to the installation of Lanston Monotype Machines.

### I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Of the expenditure on the two main Branches of the Office in 1905, viz., Rs. 203,320·79, Bookwork was responsible for Rs. 89,695·42 (a decrease of Rs. 2,698·25 on 1904) and Jobwork for Rs. 113,625·37 (an increase of Rs. 24,959·51); the nett increase being Rs. 22,261·26, of which paper was responsible for Rs. 16,146·34. In both branches there was a large increase in the output.

The proportion of Reading (which includes a share of the salaries of the superintending staff, by whom most of the proof-reading in the last stages is done) to Composition is 31·60 per cent., compared with 28·07 in 1904 and 27·89 in 1903.

The percentage which General Charges (Rs. 29,307·29) bear to Work Charges (Rs. 115,986·97) is 25·05 (Superintendence 16·58, Clerical Staff 4·60, Casual Expenses 2·79, and Leave 1·08), as compared with 26·15, 25·61, and 24 33 in the three previous years.

The percentage which Superintendence alone (Rs. 19,393·42) bears to the expenditure on all Branches (Rs. 267,538·34) is 7·25, as compared with 8·66, 8·84, and 7·40 in the three previous years.

* The difference between the totals given under Heads of Service and under this Departmental classification is due to the fact that the former includes, as regards paper and materials, what was paid for during the year, while the latter takes into account only the value of what was actually used.

The following statement gives Departmental details for the last two years :—

| 1904. | | | | | 1905. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOOKWORK. | JOBWORK. | TOTAL. | | | BOOKWORK. | JOBWORK. | TOTAL. |
| Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | WORK CHARGES. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 34,218 32 | 5,325 53 | *39,543 85 | ... | Composition (Hand) ... | 29,695 24 | 6,806 39 | 36,501 63† |
| — | — | — | ... | Do. (Monotype) ... | 3,210 70 | 2,204 71 | 5,415 41 |
| 8,820 88 | 10,303 23 | 19,124 11 | ... | Machine and Press work ... | 9.337 70 | 10,716 99 | 20,054 69 |
| 1,738 29 | 5,420 7 | 7,158 36 | ... | Warehouse work ... ... | 1,623 79 | 5,868 5 | 7,491 84 |
| 911 49 | 1,082 81 | 1,994 30 | ... | Stereotyping and Electrotyping ... | 340 17 | 1,221 20 | 1,561 37 |
| — | — | — | ... | Engraving ... ... | 685 56 | 416 27 | 1,101 83 |
| — | 2,215 54 | 2,215 54 | ... | Ruling... ... ... | — | 3,017 30 | 3,017 30 |
| 45,688 98 | 24,347 18 | 70,036 16 | | | 44,893 16 | 30,250 91 | 75,144 7 |
| 9,189 24 | 1,913 91 | 11,103 15 | ... | Proof Reading and Revision ... | 8,890 74 | 2,644 87 | 11,535 61 |
| | | | | *General Charges.* | | | |
| 12,336 2 | 6,848 72 | 19,184 74 | ... | Superintendence ... ... | 11,672 22 | 7,721 20 | 19,393 42 |
| 3,198 22 | 2,192 80 | 5,391 2 | ... | Clerical Staff ... ... | 3,142 52 | 2,245 53 | 5,388 5 |
| 2,056 0 | 1,065 97 | 3,121 97 | ... | Casual Expenses ... ... | 2,020 19 | 1,247 43 | 3,267 62 |
| 685 33 | 349 68 | 1,035 1 | ... | Leave ... ... ... | 673 40 | 584 80 | 1,258 20 |
| 18,275 57 | 10,457 17 | 28,732 74 | | | 17,508 33 | 11,798 96 | 29,307 29 |
| 73,153 79 | 36,718 26 | 109,872 5 | ... | Total of Work Charges ... | 71,292 23 | 44,694 74 | 115,986 97 |
| 19,239 88 | 51,947 60 | 71,187 48 | ... | Paper ... ... ... | 18,403 19 | 68,930 63 | 87,333 82 |
| 92,393 67 | 88,665 86 | 181,059 53 | ... | Total, including Paper ... | 89,695 42 | 113625 37 | 203,320 79 |

* Piecework Rs. 25,342·86. † Piecework Rs. 21,485·48.

## THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

As detailed in Appendix I., 29,807 pages of Bookwork of different sizes were printed in 1905, as compared with 27,406 in 1904 :—

| 1904. Pages printed. | | Cost. Rs. c. | | Size of Page. | 1905. Pages printed. | | Cost. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14,527 | ... | 61,772 66 | ... | Foolscap folio and above... | 16,752 | ... | 64,645 23 |
| 231 | ... | 775 81 | ... | Demy 4to. ... | 225 | ... | 1,297 11 |
| 7,187 | ... | 12,565 71 | ... | Royal 8vo. ... | 9,385 | ... | 15,259 40 |
| 3,910 | ... | 12,797 30 | ... | Demy 8vo. ... | 1,313 | ... | 3,577 29 |
| 1,347 | ... | 4,145 79 | ... | Crown 8vo. ... | 1,710 | ... | 4,389 84 |
| 204 | ... | 336 40 | ... | Foolscap 8vo. ... | 422 | ... | 526 55 |
| 27,406 | | 92,393 67 | ... | Total ... | 29,807 | | 89,695 42 |

Reduced to a common standard size of foolscap folio, the comparison is : 1905, 22,651 ; 1904, 20,213 pages. The increase in 1905 was therefore equivalent to 2,438 foolscap folio pages, and a decrease in cost of Rs. 2,698·25, viz., in printing charges Rs. 1,861·56, and on paper Rs. 836·69.

The *Gazette* continues to grow in bulk : it shows an increase of 1,991 pages on the previous year, but this increase will be eclipsed in the current year. A much needed improvement was made from October by separating the English from the Vernacular notices and issuing the latter in parts devoted solely to Sinhalese and Tamil translations respectively. Whilst the *Gazette* continues to grow the cost remains practically the same.

The volume of Administration Reports for 1904 was not published until February 2nd of the present year, owing to extreme pressure in the Bookwork Department, and as it was found that the volume had become too unwieldy it was decided to publish these reports in future in two volumes. A re-arrangement of the whole of the Reports was made under the headings of Part I., Civil; Part II., Revenue ; Part III., Judicial ; Part IV., Education, Science, and Art ; and Part V., Public Works.

The Blue Book for 1904 was published on September 22, and the Civil List for 1905 on February 24.

116,000 school books were supplied to the Public Instruction Department.

The work of the Land Settlement Department continues to make itself felt : in 1905, in addition to 908 preliminary and final notifications in the *Gazette*, 216 pages of final settlement reports were dealt with.

In addition to the regular yearly publications the following works were completed during the year :—

A revised edition by the Rev. C. Carter of the Old Testament in Sinhalese (commenced in 1902).
A Guide to the Colombo Museum by Dr. Willey, F.R.S., Director.
Alphabetical and Numerical List of Villages in the Province of Uva (Sinhalese).
Final Report on the Ceylon Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, by Mr. Stanley Bois, Commissioner-General for Ceylon.
Practical Physiological Chemistry, by Albert J. Chalmers, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Accounts Instruction Book for the use of the Ceylon Government Railway Staff.
Price List of Government Stores.
The Book of Genesis (Sinhalese).

The following works were unfinished at the close of the year :—

Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XVIII., No. 55 (for 1904).
Mahasadda Niti : an Ancient Pali Grammar, edited by A. Sillananda Thero (commenced in 1897).
A reprint of the Original Pali of the Mahawansa (commenced in 1890).
A Guide to Colombo, 6th edition, by Mr. G. J. A. Skeen.
Mukhamatta Dipaniya, a Pali Tika on the Kachchayana (reprint).
A Manual for the use of Police Constables.

The following table shows the work of the Bookwork Branch for the past five years :—

| Year. | Pages of various Sizes. | Equivalent in Foolscap Folio. | Cost of Composition alone. Rs. c. | Total Cost. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 25,217 | 20,704 | 27,953 9 | 81,770 3 |
| 1902 | 38,626 | 30,773 | 39,940 39 | 108,942 61 |
| 1903 | 37,943 | 28,834 | 38,131 90 | 100,387 56 |
| 1904 | 27,406 | 20,213 | 34,218 32 | 92,393 67 |
| 1905 | 29,807 | 22,651 | 32,905 94* | 89,695 42 |

* Including Rs. 3,210·70, Monotype work.

The average cost per foolscap page of the compositors' work in 1905 was Re. 1·45, as compared with Re. 1·95 in 1904 and Re. 1·45 in 1903. Since 1881 this charge has been reduced from Rs. 2·27, due firstly to the introduction of piece work, and secondly to a liberal expenditure on type, which enables much tabular matter to be kept "standing," merely requiring alteration from year to year instead of entire re-setting.

During the year thirteen sets of examination papers, comprising 235 separate papers, were dealt with, the number of copies struck off of each ranging from 12 to 360. The printing of these is perhaps the most disagreeable work that devolves upon this office—and one that I should be glad if it could be relieved. Each set of papers necessitates one of the Assistants being in personal supervision at each stage and never allowing the men engaged to go out of his sight. This frequently causes great inconvenience as his ordinary work has, for the time being, to be totally neglected.

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## THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

The aggregate number of forms issued during the year was the highest which has ever been reached—amounting to over 37 million costing Rs. 113,625·37, as compared with a little over 29 million costing Rs. 88,665·86 in 1904. There was an increase in the work charges of Rs. 7,976·48 and on paper of Rs. 16,983·03, or a nett increase in cost of Rs. 24,959·51.

The Post and Telegraph Department maintained its position as the greatest consumer of printed forms (11,223,522 valued at Rs. 29,883·99), followed, as usual, very closely by the Railway (10,053,670 valued at Rs. 23,676·46). The Medical Department had over 2¼ million valued at Rs. 8,319·82, and the Registration Department over 2 millions valued at Rs. 18,447·47.

The details in Appendix II. exhibit the usual fluctuations in individual Departments. The total of 37,221,951 forms, valued (according to the rates of issue) at Rs. 147,879·64, exhibits an increase of over 8 millions over 1904 (29,077,004) and in value (Rs. 147,879·64) of Rs. 33,573·62.

The average cost per thousand forms in 1905 works out as Rs. 3·05 as compared with Rs. 3·04 in 1904. Paper alone cost Re. 1·85, thus leaving the cost of printing Re. 1·20, as compared with Re. 1·26 in 1904, and 99 cents in 1903.

There was a large increase in line-ruling, nearly 4¾ million forms, involving nearly 12½ million rulings, having been ruled at a cost of Rs. 3,017·30 or 24·31 cents per 1,000 rulings, compared with 26·21 cents per 1,000 in 1904.

The number of forms perforated was 1,256,930, an increase of 169,386 over the previous year.

Cards, envelopes, and letter paper to the number of 73,981 were embossed in gold or colours with the royal arms, &c.

During the year 71 printed forms were added to the standard files and 59 were amended and 39 cancelled. The number of authorized forms in use now is about 4,000 : the majority are stereotyped, some are electrotyped, a comparatively few being kept "standing" in type.

The following is a summary of most of the preceding figures :—

| 1904. | | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| 29,077,004 | Number of Printed Forms issued | 37,221,951 |
| Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
| 36,718 26 | Printing charges | 44,694 74 |
| 51,947 60 | Cost of paper | 68,930 63 |
| 88,665 86 | Total cost of Printed Forms | 113,625 37 |
| 114,306 2 | Value at Office Price List rates | 147,879 64 |
| 25,640 16 | Nominal profit | 34,254 27 |

*The cost of the following is included in the value of the Printed Forms :*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,332,422 | Number of forms ruled | 4,721,489 |
| 8,834,653 | Number of rulings involved | 12,409,578 |
| Rs. 2,215·54 | Cost | Rs. 3,017·30 |
| 26·21 cents | Average cost per 1,000 rulings | 24·31 cents |
| 1,087,544 | Number of forms perforated | 1,256,930 |
| 28,203 | Cards, envelopes, and letter paper embossed | 73,981 |

The following return giving the number of "impressions" taken at machines and presses during the last five years shows at a glance the growth of work in the Machine Department, he "impressions" taken in 1905 (19,787,019) being the largest ever recorded :—

| Year. | Number of "Formes" made ready. | Average Impressions taken of each. | Average Impressions taken Daily. | | | Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | At Machines. | At Presses. | Total. | At Machines. | At Presses. | Total. |
| 1901 ... | 15,898 | 1,024 | 54,793 | 936 | 55,729 | 15,999,402 | 273,354 | 16,272,756 |
| 1902 ... | 18,707 | 925 | 57,451 | 2,226 | 59,677 | 16,660,937 | 645,543 | 17,306,480 |
| 1903 ... | 18,118 | 888 | 52,208 | 2,344 | 54,552 | 15,401,387 | 691,401 | 16,092,788 |
| 1904 ... | 17,313 | 905 | 50,679 | 2,444 | 53,123 | 14,940,428 | 721,016 | 15,661,444 |
| 1905 ... | 21,869 | 904 | 64,977 | 2,555 | 67,532 | 19,038,295 | 748,724 | 19,787,019 |

The outturn and cost of Jobwork in the last five years are thus summarized :—

| Year. | Printed Forms issued. | Cost of Paper alone. Rs. c. | Total Cost. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 ... | 35,959,384 ... | 65,833 28 ... | 99,853 3 |
| 1902 ... | 32,047,716 ... | 61,594 41 ... | 89,428 37 |
| 1903 ... | 29,839,270 ... | 52,990 27 ... | 82,147 20 |
| 1904 ... | 29,077,004 ... | 51,947 60 ... | 88,665 86 |
| 1905 ... | 37,221,951 ... | 68,930 63 ... | 113,625 37 |

## II.—MONOTYPE BRANCH.

As stated in the report for 1904, the late Mr. Skeen proceeded to India *viâ* Bombay on December 1, 1904, and returned *viâ* Calcutta on January 10 after inspecting the working of the Lanston Monotypes at the Government of India (Confidential) Monotype Press at Simla, and on his strong recommendation as to the efficiency of the Monotype, both as a type-casting and a type-composing machine, an installation of two keyboards and one caster was sanctioned and was received in February. In April, authority was obtained for two more machines, which were erected in June. In November, on Mr. Skeen furnishing satisfactory reports of the result of their working, a further supply of five machines, raising the Monotype installation to ten keyboards and eight casters, was sanctioned, the machines arriving in February of the present year.

Since the installation of these machines in the office many visitors have been attracted, including Their Excellencies the Governor and the Lieut.-Governor, but there are many who find it impossible to see the Monotype for themselves, and therefore perhaps a brief description of the machine with its methods of working may be interesting.

The Lanston Monotype Machine is constructed in two parts entirely separate from each other, viz., a keyboard and a type-setting or type-casting machine. The keyboard is in appearance somewhat similar to a type-writer, the action of the keys perforating a paper ribbon. There are three principal parts : a bank of keys, a series of punches, and a scale action. The depression of a key, whether representing roman or italic, capital letter or lower case, or a space, causes a perforation of the paper ribbon in such a manner that when the ribbon is transferred to the casting machine the perforations centre to the matrix of the character represented by the key depressed. A very ingenious contrivance allows of the line measurement required being altered as desired. Simultaneously with the pressing of a key an amount equal to the body width of the letter selected is charged to the machine, and in this way a line of matter is progressively perforated and charged until as the end of the line is approached the line scale shows at a glance the amount of space left, the operator thus seeing whether the next word or syllable is admissible to fill up the line. As the perforation of the line is in progress another part of the scale keeps account of the number of spaces used between words in the line and which are subject to variation in the justification of the line. On the top of the keyboard keys are two rows of justifying stops, and on completing the line the operator after ascertaining from his scale the necessary information as to the amount of additional space required, presses the key indicated by the scale and thereby causes the spaces to be cast thicker or thinner exactly as justification demands. As line after line is perforated the paper ribbon moves forward, unwinding from one spool, passing between the punches and re-winding upon another. When the work is completed the spool is lifted from the keyboard and taken to the casting machine.

The casting may be best described by an example. Take the line "The Government Printing Office, Ceylon." The machine would be adjusted by the holes made immediately after those representing the final quotation, and then the last type of the line (the final quotation) would be the first one cast ; thus, following the line in the reversed order, the full stop, "n," "o," "l," "y," "e," "C," would be cast and placed in the line in same order. The types as cast are ejected from the mould and placed in position in the line on the galley until the work is complete.

All the functions of the setting and casting machines are automatically governed by the holes in the paper ribbon, these holes differing only in location and in the combinations effected. These operations are carried on at a speed which, according to the skill of the operator, varies from 4,000 to 8,000 letters an hour on the keyboard, and according to the size of the type from 6,000 to 13,000 on the casting machine.

Having been in charge of this branch from the start, I have pleasure in reporting that the machines have proved of great utility and have required very little attention, the type cast being well formed and as perfect in face and body as foundry-made types, and as the work of this Department is principally bookwork the machines are eminently suitable.

The total number of ens cast during the year amounted to 17,426,994, weighing 31,236 lb., whilst in addition 2,643 lb. of type were cast for use in the Jobbing Department and for correcting purposes. The total cost, as per statement on page 2, was Rs. 5,415·41, working out at 28·64 cents per 1,000 ens, after deducting cost of producing the type for case (Rs. 422·35), as compared with 29 cents per 1,000 ens paid for hand labour.

Whether the very sanguine expectations of the late Government Printer as to the great saving in cost of work done on these machines as compared with native hand labour will ever be realized cannot yet be definitely proved, as one machine only was at work for ten months and two for five months during 1905. We certainly have gained three great advantages : (1) of being able to obtain a perfectly new "face" of type for all new works ; (2) that confidential work entrusted to the monotype for execution passes through fewer hands, thereby minimizing the risk of "leakage "; and (3) that shortage of type—an occurrence that was very frequent in this office—is now a thing of the past.

Should further experience prove that as a mere type-setter the machines cannot compete in cost with native hand labour, I should still feel inclined to agree with the Superintendent of the Government Press of Bengal, who, in reporting on the Monotype Press at Simla, sums up his remarks as follows : "I think it may be taken as proved that if it can be shown that the monotypes can work at a cost approximating to the cost of hand composition in India, *or even at a slightly higher cost*, the experiment may be considered successful."

The thanks of this office are due to Mr. R. C. Elliott, one of the Lanston Monotype Corporation's most expert officials, who came out to instal the first machine and instruct the operators and casters in the working of the machines, and who remained, without any charge to this Government, to supervise the work for over twelve months. His work was of a most thorough nature, and the installation, as far as the working goes, has been an unqualified success.

## III.—STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

The details of stamped stationery to the face value of Rs. 112,696·15 (Rs. 14,357·95 more than in 1904) supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps are as follows.

61,770 "service" post cards were issued to Public Departments, 2,160 stamps over-printed, and 178,500 Savings Bank labels supplied to the Postmaster-General.

Small booklets suitable for carrying in the pocket were issued for the first time in October. These booklets contain 24 stamps and are issued in two values, viz., 5 cents and 6 cents, the price of books and stamps being Re. 1·21 and Re. 1·45 respectively. A 5-cent local envelope of a commercial size was also introduced during the year.

| | Number supplied in 1905. | Bearing a Face Value of Rs. c. | Produced at a Cost of Rs. c. | Rate per 1,000. Rs. c. | Previous Rates. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-cent Local Post Cards... | 2,112,700 | 42,254 0 | 4,347 95 | 2 6 | 3·55 to 2·02 |
| 4-cent Reply Post Cards | 10,000 | 400 0 | 54 20 | 5 42 | 6·93 to 4·84 |
| 6-cent Foreign Post Cards | 15,000 | 900 0 | 50 93 | 3 40 | 4·11 to 3·16 |
| 12-cent Reply Post Cards | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5-cent Local Letter Cards | 102,180 | 5,109 0 | 472 61 | 4 63 | 11·81 to 4·00 |
| 6-cent Foreign Letter Cards | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10-cent Reply Letter Cards | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2½-cent District Envelopes | 50,050 | 1,251 25 | 231 89 | 4 63 | 5·23 to 3·00 |
| 5-cent Local Envelopes ... | 333,540 | 18,344 70 | 1,724 62 | 5 17 | 6·93 to 5·35 |
| 5-cent Local Envelopes (commercial size) | 24,920 | 1,495 20 | 186 58 | 7 49 | — |
| 6-cent Foreign Envelopes | 15,000 | 975 0 | 78 12 | 5 21 | 6·60 to 5·98 |
| 2-cent Printed Matter Wrappers | 1,941,600 | 38,832 0 | 2,168 55 | 1 12 | 1·53 to 1·07 |
| 5-cent Printed Matter Wrappers | 62,700 | 3,135 0 | 118 94 | 1 90 | 2·37 to 1·57 |
| Cost of "Service" Post Cards (61,770) Rs. 126·57 ; overprinting (2,160) Revenue stamps and of Savings Bank (178,500) Rs. 55·56 ... | | | 182 13 | | |
| Total ... | 4,667,690 | 112,696 15 | 9,616 52 | | |
| Corresponding Totals for 1904 | 4,145,230 | 98,338 20 | 8,419 40 | | |

The supplies to the Stamp Office during the last five years have been as follows :—

| Year. | Items. | Face Value. Rs. c. | Cost. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 3,954,595 | 142,865 42 | 8,580 69 |
| 1902 | 3,632,910 | 99,075 22 | 6,996 6 |
| 1903 | 3,839,308 | 103.194 63 | 7,954 70 |
| 1904 | 4,145,230 | 98,338 20 | 8,419 40 |
| 1905 | 4,667,690 | 112,696 15 | 9,616 52 |

It is estimated that since this branch of work was first undertaken locally in 1892 the saving to the Colony has been about Rs. 14,000 a year.

## IV.—RAILWAY TICKET BRANCH.

Over 4¾ million passenger tickets were furnished to the Railway Department in 1905. The cost per thousand tickets shows an appreciable decrease of 4¾ cents.

The following figures show the output and cost of tickets for the last five years :—

| Year. | Tickets supplied. | Tickets overprinted. | Impressions involved. | Cost of Printing.* Rs. c. | Cost per 1,000 Tickets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 3,607,797 | 872,809 | 8.102,703 | 1,083 28 | 26¾ cents |
| 1902 | 4,362,841 | 214,638 | 8,961,370 | 1,187 24 | 26½ ,, |
| 1903 | 3,872,463 | 319,048 | 8,100,059 | 1,053 50 | 26 ,, |
| 1904 | 4,074,098 | 33,023 | 8,191,369 | 1,139 43 | 27¾ ,, |
| 1905 | 4,796,285 | 132,750 | 9,743,771 | 1,151 7 | 23 |

* The cardboard tickets are supplied by the Railway.

## V.—THE BINDERY.

The annually increasing cost and outturn of this Branch continued under Mr. J. Lambert's supervision. The expenditure for 1905 was Rs. 19,570·82, being Rs. 1,446·89 more than in the previous year, giving a profit (allowing for work executed without charge) of Rs. 6,515·87.

The following table summarizes the work of the last two years :—

| 1904. | | | *Expended.* | 1905. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | c. | | | Rs. | c. |
| 11,533 | 13 | ... In labour* | ... | 12,240 | 25 |
| 6,590 | 80 | ... In materials | ... | 7,330 | 57 |
| 18,123 | 93 | | | 19,570 | 82 |
| 19,653 | 47 | ... Recoveries | ... | 23,923 | 69 |
| 4,066 | 3 | ... Work executed free of charge | ... | 2,163 | 0 |
| 23,719 | 50 | | | 26,086 | 69 |
| 5,595 | 57 | ... Profit | ... | 6,515 | 87 |

* Includes Personal Emoluments and Exchange Compensation : 1904 Rs. 2,666·17 ; 1905 Rs. 2,772·39.

| 1904. | *Outturn of Work.* | | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,347 | ... Full Bound | Leather ... | 4,535 |
| 1,143 | | Cloth ... | 2,891 |
| 404 | ... Half Bound | Cloth ... | 448 |
| 7,669 | | Paper ... | 7,277 |
| 1,440 | ... Limp | Cloth ... | 1,823 |
| 4,019 | | Paper(cloth-lined) | 7,256 |
| 10,740 | ... Stiff Covers | Paper on boards... | 30,410 |
| 173,143 | ... Wire-stitched in Paper Wrappers | | 172,093 |
| 48,562 | ... *Gazettes* wire-stitched | ... | 39,542 |
| 249,467 | | | 266,275 |
| | *Miscellaneous.* | | |
| 18,231 | ... Blocks of forms mounted | ... | 7,820 |
| 23,425 | ... Envelopes made | ... | 56,700 |
| 9,375 | ... Printed forms cloth-lined | ... | 12,358 |
| 140,453 | ... Other miscellaneous work | ... | 218,276 |
| 1,248,351 | ... Impressions at hand paging and numbering machines | ... | 1,556,130 |

Full, half, limp, and stiff-cover bound books give a total of 54,640 against 27,762 in the preceding year. Details for Departments are given in Appendix III.

The following summary shows the work and its cost for the last five years :—

| Year. | Books bound. | Books Thread- or Wire-stitched. | Miscellaneous Work. | Expenditure. Rs. c. | Profit. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 29,116 | 177,859 | 300,430 | 17,320 66 | 3,081 50 |
| 1902 | 34,724 | 249,560 | 169,764 | 15,181 65 | 7,868 98 |
| 1903 | 30,109 | 213,982 | 183,781 | 13,141 22 | 5,658 44 |
| 1904 | 27,762 | 221,705 | 140,453 | 18,123 93 | 5,595 57 |
| 1905 | 54,640 | 211,635 | 218,276 | 19,570 82 | 6,515 87 |

The profits which have accrued to Government since the Bindery was started twenty years ago in 1885 (the prices charged being less than previously paid when each Public Department made its own arrangements) are estimated to amount to over Rs. 61,000.

## VI.—THE FOUNDRY.

The Foundry expenditure was Rs. 2,554·33, or Rs. 856·96 below 1904 :—

| 1904. | | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 1,237·50 | ... Stereotyping ... | Rs. 1,332·21 |
| Rs. 1,002·44 | ... Type-casting ... | Rs. 490·45 |
| Rs. 414·55 | ... Leads and Furniture... | Rs. 502·51 |
| Rs. 756·80 | ... Engraving ... | — |
| — | ... Electrotyping ... | Rs. 229·16 |
| Rs. 3,411·29 | | Rs. 2,554·33 |

| 1904. | | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 2,101·12 | ... Labour ... | Rs. 1,475·47 |
| Rs. 1,310·17 | ... Materials ... | Rs. 1,078·86 |
| Rs. 3,411·29 | | Rs. 2,554·33 |

*Stereotyping.*—The plates cast show an increase in number of 584 over 1904, while the cost per pound works out at 34·50 cents compared with 32·13 cents :—

| 1904. No. of Plates cast. | Weight. lb. | Cost. Rs. | c. | | 1905. No. of Plates cast. | Weight. lb. | Cost. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 698 | 795 | 255 | 49 | ... Bookwork ... | 546 | 986 | 340 | 17 |
| 2,679 | 3,053 | 982 | 1 | ... Jobwork ... | 3,415 | 2,871 | 992 | 4 |
| 3,377 | 3,848 | 1,237 | 50 | | 3,961 | 3,857 | 1,332 | 21 |

*Typecasting.*—A decrease appears in the weight cast, due to the introduction of the Monotype installation and the less need of supplying "sorts," while the cost per pound shows a slight increase of 1·63 cent :—

| Year. | Type cast. lb. | Cost. Rs. c. Cents. | Value, allowing for old Metal utilized. Rs. c. Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | 2,277 | 1,002 44 = 44·02 per lb. | 1,139 24 = 50·03 per lb. |
| 1905 | 1,260 | 490 45 = 38·88 per lb. | 651 1 = 51·66 per lb. |

*Leads and Metal Furniture.*—The outturn in 1905 shows an increase of 633 lb., the cost per pound being slightly lower, 15·50 cents as against 15·80 cents in 1904 :—

| lb. | 1904. | Cost.* | | lb. | 1905. | Cost.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | Labour ... | Rs. 272·79 | ... Thin (8 to pica) leads ... | 114 | Labour ... | Rs. 373·26 |
| 2,028 | Materials ... | Rs. 141·76 | ... Thick (4 to pica) leads ... | 2,477 | Materials ... | Rs. 129·25 |
| 62 | | | ... Long primer clumps ... | 377 | | |
| 450 | | Rs. 414·55 | ... 2,3, and 4-m metal furniture | 274 | | Rs. 502·51 |
| 2,609 | = 15·80 cents per pound. | | | 3,242 | = 15·50 cents per pound. | |

* Value of old metal not included.

*Electrotyping.*—A sum of Rs. 229·16 was spent in wages, repairing plant, and purchase of materials, but no work was produced during the year. This branch, started as an experiment in 1895, has not proved a success, the total outturn for the ten years being only 48,346 square inches of finished electros, produced at a cost of Rs. 2,966·29. The impossibility of securing a man locally who can look after, and is competent to manage the numerous difficult operations involved, and for which in Europe several trained and expert men are required, seems to be the cause of the failure. Recently I have had to dispense with the services of the man who has been working for the past twelve months, trying to make himself competent, but who has not turned out a success.

*Engraving.*—As this branch has considerably increased, due mainly to the great demands made by the Land Settlement Department for plans to accompany notices published in the *Gazette*, it was from January, 1905, separated from the Foundry. The cost, Rs. 1,101·83, being Rs. 345·03 in excess of 1904. 796 plans were produced in addition to general miscellaneous work.

The following table summarizes the work of the Foundry for the past five years :—

| Year. | Total Foundry Expenditure. | Stereotyping. | | Electrotyping. | | Type-casting. | | Leads and Metal Furniture. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weight of Plates cast. | Cost per lb. | Square inches. | Cost per sq. in. | Quantity cast. | Cost per lb. | Weight cast. | Cost per lb. |
| | Rs. c. | lb. | Cents. | | Cents. | lb. | Cents. | lb. | Cents. |
| 1901 ... | 3,003 97 | 3,590 | 29·92 | — | — | 3,297 | 50·08 | 3,407 | 13·53 |
| 1902 ... | 3,204 1 | 4,046 | 28·87 | — | — | 1,714* | 51·38 | 4,800 | 13·59 |
| 1903 ... | 3,585 58 | 3,345 | 31·60 | — | — | 2,445 | 53·41 | 4,269 | 13·96 |
| 1904 ... | 3,411 29 | 3,848 | 32·13 | — | — | 2,277 | 50·03 | 2,609 | 15·80 |
| 1905 ... | 2,554 33 | 3,857 | 34·50 | — | — | 1,260 | 51·66 | 3,242 | 15·50 |

* Work was temporarily stopped owing to matrices and moulds having to be returned to England to be re-adjusted.

## VII.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

The outlay on Plant and Material, including the cost of repairs to machinery (which under the head of Casual Expenses has in Section I. been treated as a working expense) and the expenditure in the Foundry, was Rs. 34,128·39, or Rs. 21,313·51 more than in 1904 :—

| 1904. Rs. c. | | | 1905. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10,805 79 | ... | Standing Plant and Machinery ... ... | 32,602 98 |
| 1,111 69 | ... | Type ... ... ... | 490 45 |
| 618 94 | ... | Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture ... ... | 713 57 |
| 12,536 42 | | | 33,807 0 |
| 278 46 | ... | *Add*—Repairs to Machinery under "Casual Expenses" | 321 39 |
| Rs. 12,814 88 | | | Rs. 34,128 39 |

*Standing Plant and Material.*—The principal items were :—(1) The special plant in connection with the installation of the Lanston Monotype composing machines, including fittings and accessories, Rs. 31,808·50; (2) Royle's Router Cutters, Rs. 101·62; (3) Office telephones, Rs. 240·93.

*Type.*—The sum of Rs. 490·45 was for type cast in the Foundry.

*Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture.*—Ordinary brass rule (imported) cost Rs. 211·06, and leads and furniture cast in the Foundry Rs. 502·51.

## VIII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to Revenue in 1905, including the sales at the Government Record Office of publications supplied by this Office, were as follows :—

| 1904. Rs. | c. | | | 1905. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,574 | 0 | ... | Subscriptions to and sales of *Gazette* ... | 2,437 | 75 |
| 5,668 | 72 | ... | Unofficial advertisements in *Gazette* ... | 10,737 | 52 |
| 3,747 | 50 | ... | Advertisements of Fiscals' sales ... ... | 3,819 | 0 |
| 1,144 | 0 | ... | Subscription to *New Law Reports* ... | 1,568 | 0 |
| 68 | 25 | ... | Sales of *Supreme Court Circular* ... ... | 82 | 75 |
| 776 | 25 | ... | Sales of Sheet Almanacs, Stamp Vendors' Forms, &c. | 785 | 76 |
| 547 | 75 | ... | Sale of St. Louis Exhibition Handbook ... | 632 | 19 |
| 27 | 50 | ... | Sale of Paris Exhibition Handbook ... | 0 | 75 |
| 21 | 97 | ... | Sales of Unserviceable Articles ... ... | 500 | 40 |
| 167 | 44 | ... | Mulcts for absence without leave ... ... | 133 | 89 |
| 1,332 | 16 | ... | Profit on Printing executed for payment ... | 194 | 51 |
| 3,199 | 50 | ... | Profit on Binding (amount brought to account during the year)* ... ... ... | 4,010 | 85 |
| 19,275 | 4 | | Sales at Record Office of books, Ordinances, regula- | 24,903 | 37 |
| 6,167 | 35 | ... | tions, &c., supplied by Government Printer ... | 5,410 | 41 |
| Rs. 25,442 | 39 | | Rs. | 30,313 | 78 |

* For the actual profit of each year see Section V.

Recoveries on account of printing and binding executed for Paying Departments and Road Committees, Local Boards, private individuals, &c., the cost of which is charged to "Advance" instead of to "Vote," amounted to Rs. 71,748·73 against Rs. 66,994·24 in 1904:—

| 1904. Rs. | c. | | | | 1905. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *On Printing Account.* | | | |
| 27,780 | 90 | ... | Railway Department ... | ... | 23,585 | 10 |
| 2,930 | 37 | ... | Commissioner of Stamps ... | ... | 2,969 | 68 |
| 785 | 97 | ... | Medical Department (Estates Branch) | ... | 4,064 | 17 |
| 42 | 80 | ... | Post Office ... ... | ... | 54 | 25 |
| 2,988 | 0 | ... | Public Instruction Department ... | ... | 3,966 | 99 |
| 3,216 | 18 | ... | Other Government Departments ... | ... | 3,074 | 1 |
| 2,737 | 64 | ... | Registration Department ... | ... | 4,160 | 17 |
| 3,550 | 73 | ... | Road Committees ... | ... | 3,171 | 1 |
| 1,205 | 66 | ... | Municipal Councils and Local Boards, &c. | ... | 1,671 | 85 |
| 3,240 | 85 | ... | Private parties ... ... | ... | 3,131 | 35 |
| 48,479 | 10 | | | | 49,848 | 58 |
| | | | *On Binding Account.* | | | |
| 17,464 | 83 | ... | Government Departments ... | ... | 20,803 | 57 |
| 705 | 44 | ... | Other public bodies ... | ... | 765 | 77 |
| 344 | 87 | ... | Private parties ... ... | ... | 330 | 81 |
| Rs. 66,994 | 24 | | | Rs. | 71,748 | 73 |

## IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of men on the roll on December 31, 1905, was 287, 13 less than on the last day of 1904:—

| 1904. | | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Government Printer and Assistants ... | 4 |
| 1 | Binding Superintendent ... | 1 |
| 8 | Readers and revisers ... | 8 |
| 2 | Foremen ... | 2 |
| 10 | Clerks ... ... | 10 |
| 1 | Storekeeper ... | 1 |
| 1 | Machine-room clerk ... | 1 |
| 95 | Compositors ... | 67 |
| 27 | Do. apprentices | 28 |
| — | Monotype operators and casters | 7 |
| 26 | Machine-minders and pressmen | 26 |
| 35 | Machine and press apprentices and boys | 36 |
| 3 | Ticket printers and counters | 4 |
| 12 | Warehouse men and boys | 12 |
| 12 | Line-rulers and boys ... | 12 |
| 40 | Binders and binding boys | 43 |
| 6 | Stereotypers, typecasters, &c. | 5 |
| 3 | Engravers ... | 3 |
| — | Electrotyper ... | 1 |
| 1 | Rollermaker and liftman | 1 |
| 3 | Engine attendant and firemen | 3 |
| 2 | Peons ... ... | 2 |
| 1 | Cooly ... ... | 2 |
| 7 | Office boys ... | 8 |
| 300 | | 287 |

Mr. H. C. Cottle, Assistant Government Printer, was absent from the Island on leave from November 6.

Two appointments to the Permanent Staff were made during the year: Compositor B. C. Fernando to Division A, and Machine Minder K. Gabriel Perera to Division B.

Two retirements on pension have to be recorded for the year: Mr. C. Vandersay, Compositor, on May 7, after twenty-three years' service, and Mr. J. Boteju, Warehouseman, on October 11, after twenty-one years' service.

On January 31 Mr. James Alwis, a machine minder of this Department, left the Island to take up the appointment of Machine Foreman in the Singapore Government Printing Works; and on December 2 Mr. J. Dias left for the Federated Malay States as Stereotyper at the Government Office at Kuala Lumpur.

On October 11 Government, I am pleased to record, sanctioned a scheme, proposed by the late Government Printer, whereby the clerical staff of this office was (1) recognized as a distinct Clerical Branch; (2) a gradation of salaries was provided for; and (3) some slight immediate benefit was given to those concerned. The sanctioning of this scheme has provided settled prospects for men whose position was not previously officially recognized, and has given great satisfaction to a body of clerks whose duties—never light, and often onerous—I am glad to say are always cheerfully and efficiently carried out.

Excluding extra time worked by the Government Printer and his Assistants, who receive commuted allowances, there were 42,248 hours of overtime (as compared with 36,042 in 1904) registered during the year, viz., 1,821 in the Reading Department, 36,046 in the Composing Department, 12,749 in the Machine and Press Department, 3,405 in the Warehouse, 10,701 in the Bindery, 544 in the Monotype Department, 1,076 among the Line-rulers, 341 in the Foundry, and 1,385 in the Counting House. There is no special allowance for overtime, each hour worked being paid for only at the ordinary rate of one-seventh of a day's pay.

The fines levied in 1905 amounted to Rs. 220·90, against Rs. 293·78 in 1904; of this amount Rs. 133·89, inflicted on account of absence without leave, was credited to revenue, and the balance (Rs. 87·01) handed over to the Provident Fund of this Office under the authority of Government dated *May 11, 1905.*

The cash transactions of 1905 amounted to Rs. 425,361·86, against Rs. 343,981·54 in 1904. The number of queries raised by the Auditor-General on the accounts of the Office was five only.

Letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer in the course of the year numbered 10,289, while 2,982 were despatched in addition to 8,531 advice notes. As the latter are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of receipts for payments (1,667) and papers constantly passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 30,333 as against 28,589 in 1904.

The cash expenditure on postage during 1905 was Rs. 288·75.

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the twelve months was nearly 222 tons, against 179¼ tons in 1904. Of this, 1,281 packages weighing 29 tons were sent to their destination through the agency of the Government Stores, and 7,250 parcels weighing 11 tons were distributed by the Post Office, the balance of 182 tons having been delivered by carts and coolies to Departments in Colombo.

648 orders for advertisements (against 772 in 1904) were forwarded to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer, who secures to each newspaper an equal share of the Government advertising; of these, 222 (against 372 in 1904) were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

Appendix IV. affords a resumé of the expenditure, outturn of work in each Branch of the Office, cash transactions, &c., for the last thirty-six years.

The following statement illustrates at a glance the growth of work during the past two decades:—

| | Employés. | Expenditure. | Pages of Book-work printed. | Size of *Gazette*. | Forms printed. | Books bound. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1885** | 176 | Rs. 113,863·25 | 10,941 | 4,176 pages | 15,439,298 | Nil |
| **1895** | 185 | Rs. 147,378·70 | 15,126 | 4,655 pages | 17,455,460 | 104,095 |
| **1905** | 287 | Rs. 267,538·34 | 29,807 | 11,456 pages | 37,221,951 | 266,275 |

| | Railway Tickets printed. | Value of Stampwork printed. | Type, Stereotypes, &c., cast. | Cash Recoveries. | Cash Transactions. | Letters, &c. dealt with. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1885** | 275,078 | Nil | 6,000 | Rs. 2,668·22 | —* | —* |
| **1895** | 4,457,334 | Rs. 129,683·67 | 8,817 | Rs. 67,796·42 | Rs. 235,776·07 | 18,187 |
| **1905** | 4,796,285 | Rs. 112,696·15 | 8,359 | Rs. 102,062·51 | Rs. 425,361·86 | 30,333 |

* Figures not available.

*The Provident Fund.*—Membership of the Provident Fund (managed by a committee elected by the subscribers) is compulsory on all daily paid and piecework employés, and optional for others. It provides for loans, with and without interest, in cases of sickness and distress, and gratuities (1) to men retiring on account of ill-health or old age, (2) to widows and families on the death of members, such gratuities being met by special calls. The contributions recovered from the 357 members on the roll during the Fund's financial year 1904–1905, which closed on June 30, amounted to Rs. 3,166. Loans to the extent of Rs. 10,743 were granted during the year, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,263·24 were refunded to those who left the Office, while one death gratuity (Rs. 100) and three retiring allowances (Rs. 250 each) were paid. The working expenses absorbed Rs. 245 only. A dividend of 4½ per cent. was declared, disposing of Rs. 1,069·40 out of a profit of Rs. 1,430·03. The amount standing to the credit of members on June 30, 1905, was Rs. 24,833·90; this on 31st December had increased to Rs. 26,292·90.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, September 29, 1906.

H. M. RICHARDS,
Acting Government Printer.

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2(1)06

## APPENDIX I. — BOOKWORK.

### Number of Pages of Bookwork printed during 1905, and the Cost incurred.

| NAME OF WORK. [* = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*] | Pages. Composed. | Pages. Reprinted from Stereos. | Copies printed | Printing Charges, inclusive of Superintendence. | Cost of Paper. | Total Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| *Above Foolscap Folio in size.* | | | | | | |
| Ceylon Sheet Almanac, 1906 ... ... | 1 | — | 14,885 | 199 81 | 356 99 | 556 80 |
| Railway Time and Fare Tables, &c. ... ... | 1 | — | 5,000 | 43 52 | 113 52 | 157 4 |
| | 2 | — | — | 243 33 | 470 51 | 713 84 |
| *Foolscap Folio.* | | | | | | |
| Government Gazette, with supplements (Fridays) and The Hue and Cry (Tuesdays and Fridays) ... | 11,456 | — | 590 | 32,773 71 | 6,902 14 | 39,675 85 |
| Post Office Daily List (with supplement)... ... | 1,268 | — | 315 | 1,407 90 | 476 92 | 1,884 82 |
| Ceylon Blue Book, 1904 ... ... ... | 826 | — | 216 | 2,182 91 | 856 65 | 3,039 56 |
| † Ceylon Administration Reports, 1904 ... ... | 1,120 | — | 270 | 5,170 26 | 1,832 76 | 7,003 2 |
| * Sessional Papers (Session of 1904) ... ... | 469 | — | 290 | 3,264 5 | 1,333 38 | 4,597 43 |
| † Do. (Session of 1905) ... ... | 330 | — | 290 | 1,023 82 | 74 38 | 1,098 20 |
| Reprints of Sessional Papers ... ... | 48 | — | 100 | 60 57 | 10 8 | 70 65 |
| Supply Estimates, 1906 ... ... ... | 186 | — | 100 | 1,277 14 | 70 75 | 1,347 89 |
| Supplementary Supply Estimates, 1905 ... ... | 32 | — | 70 | 152 75 | 21 81 | 174 56 |
| * Papers for Annual Conference of Government Agents ... | 32 | — | 100 | 145 9 | 9 40 | 154 49 |
| * Alphabetical List of Villages in Uva ... ... | 32 | — | 250 | 110 61 | 52 11 | 162 72 |
| Waste Lands Settlement Reports ... ... | 216 | — | 20 | 741 56 | 66 64 | 808 20 |
| Departmental Regulations, Lists, &c. ... ... | 196 | — | — | 406 62 | 43 65 | 450 27 |
| Seniority Lists ... ... ... | 80 | — | — | 174 84 | 24 58 | 199 42 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 459 | — | — | 2,978 43 | 285 88 | 3,264 31 |
| | 16,750 | — | — | 51,870 26 | 12,061 13 | 63,931 39 |
| *Demy 4to.* | | | | | | |
| * †Register of Books printed in Ceylon (reprint from Gazette) ... ... ... ... | [24] | — | 50 | 20 24 | 6 33 | 26 57 |
| * Headmen's Act Book (Sinhalese) ... ... | 14 | — | 1,500 | 114 45 | 69 45 | 183 90 |
| Do. do. (Tamil) ... ... | 47 | — | 1,000 | 175 43 | 63 14 | 238 57 |
| Final Report on the Ceylon Exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition ... ... ... ... | 140 | — | 400 | 613 30 | 176 70 | 790 0 |
| * Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Tables ... | 24 | — | 100 | 51 84 | 6 23 | 58 7 |
| | 225 | — | — | 975 26 | 321 85 | 1,297 11 |
| *Royal 8vo.* | | | | | | |
| Bills in Council ... ... ... | 155 | — | — | 759 40 | 59 39 | 818 79 |
| Legislative Enactments, Vol. IV., Part V., 1904–05 ... | 60 | — | 700 | 78 63 | 26 59 | 105 22 |
| Reprints of Ordinances ... ... ... | 284 | — | — | 275 23 | 306 59 | 581 82 |
| * New Law Reports, Vol. VIII. ... ... | 284 | — | 500 | 699 80 | 120 68 | 820 48 |
| * Epitome of Proclamations, Notifications, &c., 1904 ... | 24 | — | 100 | 227 9 | 12 62 | 239 71 |
| † Do. Do. 1905 ... | 79 | — | 100 | 37 72 | 1 21 | 38 93 |
| Government Circulars of 1904 ... ... | 140 | — | 400 | 386 61 | 42 60 | 429 21 |
| Railway Working Time Tables ... ... | 126 | — | 2,000 | 311 5 | 76 66 | 387 71 |
| Railway Weekly Working Notices ... ... | 708 | — | 800 | 1,570 72 | 490 2 | 2,060 74 |
| * C. G. R. Book of Fares and Rates ... ... | 4 | — | — | 25 9 | — | 25 9 |
| * C. G. R. Accounts Instruction Book ... ... | 52 | — | 750 | 107 97 | 50 51 | 158 48 |
| * Appendix to Railway Working Time Tables ... | 76 | — | 750 | 94 62 | 74 86 | 169 48 |
| * Mahasadda Niti, a Pali Grammar ... ... | 32 | — | 500 | 147 84 | 15 36 | 163 20 |
| Medical College Calendar, 1905–1906 ... ... | 86 | — | 500 | 112 99 | 33 76 | 146 75 |
| Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya ... | 170 | — | 265 | 437 11 | 37 85 | 474 96 |
| Spolia Zeylanica: edited by the Director, Colombo Museum | 292 | — | 350 | 381 26 | 57 51 | 438 77 |
| * Guide to the Colombo Museum ... ... | 40 | — | 1,000 | 140 91 | 194 55 | 335 46 |
| † Mukhamatta Dipaniya: a Pali Tika on the Kachchayana (reprint) ... ... ... ... | 40 | — | — | 106 99 | 12 83 | 119 82 |
| Indexes of Registers of Deeds affecting Lands: ... | | | | | | |
| Galle District ... ... ... | 2,952 | — | 25 | 3,094 34 | 335 12 | 3,429 46 |
| Kurunegala District ... ... | 896 | — | 25 | | | |
| Ceylon Monthly Customs Returns ... ... | 2,158 | — | 75 | 1,894 60 | 117 80 | 2,012 40 |
| Code for Aided Schools, 1905 (Sinhalese) ... ... | 30 | — | 1,000 | 100 55 | 15 61 | 116 16 |
| Do. (Tamil) ... ... | 32 | — | 500 | 105 35 | 7 23 | 112 58 |
| Practical Physiological Chemistry ... ... | 84 | — | 100 | 216 26 | 6 38 | 222 64 |
| Price List of Government Stores ... ... | 94 | — | 850 | 269 81 | 57 47 | 327 28 |
| Examination Papers ... ... ... | 235 | — | — | 523 99 | 17 73 | 541 72 |
| Departmental Manuals, &c. ... ... ... | 252 | — | — | 955 89 | 26 65 | 982 54 |
| | 9,385 | — | — | 13,061 82 | 2,197 58 | 15,259 40 |

## APPENDIX I. — BOOKWORK—*contd.*

| NAME OF WORK. [* = *Brought forward.* † = *Unfinished.*] | Pages. Composed. | Pages. Reprinted from Stereos. | Copies printed | Printing Charges, inclusive of Superintendence. | Cost of Paper. | Total Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Demy 8vo.* | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Ceylon Civil List, 1905 ... ... ... | 272 | — | 400 | 364 26 | 72 52 | 436 78 |
| Ceylon Post Office Guide, 1905 ... ... | 254 | — | 800 | 496 90 | 150 45 | 647 35 |
| Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: *Vol. XVIII., No. 55, 1904 ... | 48 | — | 500 | 305 56 | 56 84 | 362 40 |
| Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: †Vol. XVIII., No. 56, 1905 ... | — | — | — | 24 34 | 0 58 | 24 92 |
| Circulars of the Royal Botanic Gardens ... ... | 239 | — | 1,500 | 458 42 | 181 65 | 640 7 |
| *† The Mahawansa (reprint of the original Pali) ... | 144 | — | 250 | 263 48 | 20 37 | 283 85 |
| * Rev. C. Carter's Revision of the Old Testament in Sinhalese | 232 | — | 2,000 | 725 71 | — | 725 71 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 124 | — | — | 379 20 | 77 1 | 456 21 |
| | 1,313 | — | — | 3,017 87 | 559 42 | 3,577 29 |
| *Crown 8vo.* | | | | | | |
| * District Classification of Schools for 1905 ... | 40 | — | 350 | 134 20 | 8 4 | 142 24 |
| Primers and Reading Books for Public Instruction Dept.: | | | | | | |
| * Sinhalese First Book, New Series ... ... | — | — | — | 42 34 | — | 42 34 |
| Do. First Book, Old Series (47th edition) ... | — | 80 | 54,000 | 318 30 | 959 14 | 1,277 44 |
| Do. First Standard Reader (34th edition) ... | — | 32 | 16,000 | 73 57 | 210 55 | 284 12 |
| Do. Second do. (26th edition) ... | — | 136 | 20,000 | 207 62 | 495 7 | 702 69 |
| Do. Third do. (41st edition) ... | — | 76 | 12,000 | 130 18 | 245 83 | 376 1 |
| Do. Fourth do. (34th edition) ... | — | 104 | 5,000 | 92 52 | 185 0 | 277 52 |
| Do. Fifth do. (41st edition) ... | — | 120 | 3,000 | 73 6 | 128 88 | 201 94 |
| Do. Sixth do. (12th edition) ... | — | 128 | 2,000 | 62 57 | 100 54 | 163 11 |
| Do. Seventh do. (18th edition) ... | — | 88 | 1,000 | 29 18 | 32 77 | 61 95 |
| Do. Eighth do. (12th edition) ... | — | 106 | 1,000 | 39 37 | 39 78 | 79 15 |
| A History of Ceylon (Sinhalese), 8th edition ... | — | 248 | 1,000 | 78 45 | 88 61 | 167 6 |
| Sinhalese-English Grammar ... .. | — | 82 | 1,000 | 32 50 | 34 50 | 67 0 |
| Guide to Colombo (6th edition) ... .... | 204 | — | 1,500 | 142 14 | 20 77 | 162 91 |
| Sinhalese Hymnal ... ... ... | 20 | 192 | 1,000 | 112 86 | 69 72 | 182 58 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 54 | — | — | 184 57 | 17 21 | 201 78 |
| | 318 | 1,392 | | 1,753 43 | 2,636 41 | 4,389 84 |
| *Foolscap 8vo.* | | | | | | |
| Constables' Manual ... ... ... | 60 | — | — | 38 29 | — | 38 29 |
| Railway Pocket Time Tables ... ... | 198 | — | — | 170 49 | 156 29 | 326 78 |
| Book of Genesis (Sinhalese) ... ... ... | 164 | — | — | 161 48 | — | 161 48 |
| | 422 | — | — | 370 26 | 156 29 | 526 55 |
| | 28,415 | 1,392 | — | 71,292 23 | 18,403 19 | 89,695 42 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 29,807‡ | | | | | |

Reduced to a common standard of foolscap folio = 22,651 pages.

## APPENDIX II.—JOBWORK.

### Statement showing the Number and Value of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments in 1905.

| DEPARTMENT. | No. of Forms. | Value. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| H. E. the Governor ... | 29,477 | 171 78 |
| Secretariat ... ... | 360,953 | 4,299 94 |
| —— Record Office ... | 48,191 | 465 3 |
| Treasury ... ... | 149,643 | 966 43 |
| Audit Office ... ... | 84,933 | 683 32 |
| Provincial Agencies (exclusive of Village Communities): | | |
| Western ... ... | 719,095 | 4,673 36 |
| Central ... ... | 251,643 | 2,458 54 |
| Northern ... ... | 278,543 | 1,918 18 |
| Southern ... ... | 396,994 | 3,265 84 |
| Eastern ... ... | 150,826 | 1,261 78 |
| North-Western ... | 313,395 | 2,930 76 |
| North-Central ... | 199,257 | 1,518 60 |
| Uva ... ... | 134,523 | 1,050 42 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... | 185,581 | 1,321 23 |
| *Road Committees: | | |
| Western Province ... | 465,231 | 1,005 50 |
| Central ,, ... | 159,152 | 411 94 |
| Northern ,, ... | 164,106 | 352 54 |
| Southern ,, ... | 186,538 | 520 53 |
| Eastern ,, ... | 77,751 | 170 71 |
| North-Western Province ... | 80,315 | 270 76 |
| North-Central ,, ... | 50,960 | 104 1 |
| Uva Province ... | 71,930 | 172 39 |
| Sabaragamuwa Province ... | 155,514 | 409 53 |
| Public Works (incl. Waterworks) | 530,850 | 3,747 94 |
| Irrigation Department ... | 136,213 | 892 62 |
| Survey ... ... | 266,839 | 1,903 37 |
| Customs: | | |
| Western Province ... | 415,632 | 1,617 99 |
| Northern ,, ... | 40,320 | 218 82 |
| Southern ,, ... | 64,950 | 75 56 |
| Eastern ,, ... | 15,620 | 102 3 |
| Masters Attendant: | | |
| Colombo ... ... | 39,445 | 163 65 |
| Galle ... ... | 6,341 | 37 67 |
| Post and Telegraphs ... | 11,223,522 | 29,883 99 |
| Public Instruction ... | 391,700 | 2,882 73 |
| Registration ... ... | 2,166,540 | 18,447 47 |
| Conservator of Forests ... | 126,012 | 938 26 |
| *Railway (including Railway Store) | 10,053,670 | 23,676 46 |
| *Railway Extensions ... | 16,850 | 123 46 |
| Medical { Civil Department ... | 1,499,599 | 5,961 85 |
| Medical { *Estates Branch ... | 798,650 | 2,357 97 |
| Government Stores ... ... | 170,889 | 1,140 63 |
| Botanic Gardens ... ... | 42,664 | 207 47 |
| *Archæological Commissioner ... | 594 | 8 50 |
| Museum ... ... | 7,685 | 28 78 |
| Loan Board ... ... | 3,025 | 19 93 |
| *Savings Bank ... ... | 18,990 | 81 76 |
| *Colombo Harbour Works ... | 26,836 | 80 97 |
| Superintendent, Patent Slip ... | 9,625 | 38 75 |
| Ceylon Volunteers ... | 54,985 | 526 18 |
| *Municipalities ... ... | 2,533 | 55 90 |
| *Local Boards ... ... | 180,912 | 933 4 |
| Settlement Officer, Waste Lands Ordinances ... ... | 146,922 | 1,469 34 |
| Ecclesiastical ... ... | 675 | 10 23 |
| *Widows' Pension Fund ... | 13,225 | 80 58 |
| *Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ... | 2,350 | 4 35 |
| Marine Biologist ... ... | 1,225 | 7 32 |
| *Colombo Drainage Works ... | 47,574 | 466 0 |
| Consulting Electrical Engineer ... | 1,062 | 3 66 |
| Government Dairy ... | 4,441 | 29 12 |
| Government Printer ... | 110,045 | 361 60 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 59,841 | 259 96 |
| | 33,413,312 | 129,240 3 |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS. | | |
| Police: | | |
| Inspector-General ... | 466,134 | 2,417 22 |
| Western Province ... | 77,823 | 700 46 |
| Central ,, ... | 100,079 | 1,013 45 |
| Northern ,, ... | 20,564 | 147 70 |
| Southern ,, ... | 61,835 | 403 84 |
| Carried forward ... | 34,139,747 | 133,922 70 |

| DEPARTMENT. | No. of Forms. | Value. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 34,139,747 | 133,922 70 |
| Police—*contd.* | | |
| Eastern Province ... | 14,753 | 149 5 |
| North-Western Province ... | 20,211 | 137 83 |
| North-Central ,, ... | 27,821 | 135 16 |
| Uva Province ... | 14,530 | 107 18 |
| Sabaragamuwa Province ... | 12,268 | 116 62 |
| Prisons ... ... | 158,822 | 1,615 54 |
| Supreme Court ... ... | 12,690 | 111 99 |
| Attorney-General... ... | 14,453 | 120 27 |
| Solicitor-General ... ... | 2,260 | 19 42 |
| District Courts: | | |
| Colombo ... ... | 15,622 | 107 80 |
| Galle ... ... | 10,700 | 74 81 |
| Jaffna ... ... | 8,234 | 67 62 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 9,357 | 57 39 |
| Kandy ... ... | 9,879 | 64 92 |
| Matara ... ... | 6,454 | 51 92 |
| District and Minor Courts: | | |
| Anuradhapura ... | 30,033 | 104 26 |
| Badulla ... ... | 24,806 | 111 61 |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 34,538 | 160 19 |
| Chilaw ... ... | 35,884 | 148 72 |
| Kegalla ... ... | 16,252 | 118 66 |
| Kurunegala ... ... | 44,760 | 253 72 |
| Mannar ... ... | 6,921 | 44 23 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | 14,831 | 70 20 |
| Negombo ... ... | 34,962 | 147 13 |
| Puttalam ... ... | 20,439 | 87 49 |
| Ratnapura ... ... | 49,785 | 192 47 |
| Tangalla ... ... | 25,670 | 102 10 |
| Trincomalee ... ... | 18,667 | 97 95 |
| Minor Courts: | | |
| Avisawella and Pasyala ... | 27,599 | 104 2 |
| Badulla-Haldummulla ... | 15,311 | 81 24 |
| Balapitimodara ... | 48,182 | 193 6 |
| Colombo Court of Requests | 22,270 | 151 22 |
| Colombo Police Court ... | 49,151 | 177 80 |
| ,, (Joint) ... | 7,895 | 44 23 |
| ,, (Itinerating) ... | 22,224 | 100 45 |
| Galle ... ... | 63,115 | 236 87 |
| ,, (Itinerating) ... | 32,972 | 117 50 |
| Gampola and Nawalapitiya... | 33,391 | 174 64 |
| Hambantota ... ... | 4,365 | 35 9 |
| Jaffna ... ... | 33,061 | 134 46 |
| Hatton ... ... | 24,334 | 117 55 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 29,305 | 117 83 |
| Kandy and Galagedara ... | 40,382 | 167 82 |
| Kayts ... ... | 12,946 | 80 48 |
| Matale ... ... | 13,250 | 63 12 |
| Matara ... ... | 28,830 | 135 88 |
| Nuwara Eliya and Maturata | 10,925 | 64 40 |
| Panadure ... ... | 30,512 | 100 90 |
| Panwila and Urugala ... | 5,250 | 44 97 |
| Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri | 30,322 | 135 7 |
| Fiscals: | | |
| Western Province ... | 182,791 | 992 15 |
| Central ,, ... | 113,078 | 459 82 |
| Northern ,, ... | 29,890 | 128 81 |
| Southern ,, ... | 135,266 | 759 93 |
| Eastern ,, ... | 45,008 | 206 74 |
| North-Western Province ... | 83,801 | 516 73 |
| North-Central ,, ... | 12,528 | 54 2 |
| Uva Province ... | 15,050 | 79 17 |
| Sabaragamuwa Province ... | 43,292 | 228 89 |
| Village Communities: | | |
| Western Province ... | 114,934 | 593 97 |
| Central ,, ... | 221,650 | 497 37 |
| Northern ,, ... | 12,429 | 59 41 |
| Southern ,, ... | 109,875 | 503 78 |
| Eastern ,, ... | 306,225 | 257 2 |
| North-Western Province ... | 128,366 | 534 83 |
| North-Central ,, ... | 27,762 | 94 5 |
| Uva Province ... | 48,925 | 200 17 |
| Sabaragamuwa Province ... | 170,140 | 635 23 |
| Total ... | 37,221,951 | 147,879 64 |

Where * is prefixed forms are issued for payment; to other Departments the issue is free, though nominal allowances are allotted, to the extent of which they draw for authorized forms direct upon the Government Printer. The values are calculated upon a fixed scale of charges: to approximately in each case ascertain the *cost* in 1905 (given on page 3 as Rs. 113,625·37 which does not take into account any charge for rent and taxes or depreciation of plant, such as a private firm would allow for), 30·14 per cent. should be deducted.

## APPENDIX III. — BOOKBINDING.

**Statement showing the Number of Books bound for, and the Charges made against, Public Departments in 1905.**

| Department. | Number of Books. | | | | | Other Items. | Charge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full Bound. | Half Bound. | In Limp Covers. | In Stiff Covers. | In Paper Wrappers. | | Rs. | c. |
| H. E. the Governor ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2,150 | 59 | 55 |
| Secretariat ... ... | 35 | 63 | 62 | 15 | — | 13,059 | 576 | 88* |
| —— Record Office ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | —* | |
| Treasury ... ... | 38 | 21 | 50 | 255 | — | 75 | 420 | 87 |
| Audit Office ... ... | — | 11 | — | — | — | 200 | 17 | 85 |
| Provincial Agencies (inclusive of Village Communities): | | | | | | | | |
| Western ... ... | 12 | 34 | 66 | 2,218 | 1,427 | — | 420 | 91 |
| Central ... ... | 202 | 70 | 55 | 2,802 | 2,126 | — | 630 | 6 |
| Northern ... ... | 365 | 24 | 99 | 1,053 | 265 | — | 664 | 21 |
| Southern ... ... | 20 | 32 | 153 | 2,769 | 1,242 | 1,000 | 516 | 61 |
| Eastern ... ... | — | 19 | 467 | 931 | 262 | — | 357 | 64 |
| North-Western ... ... | 1 | 248 | 52 | 3,441 | 1,672 | 100 | 652 | 31 |
| North-Central ... ... | 17 | 62 | 31 | 551 | 85 | — | 226 | 12 |
| Uva ... ... | 1 | 51 | 53 | 692 | 498 | — | 163 | 65 |
| Sabaragamuwa ... ... | 70 | 44 | 130 | 1,439 | 1,765 | 31 | 602 | 54 |
| Road Committees: | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province ... ... | — | — | 20 | 26 | 2,841 | — | 146 | 6 |
| Central „ ... ... | — | 10 | — | 13 | 1,157 | — | 41 | 96 |
| Northern „ ... ... | — | 7 | 9 | 6 | 1,349 | — | 56 | 82 |
| Southern „ ... ... | — | 10 | 9 | 5 | 851 | — | 43 | 48 |
| Eastern „ ... ... | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 848 | — | 32 | 27 |
| North-Western Province ... | — | 6 | 19 | 5 | 473 | — | 30 | 39 |
| North-Central „ ... | — | — | — | 1 | 260 | 3,004 | 25 | 26 |
| Uva Province ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1,287 | — | 18 | 82 |
| Sabaragamuwa Province ... | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 851 | — | 37 | 16 |
| Public Works (including Waterworks)† ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Irrigation Department ... ... | — | — | 80 | 25 | 100 | 360 | 41 | 80 |
| Survey ... ... | 1 | 35 | — | 73 | 250 | 50 | 76 | 60 |
| Customs: | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province ... ... | — | 96 | 972 | 31 | 150 | — | 151 | 92 |
| Northern „ ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Southern „ ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Eastern „ ... ... | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 0 |
| Masters Attendant: | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3,000 | 17 | 65 |
| Galle ... ... | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | 2 | 85 |
| Post and Telegraphs ... ... | 46 | 202 | 702 | 2,063 | 20,508 | 29,570 | 2,419 | 69 |
| Public Instruction ... ... | — | 980 | — | 50 | 117,075 | 12,740 | 2,095 | 20 |
| Registration ... ... | 11 | 172 | 5,203 | 1,162 | 100 | 711 | 1,845 | 99 |
| Conservator of Forests ... ... | — | 14 | 282 | 52 | 85 | 150 | 158 | 98 |
| Railway (including Railway Store) ... | 29 | 2,269 | 50 | 5,849 | 2,600 | 162,800 | 3,662 | 25 |
| Railway Extensions ... ... | — | 30 | — | — | — | — | 22 | 50 |
| Medical { Civil Department ... | 130 | 858 | — | 607 | 1,374 | 8,172 | 933 | 82 |
| Medical { Estates Branch ... | — | 177 | — | — | 900 | — | 142 | 75 |
| Government Stores ... ... | 7 | — | — | 1,152 | — | 206 | 460 | 73 |
| Botanic Gardens ... ... | — | — | 5 | 4 | 375 | — | 14 | 10 |
| Archæological Commissioner ... | — | 109 | — | 3 | 6 | — | 231 | 75 |
| Museum ... ... | 6 | 112 | — | — | 1,666 | 700 | 386 | 86 |
| Loan Board ... ... | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 35 |
| Savings Bank ... ... | — | — | — | 2 | — | 6,000 | 60 | 48 |
| Colombo Harbour Works ... | — | — | — | 118 | — | 1,497 | 55 | 54 |
| Superintendent, Patent Slip ... | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 80 |
| Ceylon Volunteers ... ... | — | 5 | — | 250 | — | 550 | 98 | 15 |
| Municipalities ... ... | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | 4 | 90 |
| Local Boards ... ... | — | 23 | 75 | 71 | 448 | — | 103 | 72 |
| Settlement Officer, Waste Lands Ordinances | 12 | 16 | 12 | 582 | — | 108 | 479 | 73 |
| Widows' Pension Fund ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Colombo Drainage Works ... | — | 36 | 100 | 167 | — | 500 | 104 | 38 |
| St. Louis Exhibition Committee ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Government Printer ... ... | 4 | 18 | — | 2 | 41,542‡ | 8,346 | 693 | 70 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 1 | 49 | 1 | 157 | 575 | 1,000 | 99 | 50 |
| JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS. | 1,010 | 5,935 | 8,766 | 28,667 | 207,013 | 256,079 | 20,115 | 11 |
| Police: | | | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General ... ... | 3,385 | 476 | 25 | 12 | 70 | 1,000 | 1,311 | 30 |
| Western Province ... ... | 1,000 | 63 | 186 | 974 | 224 | — | 411 | 25 |
| Central „ ... ... | 377 | 213 | — | 83 | 60 | — | 354 | 49 |
| Northern „ ... ... | 20 | 39 | 6 | — | 10 | — | 38 | 75 |
| Southern „ ... ... | 8 | 89 | — | 15 | 10 | 2,000 | 111 | 10 |
| Eastern „ ... ... | — | 2 | 10 | 35 | 150 | 100 | 22 | 80 |
| Carried forward ... | 5,800 | 6,817 | 8,993 | 29,786 | 207,537 | 259,179 | 22,364 | 80 |

* Work to the value of Rs. 557·95 was executed free of charge.
† Allowed to have its binding executed by its own Departmental bookbinder.
‡ Includes 39,542 copies *Gazette* wire-stitched.

## APPENDIX III. — BOOKBINDING—*contd.*

| DEPARTMENT. | NUMBER OF BOOKS. | | | | | Other Items. | Charge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full Bound. | Half Bound. | In Limp Covers. | In Stiff Covers. | In Paper Wrappers. | | Rs. | c. |
| Brought forward ... | 5,800 | 6,817 | 8,993 | 29,786 | 207,537 | 259,179 | 22,364 | 80 |
| Police—*contd.* | | | | | | | | |
| North-Western Province ... | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | 24 | 84 |
| North-Central „ ... | 20 | 42 | 9 | 13 | 6 | — | 48 | 92 |
| Uva Province ... ... | — | 10 | 10 | — | 13 | — | 21 | 60 |
| Sabaragamuwa Province ... | — | 17 | — | 10 | 28 | 300 | 27 | 90 |
| Prisons ... ... | — | 377 | 2 | 275 | — | 18,400 | 451 | 67 |
| Supreme Court ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Attorney-General ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Solicitor-General ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 0 |
| Superintendent of Census ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| District Courts : | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo ... ... | — | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | 10 | 50 |
| Galle ... ... | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 20 |
| Jaffna ... ... | — | — | 6 | 13 | — | — | 7 | 80 |
| Kalutara ... ... | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 18 | 55 |
| Kandy ... ... | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 50 |
| Matara ... ... | — | 2 | 14 | — | — | — | 8 | 90 |
| District and Minor Courts : | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura ... ... | — | 12 | — | 3 | — | — | 20 | 35 |
| Badulla ... ... | — | 2 | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | 50 |
| Batticaloa ... ... | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 7 | 55 |
| Chilaw ... ... | — | 8 | — | 5 | — | — | 8 | 75 |
| Kegalla ... ... | 4 | 20 | — | — | — | — | 29 | 35 |
| Kurunegala ... ... | — | 17 | — | 1 | — | — | 27 | 40 |
| Mannar ... ... | — | — | 6 | 5 | — | — | 4 | 85 |
| Mullaittivu ... ... | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 2 | 90 |
| Negombo ... ... | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 45 |
| Puttalam ... ... | 2 | 15 | — | 2 | — | — | 15 | 70 |
| Ratnapura ... ... | — | 20 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 55 |
| Tangalla ... ... | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 50 |
| Trincomalee ... ... | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 10 |
| Vavuniya ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Minor Courts : | | | | | | | | |
| Avisawella and Pasyala ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 60 |
| Balapitimodara ... ... | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 3 | 75 |
| Colombo Court of Requests ... | — | 11 | 5 | — | — | — | 22 | 65 |
| Colombo Police Court ... | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 15 |
| „ „ (Joint) ... | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 3 | 30 |
| Galle „ (Itinerating) ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 0 | 30 |
| Galle ... ... | — | 16 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 80 |
| Gampola and Galagedara ... | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | 20 | 95 |
| Hambantota ... ... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 80 |
| Jaffna ... ... | 2 | — | — | 17 | — | — | 12 | 80 |
| Haldummulla and Balangoda ... | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 5 | 60 |
| Hatton ... ... | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | 6 | 68 |
| Kalutara ... ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 0 |
| Kandy ... ... | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 9 | 40 |
| Kayts ... ... | 7 | 18 | — | 1 | — | — | 29 | 0 |
| Matale ... ... | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 5 |
| Matara ... ... | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 35 |
| Nuwara Eliya and Maturata ... | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 5 |
| Panadure ... ... | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 20 |
| Panwila and Urugala ... | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 10 |
| Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri ... | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | 16 | 15 |
| Fiscals : | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province ... ... | 4 | 17 | — | 58 | — | — | 37 | 29 |
| Central „ ... ... | 2 | 59 | — | 26 | — | — | 52 | 0 |
| Northern „ ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Southern „ ... ... | 16 | 53 | 4 | 17 | — | — | 65 | 84 |
| Eastern „ ... ... | — | 4 | 4 | 2 | — | — | 7 | 25 |
| North-Western Province ... | 1 | 11 | 22 | 18 | — | — | 28 | 37 |
| North-Central „ ... | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 0 |
| Uva Province ... ... | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 0 |
| Sabaragamuwa Province ... | — | — | — | 29 | — | — | 9 | 38 |
| Work executed free of charge ... | 514 | 4 | — | 90 | 4,051 | 10,644* | 2,163 | 0† |
| Total for Public Departments... | 6,390 | 7,725 | 9,079 | 30,408 | 211,635 | 288,523 | 25,757 | 44 |
| Binding for private parties ... | 1,036 | — | — | 2 | — | 6,631 | 329 | 25 |
| GRAND TOTAL... ... | 7,426 | 7,725 | 9,079 | 30,410 | 211,635 | 295,154 | 26,086 | 69 |

* Includes wire-stitching, making envelopes, mounting forms in blocks, simple stitching, pasting, cloth-lining, mounting on strawboards, &c.

† Includes work for Secretariat and Record Office Rs. 557·95, and on Law Reports, Royal Botanic Gardens Circulars, &c.

## APPENDIX IV.

**Statement showing the Expenditure on the Government Printing Office, Ceylon, and the Outturn of each Branch, for each of the Years 1869 to 1905.**

| Year. | Employés on December 31. | Total Expenditure. | Bookwork printed. | | Printed Forms supplied. | Books and Pamphlets bound or stitched in Bindery. | Railway Passenger Tickets printed. | Stamp Printing. | | Foundry Work. | | | | General Office Work. | | | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | All Sizes. | Reduced to Foolscap Folio. | | | | Face Value of Stampwork supplied. | Stamps overprinted. | Stereotypes made. | Leads and Furniture. | Type cast. | Electros finished. | Cash Recoveries. | Cash Transactions. | Correspondence. | |
| | | Rs. c. | Pages. | Pages. | | | | Rs. c. | | lb. | lb. | lb. | sq. in. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | No. | |
| 1869 ... | 89 | 71,550 39 | 5,834 | 4,977 | 7,305,280 | — | 183,650 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 511 96 | — | — | ... 1869 |
| 1870 ... | 94 | 91,146 31 | 6,124 | 5,188 | 9,269,088 | — | 111,651 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 516 71 | — | — | ... 1870 |
| 1871 ... | 99 | 74,407 68 | 6,965 | 5,591 | 6,374,375 | — | 24,402 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 656 71 | — | — | ... 1871 |
| 1872 ... | 108 | 69,686 79 | 6,375 | 5,408 | 8,144,083 | — | 136,196 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 881 66 | — | — | ... 1872 |
| 1873 ... | 106 | 65,975 71 | 6,820 | 5,732 | 7,748,040 | — | 276,752 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 769 84 | — | — | ... 1873 |
| 1874 ... | 114 | 72,035 73 | 7,483 | 6,306 | 9,395,786 | — | 32,404 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,034 32 | — | — | ... 1874 |
| 1875 ... | 114 | 74,010 80 | 9,012 | 6,994 | 6,984,646 | — | 81,484 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,573 27 | — | — | ... 1875 |
| 1876 ... | 127 | 79,387 12 | 8,643 | 7,130 | 10,569,326 | — | 172,461 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,356 95 | — | — | ... 1876 |
| 1877 ... | 133 | 90,597 36 | 8,415 | 7,057 | 11,503,242 | — | 462,679 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,763 79 | — | — | ... 1877 |
| 1878 ... | 143 | 89,310 37 | 8,222 | 6,925 | 13,392,055 | — | 357,020 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,443 69 | — | — | ... 1878 |
| 1879 ... | 151 | 90,202 7 | 10,097 | 8,319 | 10,719,885 | — | 621,839 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,618 64 | — | — | ... 1879 |
| 1880 ... | 157 | 104,688 99 | 8,615 | 6,901 | 13,780,308 | — | 73,279 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,237 4 | — | — | ... 1880 |
| 1881 ... | 142 | 90,998 55 | 8,528 | 6,719 | 13,813,979 | — | 156,520 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,957 87 | — | — | ... 1881 |
| 1882 ... | 156 | 97,314 55 | 8,881 | 6,896 | 14,233,483 | — | 260,357 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,524 57 | — | — | ... 1882 |
| 1883 ... | 154 | 95,237 56 | 9,285 | 7,235 | 12,971,204 | — | 368,601 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,783 80 | — | — | ... 1883 |
| 1884 ... | 147 | 93,532 36 | 9,626 | 7,268 | 11,939,987 | — | 772,720 | — | 1,385,120 | § 4,000 | — | — | — | 3,777 23 | — | — | ... 1884 |
| 1885 ... | 176 | 113,863 25 | 10,941 | 8,262 | 15,439,298 | — | 275,078 | — | 896,199 | 6,000 | — | — | — | 2,668 22 | — | — | ... 1885 |
| 1886 ... | 194 | 121,411 61 | 10,019 | 7,604 | 12,275,975 | * 24,936 | 132,959 | — | 117,368 | 7,034 | — | — | — | ** 11,050 87 | — | — | ... 1886 |
| 1887 ... | 193 | 116,888 77 | 10,586 | 8,425 | 15,938,378 | 36,206 | 164,634 | — | 286,587 | 5,065 | § 2.534 | — | — | 31,292 50 | — | — | ... 1887 |
| 1888 ... | 169 | 111,188 64 | 11,008 | 9,150 | 13,491,125 | 22,003 | 125,582 | — | 1,499,283 | 4,337 | 1,771 | — | — | 32,475 50 | **172,256 4 | — | ... 1888 |
| 1889 ... | 182 | 121,579 43 | 11,418 | 8,406 | 13,940,085 | 32,422 | 361,475 | — | 1,499,491 | 4,541 | 2,032 | — | — | 32,186 21 | 164,327 3 | — | ... 1889 |
| 1890 ... | 182 | 128,026 16 | 12,484 | 9,513 | 16,623,643 | 48,254 | 219,559 | — | 1,363,520 | 6,707 | 3,037 | — | — | 35,248 5 | 171,395 9 | — | ... 1890 |
| 1891 ... | 184 | 128,418 57 | 13,416 | 10,039 | 16,660,122 | 75,024 | 250,231 | — | 1,136,656 | 3,801 | 2,884 | ‖ 285 | — | 45,704 15 | 176,815 69 | — | ... 1891 |
| 1892 ... | 192 | 131,255 51 | 13,645 | 10,459 | 16,084,355 | 84,023 | †702,189 | ‡ 57,679 60 | 1,821,768 | 2,665 | 2,021 | 1,055 | — | 42,235 12 | 171,162 0 | ** 17,656 | ... 1892 |
| 1893 ... | 193 | 139,793 16 | 13,983 | 10,049 | 17,911,505 | 76,849 | 3,815,561 | 69,515 33 | 408,434 | 4,394 | 2,633 | 612 | — | 40,377 85 | 196,102 79 | 17,144 | ... 1893 |
| 1894 ... | 191 | 146,907 59 | 13,237 | 10,112 | 19,461,566 | 106,785 | 4,712,812 | 159,375 66 | 106,000 | 4,296 | 3,670 | 1,915 | — | 60,104 87 | 225,395 63 | 21,172 | ... 1894 |
| 1895 ... | 185 | 147,378 70 | 15,126 | 11,494 | 17,455,460 | 104,095 | 4,457,334 | 129,683 67 | 398,300 | 4,444 | 1,615 | 2,758 | ¶ 2,980 | 67,796 42 | 235,776 7 | 18,187 | ... 1895 |
| 1896 ... | 200 | 161,196 19 | 13,007 | 10,683 | 20,050,784 | 89,554 | 4,904,362 | 179,737 58 | 456,740 | 3,244 | 2,696 | 1,702 | 14,687 | 64,688 30 | 229,901 77 | 19,668 | ... 1896 |
| 1897 ... | 202 | 172,256 81 | 15,030 | 12,416 | 22,154,749 | 166,557 | 3,965,563 | 114,620 41 | 209,640 | 2,897 | 4,396 | 1,850 | 12,552 | 61,617 83 | 254,318 36 | 23,225 | ... 1897 |
| 1898 ... | 205 | 170,741 88 | 16,508 | 13,018 | 22,808,117 | 172,486 | 2,907,732 | 131,912 68 | 443,070 | 2,486 | 2,768 | 671 | 10,350 | 58,583 54 | 253,769 34 | 25,753 | ... 1898 |
| 1899 ... | 226 | 181,892 95 | 17,603 | 13,866 | 27,165,662 | 170,453 | 3,175,754 | 141,842 24 | 743,361 | 2,759 | 2,701 | — | 6,545 | 75,494 23 | 287,057 37 | 27,268 | ... 1899 |
| 1900 ... | 241 | 196,155 92 | 22,378 | 18,319 | 28,857,510 | 186,585 | 3,549,149 | 109,445 2 | 357,820 | 3,401 | 2,807 | 1,256 | 1,232 | 67,769 50 | 299,310 4 | 28,276 | ... 1900 |
| 1901 ... | 275 | 215,496 95 | 25,217 | 20,704 | 35,959,384 | 206,975 | 3,607,797 | 142,865 42 | 385,860 | 3,590 | 3,407 | 3,297 | — | 85,437 33 | 341,955 34 | 30,096 | ... 1901 |
| 1902 ... | 302 | 238,158 7 | 38,626 | 30,773 | 32,047,716 | 284,284 | 4,362,841 | 99,075 22 | 435,600 | 4,046 | 4,800 | 1,714 | — | 112,946 79 | 400,255 88 | 27,999 | ... 1902 |
| 1903 ... | 288 | 215,284 5 | 37,943 | 28,834 | 29,839,270 | 244,091 | 3,872,463 | 103,194 63 | 384,600 | 3,345 | 4,269 | 2,445 | — | 90,934 21 | 340,880 82 | 27,812 | ... 1903 |
| 1904 ... | 300 | 221,336 21 | 27,406 | 20,213 | 29,077,004 | 249,467 | 4,074,098 | 98,338 20 | 242,400 | 3,848 | 2,609 | 2,277 | — | 92,436 63 | 343,981 54 | 28,539 | ... 1904 |
| 1905 ... | 287 | 267,538 34 | 29,807 | 22,651 | 37,221,951 | 266,275 | 4,796,285 | 112,696 15 | 180,660 | 3,857 | 3,242 | 1,260 | — | 102,062 51 | 425,361 86 | 30,333 | ... 1905 |

* Bindery started in November, 1885.
† All requirements met locally since 1892.
‡ Stamp-printing commenced in 1892.
§ No previous records.
‖ Type-casting introduced in 1891.
¶ Electrotyping introduced in 1895.
** Includes since 1886 recoveries on account of "Advance" as well as of Revenue

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on 26 June, 2018